"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; little temperature change; gentle west winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,832. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

INVADERS REACH TAGLIAMENTO LINE; CAPTURE 180,000

Last Bridgeheads Fall as Italians Withdraw to Defenses on the West Bank.

RETREATING TROOPS SAFE

Rome Reports the Success of Cadorna's Retirement, with Third Army Nearly Intact.

ALLIED FORCES AT FRONT

Washington Informed That Anglo-French Troops Found the Situation Encouraging.

BERLIN, Nov. 1, (via London.)—The Austro-German forces invading Italy have captured 60,000 more prisoners, increasing the number taken since the drive began to more than 180,000. They have also captured 1,500 Italian guns. The foregoing information is contained in today's official announcements from the German War Office, which record another great victory yesterday for the Austro-German Fourteenth Army.

Some of the retreating Italian forces made a stand at the Tagliamento River. The bridgehead positions at Dignano and Codroipo were captured by the invaders.

The Austro-Germans penetrated the rearguard positions of the Italians to the east of the lower Tagliamento. Austro-Hungarian forces are reported to have expelled the Italians from the last Tagliamento bridgehead, near Latisana, on the lower reaches of the river, south of Codroipo.

The War Office afternoon bulletin says:

The fact that the development of our operations against Italy has been so successful may be attributed to our rapid blows in the east and to the incomparably stubborn endurance of our troops on all fronts, notably in the west.

Yesterday the allied troops of the Fourteenth Army gained a further great victory. Portions of the enemy army made a stand at the Tagliamento. In the mountains and in the Friuli plain, to the Udine-Codroipo-Treviso railway, the enemy retired, fighting on, to the western bank of the river. Bridgehead positions on the eastern bank were held by him near Pinzano, Dignano, and Codroipo. He offered violent resistance at rearguard positions projecting thence toward Udine via Bertiolo, Porzuolo, and Lavariano, to cover the retirement of his Third Army to the western bank of the Tagliamento.

Impelled by the will for victory and capably directed by prudent leadership, the German and Austro-Hungarian corps here gained successes which even in the present war have rarely been attained.

The bridgehead positions of Dignano and Codroipo were taken by storm by Prussian Jäger and Bavarian and Württemberg infantry. Throughout the area of operations tried Brandenburg and Silesian divisions in irresistible assault penetrated from the north the rearguard positions of the Italians east of the lower Tagliamento, and drove back the enemy, while the tried Austro-Hungarian corps pressed forward from the Isonzo against the last of the crossings held by the enemy, near Latisana.

Cut off by our thrust from the north and outflanked on both sides, more than 60,000 Italians laid down their arms. Several hundred guns fell into the hands of the victors. The number of prisoners captured during the week of the so successfully conducted twelfth Isonzo battle is consequently increased to more than 180,000, and the total of guns taken is increased to more than 1,500. The other booty captured is proportionate.

The statement adds that there were no important developments on the other fronts.

The supplementary statement from General Headquarters tonight says:

On the Tagliamento the troops of the enemy who were maintaining themselves on the eastern bank of the river near Pinzano and Latisana have either been driven back or taken prisoners.

Rome Reports Tagliamento Reached.

ROME, Nov. 1.—The Italian forces under Austro-German attack in northern Italy have effected a withdrawal on the line of the Tagliamento, with the Third

Continued on Page 4.

French and British Troops Now Fighting With Cadorna

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Anglo-French reinforcements have reached the Italian eastern front, where General Cadorna's Second and Third Armies are declared to have retired in good order toward the new line—probably that of the Tagliamento—where the projected stand is to be made.

Official information received in Washington from Rome today asserted that the Italians had welcomed the British and French veterans enthusiastically, and that the Anglo-French commanders had found the personnel and material of the Italian Army to be stronger than it was thought they would be after so severe a shock as that which the Teutons delivered on the Julian front.

Lloyd George Optimistic; Wires Orlando of Allied Aid

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Premier Lloyd George has sent the following message to the new Italian Premier, Vittorio Emmanuel Orlando, in reply to the latter's telegram of yesterday affirming the solidarity of the two nations:

"It is a source of real satisfaction to us that the friendship between the Italian and British peoples is about to be cemented by the co-operation of their armies with the gallant soldiers of France on the same battlefield. I am confident that Italy and her allies will not only stem the tide of the enemy advance, but in due course will roll it back forever."

AMERICANS SHIFT FRONT LINE FORCE

Transfer in the Trenches Made Without Attack or Loss.

MEN WERE CAKED IN MUD

Wet and Tired When They Reached Camp, but Recovered Quickly—Ready to Go Back.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 1. (By The Associated Press.)—The first battalions of Americans in the trenches have been relieved by others. Relief, which is considered one of the critical periods, when the enemy by shelling the approaches to the positions may inflict heavy damage, was accomplished successfully. Apparently the enemy was not aware of what was going on.

With the men back in billets, it is now permissible to mention for the first time that the casualties were negligible. In fact, more men are suffering with "trench feet" than with wounds.

From a military standpoint the experience gained by the Americans is considered of a very high value in the training of contingents which are yet to arrive on French soil. It was a tired, dirty, wet, mud-caked body of men that returned to billets. The men had only two clear days while in the trenches. They were muddy from their hats to their shoes. Before anything else they required a bath, first with gasoline and then with water.

Today the sun was shining brightly, and the returned soldiers spent most of the time sunning themselves and their belongings. Some of the fields in this section of France are covered with blankets, pairs of uniforms, and equipment. Clouds of red dust arose in these places when later the owners started to brush up. Tonight the returned battalions are clean and ready to go back again.

Citizens of the State of New York in the American Army will cast their ballots next Saturday in the State elections. Those of the command who are not able to vote on Saturday will do so on Tuesday, when the polls will be especially opened for them. The troops now at the front will not be allowed to vote, as time off for this purpose cannot be granted. A supply of official ballots has been received at headquarters.

One Trench Casualty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—General Pershing today notified the War Department of the injury of First Lieutenant De Vere H. Harden of the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps by a moderate shrapnel wound and the death of two private soldiers from natural causes. The statement follows:

First Lieutenant De Vere H. Harden, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, suffered a moderate shrapnel wound in the lower left leg on Oct. 28; emergency address, Mrs. Josephine Harden, 44 Pitkin Street, Burlington, Vt.

Private William J. Johnson infantry, died on Oct. 30 of natural causes; emergency address, William E. Johnson, 30 Madison Street, East Weymouth, Mass.

Private Joseph E. Couture infantry, died on Oct. 25 of natural causes; emergency address, Mrs. Emily Couture, (mother,) 20 Hammond Street, Burnside.

GERMAN WARSHIP SUNK BY A MINE

Said to Have Been Destroyed in the Sound off the Coast of Sweden.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—A German warship has been sunk in The Sound, according to a dispatch to the National Tidende from Malmoe, Sweden. It is reported that the vessel struck a mine.

This report is considered to confirm a dispatch from Malmoe some time ago saying that a torpedo boat destroyer had run into a mine at the southern end of the Sound, and that the bodies of German sailors had been washed ashore at various points.

SINK TURKISH WARSHIP.

Russians Destroy a Torpedo Boat and Two Steamers in Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—In an attack on Turkish vessels in Inada Bay, in the Black Sea, near the Bosporus, Russian torpedo boats sank a Turkish torpedo boat and destroyed two Turkish steamers and a naval battery in the bay, the War Office announced today. The statement reads:

Black Sea.—Two of our torpedo boats, dispatched to destroy a Turkish steamer damaged by one of our submarines, discovered an enemy torpedo boat and two steamers in Inada Bay. The enemy torpedo boat was sunk, the naval battery in the bay was destroyed.

GREAT FIRE SALE OF FURSOD Furriers, Fifth Avenue stock must be sold regardless of cost. Majestic, 340 Fifth Ave., Manger Bros., 115 & 117 West 125th St.—Advt.

STOCK EXCHANGE MOVES TO CURB SHORT SELLING

New Rules Give Governors the Names of Those Who Trade in Borrowed Stocks.

WARN PROFESSIONAL BEARS

Governors Take Most Drastic War Measure Since Close-Down in July, 1914.

BIGGEST DECLINE OF YEAR

Steel Common Starts Slump with Break of 7 1-2 Points in 1,390,000-Share Day.

The Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange took action yesterday afternoon, following the greatest decline of securities of the year, to curb the activities of short sellers. New trading rules were established which put into the possesion of the Governors at noon every day the names of speculators who have sold during the morning stocks which they did not own with the purpose of buying them back cheaper when the price had receded. The rules provide that all members of the Exchange must supply the names of customers for whom stocks are "borrowed" in process of putting through short sale transactions, and, as a check upon this information, lenders of stocks will be required in the future to inform the Governors of the names of the brokers to whom they loan stocks.

The decision of the Governors to exercise supervision on short selling supplies the most drastic war measure put into effect by the board since the Exchange was closed in July, 1914. It was called forth by the steady decline of stock prices since Aug. 1, a decline which is believed to have been increased substantially by the deliberate attacks of a number of big traders through short sales. A long series of bear "drives" at United States Steel common culminated yesterday in a sensational break of 7½ points in this issue, and as the other active speculative shares slumped under the influence of Steel's fall, the Governors decided the time had come to put the clamps on such operations in the future.

Short Sales Sometimes Legitimate.

In explaining their position leading Governors emphasized the statement that the Exchange had not set out to eliminate short selling. On the contrary, they said that operations on the short side possess valuable functions which are necessary to stabilize prices at times when the market would fall into a demoralized state if traders were not constantly "covering" stocks sold at higher levels.

The Exchange is seeking to differentiate between what the Governors call legitimate short sales and others which are deliberately carried out in order to depress stocks. To this end, the resolutions passed at yesterday's meeting of the Governors were looked upon in the Street as a threat to professional bears to be good or something would happen to them, although no provision was announced for punishment in cases where illegitimate short selling was uncovered. The resolutions said:

Resolved, That all members of the Exchange or their firms, who are borrowing stocks, either for themselves or their customers, are required to furnish daily, by 12 o'clock noon, to the Committee on Clearing House of the New York Stock Exchange, at 55 New Street, a list of all stocks borrowed; such list must state the name and amounts of the borrowed stocks and from whom borrowed. At the same time they must deliver in a sealed envelope a list of the names of customers for whose account such stocks are borrowed and the amount borrowed for each customer. These sealed envelopes will be inspected by the Committee on Business Conduct in their discretion.

Resolved, That all members of the Exchange or their firms who are lending stocks are required to furnish daily, by 12 o'clock noon, to the Committee on Clearing House, at 55 New Street, a list of all loaned stocks; such list must state the names and amounts of such loaned stocks, the names of the borrowers of the same, and the amount loaned to each borrower.

Bankers Called in Consultation.

The meeting of Governors was called after consultations had been held between prominent members of the board and downtown bankers. While the financial leaders realized, it was learned yesterday, that a vast wave of liquidation of securities was, probably, the primary cause of shrinking quotations, still it was evident that sales for purely speculative purposes were increasing the volume of daily transactions. The Governors were convinced that the dissemination of unfavorable and even malicious rumors about stocks throughout the country was also a factor in stimulating short selling, and it was largely for the purpose of tracing out the source of evil rumors that the Exchange authorities decided to get into a position where the names of big short sellers could be uncovered if needed.

It was learned that the general supervision of short sales is only the first step contemplated by the Stock Exchange to check artificial efforts to depress prices. While it is expected that the threat of exposure will be sufficient to restrain the bear trader whose operations are larger than ordinary, the Governors stand ready to see that he is not allowed to trade at all if he does not obey the implied restriction upon short sales contained in the rules.

Bankers Pleased by Ruling.

"The Stock Exchange will now be able to trace out the sources of much short selling," said one of the Governors after the meeting, "and if there is any truth in stories heard recently that pro-German influences have been behind the bear pressure on stocks we will discover it. There is no question that the country has been flooded with rumors tending to depress stocks and cause investors to sell their holdings. The attitude of the Governing Committee is that all selling which is intended to depress prices is unpatriotic, and we believe that the fear of being publicly recorded as persons who sold stocks short in order to smash quotations will check the operations of many bear traders."

Bankers who had not known of the

Continued on Page 2b.

Russia Worn Out, Allies Must Take Up Burden, Kerensky Says, and Reproaches British Navy

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—Russia entered the war early and she is now worn out by the strain, Premier Kerensky today told The Associated Press. He said that Russia claimed it as her right that the other Allies should now shoulder the burden of the war.

Premier Kerensky asserted that Russian public opinion was agitated by the question:

"Where is the British fleet, now that the German fleet is out in the Baltic?"

This inquiry about the British fleet, voiced by Kerensky, has been brought up before in Great Britain, as well as in Russia. At least one British submarine, however, did participate in the Riga operationvs, according to Petrograd advices, and was of considerable service in checking the efforts of the German naval commander to surround and capture the Russian naval forces, then fighting an unequal combat against a huge German fleet in Moon Sound, east of Oesel Island, toward the mainland.

In England criticism has been lively, the main purport being that when the German forces were thus able to leave their Kiel Canal refuge to attack Britain's ally, with an evident intent to move on her capital, the British fleet should not be inactive.

This criticism was one of the matters touched upon by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in his important speech in the House of Commons yesterday. He there stated that such an operation would occupy considerable time and that there were extensive mine fields to bar the British ships. Responsible naval opinion, he added, was unanimous that the step was not one which should be taken.

MASTERING U-BOATS, GEDDES DECLARES

Nearly Half Those in Service Sunk, but Germany Is Now Building Faster.

NOW A TEST OF ENDURANCE

British Net Tonnage Loss in War Only 14 Per Cent., First Lord Tells Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Striking statistics as to the results of the German submarine war and England's efforts to combat it by naval activity and acceleration of ship construction were given by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in the House of Commons today.

Unusual importance attached to his statement, which was the first he had made in Parliament, because of recent outspoken criticism of the navy, especially since the successful German attack on a convoy in the North Sea.

Near the outset of his speech Sir Eric announced that between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Arctic, and the Atlantic since the beginning of the war had been sunk. During the last quarter, he added, the Germans had lost as many submarines as they lost in 1916.

Enemy submarines were being sunk to an increasing extent, but the Germans were building them faster than they had done hitherto.

Referring to the question of publishing the tonnage of British merchantmen lost through submarines, Sir Eric said he had made a careful investigation and had approached the subject with the idea that it ought to be possible to give the public figures, because, he added, "it is hardly conceivable that the enemy does not know what he is sinking."

Says Berlin Doesn't Know Results.

He regretted to say, however, that he had not found it possible to arrive at any form of publication which would not convey valuable information to the enemy, which he did not now possess, if information were given in regular sequence for specific periods.

"I have studied from a variety of sources," said the First Lord, "the statements made from time to time by the enemy as to tonnage and position, and have come to the definite conclusion that not only does he not know what is being sunk, but that he would like very much, indeed, to know what is being sunk regularly month by month or week by week, or even exactly for a period."

Sir Eric, supplementing the recent statement by Premier Lloyd George in Albert Hall, said that he could give certain information which would show that "we are making reasonably satisfactory progress in overcoming the menace of submarine activities."

He added that the House would realize that "however great the loss of mercantile tonnage is" (and the figures are still very formidable) "we cannot at this stage of the war pick any one item to deduce therefrom that the war, even any phase of the war, is going well or badly."

The kaleidoscopic change, which goes on in actual warfare, he addded, is continually occurring in workshops and shipyards. To the uninformed observer it must appear sometimes that there is no method in the madness of those who control these matters.

"But," said he, "I would appeal to the country for confidence. There is a method in what we do.

Figures of U-Boats Destroyed.

"The general situation regarding submarine warfare can best be demonstrated by the following figures: Since the beginning of the war between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic, and the Arctic Ocean have been sunk. During the last quarter the enemy has lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916.

"As regards the sinkings of British merchant tonnage by submarines, the German official figures for August are 808,000 tons of all nationalities. They sank a little more than half of that for all nationalities.

"For September their official figures are 679,000 tons. They rank far less than one-third of that amount of British tonnage, and less than one-third of that amount of all nationalities.

"The Germans claim that our tonnage is falling so low that there are not enough ships on the sea to enable their submarine commanders to maintain their bag. Let me give you facts.

"In April last, the heaviest month of British losses by enemy submarines since the war began, our trade flowed presumably in satisfactory volume for the enemy submarines. In September last, his lowest month of sinkings, our overseas sailings of all ships of over 1,600 tons were 30 per cent. in number

Continued on Page 7.

"LITTLE THINGS now to big things, all by themselves." See our ad page 11.—Advt.

ITALIAN WRECKED ON RECORD FLIGHT

Seaplane Hits the Rocks in the Bay After Newport News Trip.

GETS TO GOVERNORS ISLAND

Lieut. Adamti and Mechanician Escape Unhurt—Time, 2 Hours and 50 Minutes.

After breaking the American seaplane record, Lieutenant Adamti of the Italian Flying Corps was forced to land near Governors Island yesterday afternoon. He made the landing in safety, but there was no launch to meet him, and in manoeuvring in toward shore his big Italian machine struck on the rocks near the west side of the island. It was so badly damaged that Lieutenant Adamti was unable to continue on to Mineola, as he had intended.

Official figures on the flight were not obtainable last night, but it was said that the seaplane had covered the 330 miles from Langley Field, Newport News, to Governors Island in two hours and fifty minutes.

The Lieutenant tried for the flight last week, but was unable to get away on account of engine trouble. Early yesterday morning his engine was tuned up to the satisfaction of his mechanician and himself, and after several short preliminary flights he took to the air, getting away about 10:30 o'clock.

Lieutenant Adamti and his mechanician followed practically the same route as that taken by the big Caproni biplane which made the trip from Langley Field to Mineola on Oct. 22, carrying nine passengers.

Leaving the water the seaplane began circling about as it climbed steadily upward. It reached an altitude of 3,000 feet, when the pilot straightened the plane out on her course for New York. The coast line was followed to a great extent. At times the seaplane got up to above 5,000 feet. It was excessively cold—there was a keen wind blowing in from the sea. Their heads covered in fleece-lined caps, their hands covered and their heads buried in their coat collars, the two men did not suffer much with the cold. On the trip a stop of some length was made near Asbury Park.

At Asbury Park the machine, which was well over the sea, was crowded nearer the coast line, and it continued keeping inshore until a point was reached where the Lieutenant could keep an all-water route and head straight as the crow flies for the extreme end of Manhattan. It was his intention to cut over the edge of New York City and then lay a course toward Jamaica Bay, and from there head in toward the United States aviation camp near Garden City.

Instead of following this course the Lieutenant decided to come to earth at Governors Island. He made a circle of the island and then descended, taking the water some distance off shore and within sight of the field at Governors Island.

It was said that while waiting for a boat to come out to him the Lieutenant's seaplane, caught in the tide, drifted on the rocks and was damaged. Last night all information was refused on Governors Island. It was said that all information regarding flights must come from the Mineola aviation station.

The unofficial report is that the seaplane was floundering about in the water off the island when a tug came along and took the aviator and his machine in tow. It was said that the damage to the seaplane was slight, and there was no injury to either the aviator or his mechanician.

On Oct. 22 Lieutenant Attilio Baldioli piloted a Pomilio scout machine from Langley Field to Mineola, covering the 330 miles in 2 hours and 55 minutes. On the same day Captain Atoinio Silvio Resnati brought eight passengers here in a big Caproni biplane, making the flight from Langley Field to Mineola in 4 hours and 25 minutes.

A Sia machine, an Italian airplane, made the same trip on Oct. 23, covering 330 miles in 3 hours and 10 minutes.

VOTES REBUKE BOLSHEVIKI.

Nonpartisans and Conservatives Sweep Russian Elections.

PETROGRAD, Wednesday, Oct. 31, (via London, Nov. 1.)—The nonpartisan and conservative Socialist groups have won sweeping victories over the radical Bolsheviki candidates in the municipal elections, in most of Russia, according to returns from 643 cities and towns.

In the larger cities the average Bolsheviki vote was only 7 per cent., while in the smaller towns it was 2.2 per cent. About 50 per cent of the vote in the smaller towns was cast by no-party groups, considered largely bourgeoisie.

An announcement that the threatened Bolsheviki demonstration in Petrograd planned for Friday had been abandoned is considered to strengthen the Government contention that the Bolsheviks are losing influence. The decision not to hold the demonstration on Friday was reached at a secret meeting of Maximalists attended by Nikolai Lenine, the radical agitator. It was determined to postpone the demonstration and to keep the date secret.

HEAR NORMAN ANGELL LECTURE Monday, Nov. 5, 8.15 P. M., N. Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn. Seats 25c, 50c, $1.00.—Advt.

MITCHEL QUOTES GERMAN PRAISE OF HYLAN'S AID

Cites Deutsches Journal Advertisement in 1915 Urging Support in Judicial Election.

WAR ATTITUDE LAUDED

Hylan Described as "Sympathetically Inclined Toward All Things German."

LOYALTY ISSUE PRESSED

Mayor Declares That Election Ballots Will Directly Affect the Lives of American Soldiers.

Continuing his attacks upon Judge John F. Hylan, his Tammany opponent, Mayor Mitchel made public last night another document which, he asserted, showed that Judge Hylan was supported by "seditious and disloyal influences." The document was a photograph of a political advertisement which appeared in the Deutsches Journal, Hearst's German newspaper, on Oct. 31, 1915, when Judge Hylan was a candidate for election as a County Judge in Brooklyn.

The headline of the advertisement, translated from the German, reads "Keep a Good Judge on the Bench," and a sub-heading reads: "Mr. Henry Weismann, the leader of organized German circles of Brooklyn, strongly advocates the candidacy of Judge Hylan for the County Court." The advertisement, which contains a picture of Judge Hylan, refers to him as being "sympathetically inclined toward all things German, and he realires the necessity of a Government which respects personal freedom." The advertisement shows that besides Mr. Weismann the declaration was indorsed by such Germans as Charles I. Froeb, Louis Brasz, John Pahis, Richard Schumacher, F. W. V. Egloffstein, Milton Hertz, and Edward Kessling.

In summing up his indictment against Judge Hylan Mayor Mitchel said: "Proof piles upon proof that seditious and disloyal influences in the city were behind Judge Hylan two years ago just as they are behind him to-day. Proof piles upon proof that the reason O'Leary, Hearst, and Weismann are now supporting Hylan is because John F. Hylan was then, and is now, sympathetic and friendly to the spread of disloyal, pro-German, anti-American propaganda.

"If the time has come when, to be Mayor of this city, a man must bow to the agents of this country's enemies, then it is time to haul down the American flag from City Hall."

Mayor Mitchel's Statement.

The Mayor's statement, which was read for him at last night's Madison Square Garden meeting, was as follows:

"The most vital municipal campaign this city ever saw is drawing to its close. All the forces of corruption are combined to restore to power Murphy and his plundering horde. All the forces of sedition, all disloyal groups, are combined to establish in City Hall the propaganda of the Kaiser, and to drive from power an administration of established loyalty and dedicated to co-operation with the nation and the nation's President in the prosecution of this war to a victorious issue.

"Profound as are the civic interests here involved, the interests of the nation in this struggle transcend all others. Are we to have the Kaiser's doctrines planted in the City Hall? Is our city government to take its inspiration from Berlin? Or are we to remain an American city, loyal to the purposes and ideals of the nation, and loyal to the flag?

"I have accused John F. Hylan, the Hearst and Murphy candidate, of aiding and abetting the pro-German propaganda in this country, and of being the associate of the paid agents of Germany.

"I have accused him of securing the political and personal support of William Randolph Hearst by joining with Hearst in the cult of disloyalty.

"I have accused him of being publicly allied with men whose disloyalty to America has been officially denounced by the United States Government—Cohalan, Devoy, and O'Leary.

"I have accused him of aiding in an effort to alienate this country from those nations which are now our allies.

"I have accused him of membership in a society which, in convention assembled, applauded the sinking, without warning, of a peaceful American ship.

"I have accused him of conspiring with the agents of Germany to create in this country a disloyal press.

"I have accused him of joining with Henry Weismann, Edmund von Mach, Hugo Schweitzer, and Dr. Hall to pollute the source of American information.

"I have accused him of partnership in a movement which had for its object the same treacherous sedition for which Bolo Pacha is now confined in a French prison.

"These accusations form the most scathing indictment that ever was made of a public man in this city. If these accusations are not true, I should be driven out of public life. If they are true, John F. Hylan is not fit to be Mayor.

"To substantiate these accusations, I have submitted documentary evidence. I have shown that John F. Hylan's name appears on the convention letterhead of the Friends of Peace, a disloyal society organized by German agents which, in convention, applauded the sinking of the American liner Heaperian.

"I have shown that this society at a meeting in Maennerchor Hall received a letter from William Randolph Hearst, the Kaiser's spokesman, promising the society his full support.

"I have shown that four days before this meeting, Mr. Hearst proposed a deal to the Brooklyn Republican leaders, in which he offered to sacrifice every Democratic nominee except Judge Hylan.

"I have gone further. I have submitted photographic copies of a circular issued by the Printers' and Publishers' Association in which Judge Hylan's name appears as a member of the Advisory Board.

"I have shown that this Printers' and

Continued on Page 3.

Are you run down? Dewar's Port Wine and Sherry will build you up. $1.25 at your dealer or 139 Fulton St., N. Y. C. Phone 3661 Cort.—Advt.

Urges Votes for Hillquit as President's Opponent

One of the leaflets in the hands of the audience which Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, addressed last night at the Imperial Hall in Brooklyn ran as follows:

THE GAELIC AMERICAN SUPPORTS HILLQUIT FOR MAYOR.

The Irish voters of New York have received good advice from the Gaelic American. The following is quoted from an editorial in that journal dated October 13th, 1917:

There is only one candidate who is frankly opposed to the war and to all war measures, and that is Morris Hillquit, the Socialist. Voting for him will be voting against the war and all war measures. A vote for Bennett or Hylan will be every whit as much a vote to sustain the President as a vote for Mitchel. Mitchel's foolish action has thrown many thousands of votes to Hillquit and emphasized the significance of his candidacy.

The Gaelic American sees little difference between Mitchel, Bennett or Hylan. As far as Ireland is concerned they are all enemies of her cause. They all stand for the war. Hillquit alone opposes the war. That is why he will receive the votes of the Irish in this election.

IRISH VOTERS
Don't vote for Mitchel, Bennett or Hylan.
VOTE ONLY FOR HILLQUIT.
Issued by the Irish Progressive League.

WAR ASSAILED AS HILLQUIT SPEAKS

Circulars at Irish Meeting Openly Urge Him as the Opponent of Government's Policies.

HE WANTS IRISH FREEDOM

Says Denunciation of Chamber of Commerce Is a Matter for Self-Congratulation.

There were no American flags in Imperial Hall, 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, when Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, spoke there last night The colors of the Irish revolution furnished the only decoration. Rustling in the hands of the several hundred men and women gathered there under the auspices of the Irish Progressive League were three pieces of literature. Each of them was a plea for Hillquit and against the war.

One large circular at the bottom of which also was printed: "Issued by the Irish Progressive League," ran in part as follows:

"A vote for Hillquit is a vote for Irish freedom. The Tammany, Fusion, and Republican parties have betrayed the cause of freedom in Ireland and elsewhere. The Hillquit party alone stands for freedom. Vote for Hillquit.

"Mitchel has betrayed the principles of his grandfather, the rebel of '48. Hillquit stands today for the things Mitchel's grandfather fought for in the famine years. Vote for Hillquit.

"Hylan, the Democratic candidate, stands for the war like Mitchel. Hillquit alone opposed the war and stands for the Constitution of the United States. Vote for Hillquit.

"The Democratic, Republican, and Fusion Parties have shown by their actions that they are against free speech, free public assemblage, and a free press. Hillquit alone stands for these rights.

"The war profiteers who support Mitchel, Bennett, and Hylan have raised the cost of living.

"The Hillquit party is the only party which indorsed the Pope's peace note. A vote for Hillquit is a vote for peace.

"As oppressed Russia gains its freedom, free America becomes cowardized by Mitchel and his ilk."

Another document was a reproduction of the front page of The New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register of Oct. 27 last, across the top of which was a heavy type page line reading: "How New Yorkers May Bring World Peace."

Under that were a reprint of an article by Charles W. Wood in the Call Magazine, saying the election of Hillquit, to whom passports to the proposed Stockholm conference were denied, would give a wonderful impetus to world peace, an article by Hanna Sheehy Skeffington, whose husband was executed for his part in the Irish rebellion, pleading for Hillquit's election, and other articles of the same type.

Candidate Hillquit's Speech.

Introduced by Chairman Cornelius Lenihan, who referred to New York as "Cork City," as the only man "for whom you can vote and make your votes count for peace," Mr. Hillquit proceeded rather quietly with a discussion of his issues, until an interrupter insisted upon asking him if he considered the Constitution wrong. Then, punctuated by frequent cheers, his answer came:

"There is a question whether the Constitution may not contain some features which are imperfect, but in granting civil rights to the people, in guaranteeing them the right of free speech and free assemblage and a free press, it is eternally right, and we are here to see that it is upheld. If the people are going to permit violation of these constitutional rights then they are unworthy of the protection of a constitution.

"I tell you we have the right to discuss peace. We have the duty to discuss peace. Now, I tell you, my friends, don't forget we are a democracy. The men in Washington everywhere, my friends, in Congress and in the White House, were elected our representatives and our servants. They have been elected to act for us. There is no democracy in which the power of the governors rests upon anything but the consent of the governed. How are our governors, our representative servants, to know our will if we are not to be allowed to discuss our will?

"We say we are unequivocally in favor of a speedy and a general peace—not a German or a British peace—not any kind of peace that will mean subjugation, international hatred and strife, not a peace that will mean humiliation, not a peace that will be pre-

Continued on Page 2.

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT SEES OUR GREAT DANGER IN 'HUNS WITHIN'

Tells Monster Mitchel Meeting Hillquit Pacifism Is Germany's Best Ally.

OVERWHELMS A HECKLER

Pleads for a Fusion Victory to Answer Sedition and Treason in America.

HUGHES NAMES THE ISSUES

Good Government and Support of Wilson's War Aims—Morgenthau Evokes Cheers.

A crowd of 12,000, which filled Madison Square Garden last night, repeatedly made great demonstrations for Mayor Mitchel when Colonel Roosevelt, ex-Justice Charles E. Hughes, and other noted speakers described Morris Hillquit as a traitor and John F. Hylan as a puppet, whose public spirit was identical with that of Charles F. Murphy and whose patriotism was identical with that of William Randolph Hearst.

Most of those who formed the audience marched in, cheering and singing, from five Mitchel parades starting from different parts of the city and converging at Madison Square, one of which was headed by Colonel Roosevelt himself.

Colonel Roosevelt, who found himself in the centre of an admiring audience, which cheered at almost every sentence and shouted pet nicknames, reached his maximum of effectiveness in dealing with Morris Hillquit, and in conclusion brought the entire audience to its feet with his crushing counterattack on a heckler who had the hardihood to ask Colonel Roosevelt why he was not at the battlefront.

Colonel Roosevelt went into details in analyzing the campaign of Morris Hillquit, asserting that the Socialist candidate and his fellow-campaigners made no pretence of holding up ideals, made no appeal for social betterment, but frankly pandered to treasonable and cowardly Americans in a sordid appeal for votes.

"They appeal to the pacifists," he said; "they appeal to the pro-Germans; they appeal to the man who wishes Uncle Sam to negotiate an inconclusive peace."

Then he followed with the best line of the night, one which started the 12,000 men and women in the audience waving their flags.

"I tell you what it is, friends," he shouted, "yellow calls to yellow, and that is all there is in that campaign."

Huns Within the Great Menace.

Colonel Roosevelt then went on to denounce "Huns within" as more dangerous than "Huns without," and added: "In the long run even worse than the 'Hun within' is the man that cringes before him. The American pacifist has been the great ally of the German militarist."

The Colonel was saying that, if we did not fight the war to a conclusion at this time in Europe, this generation or the next would fight it beside their ruined hearthstones in this country. Here a voice shouted:

"Why didn't you go over there?"

The Garden was instantly in an uproar. His neighbors laid hands on the man and started to hustle him out. From all parts of the hall came cries that Colonel Roosevelt wanted to go to the front, that he had tried to, and that he had sent his four sons.

Colonel Roosevelt, after frantic attempts to make himself heard, succeeded in persuading the captors of the heckler to let him stay in the hall to have his question answered. He then said:

"I understand the gentleman to ask why I didn't go over. You have got to ask somebody else that question. I did my level best."

Cheers drowned the speaker's voice for more than a minute, then he continued:

"I asked not only to go over, but I came with 100,000 more men in my hands to help."

In many parts of the audience men jumped up to shout that they belonged to that 100,000. Colonel Roosevelt went on to say that it was a very exclusive war, and that he had been blackballed by the committee. Then becoming serious, snapping his teeth and shaking his finger at the heckler who was in a box across the hall, he said:

"But I will tell you, you man over there, I have sent over my four sons."

The crowd was again in a frenzy, and Colonel Roosevelt had to intervene a second time to save the man from being thrown out. Then, getting silence again, he continued:

"I have sent over four boys, for each of whose lives I care a thousand times more than I care for my own, if you can understand that, you man over there.

"And you—you creatures over there—you and those like you dare to stay here and ask an American father what he has meant by sending his sons to the other side?

"And now, men—and now, men, give the answer to that kind of man; give the answer to the man who sneers, give the answer to him by electing John Purroy Mitchel."

Colonel Roosevelt's Address.

The earlier part of Colonel Roosevelt's speech follows:

"It is a matter of the utmost importance from the standpoint of the City of New York to re-elect its Mayor John

Purrey Mitchel, but it is a matter of even more importance from the standpoint of the nation itself to re-elect him.

"I have come here to ask support for him, partly because he has given this city the best Administration it has had for fifty years, and partly because if you re-elect Mayor Mitchel you have a man who did not have to guess where he stood up to the time that he was nominated. And I ask you to remember this, you Americans: Mitchel has not had to follow on the great vital questions of Americanism and preparedness. Mitchel led. Mitchel stood straight out for Americanism. He stood for preparing our national strength when it was not so popular to do it. The first efficient step taken toward preparing this nation for the work of war in which it is now engaged was the formation of the Plattsburg camp, and John Mitchel went up to serve as a private in that camp. Mitchel led. He did not wait for others to lead him. Mitchel stood straight when a good many others, including at least two, [laughter,] including his two serious opponents, were occupying a position that kept anybody who was interested guessing as to whether they were for Uncle Sam or the Hohenzollerns.

As Patriotic as Hearst.

"I noticed the other day that Judge Hylan said that I had attacked his patriotism. I did not attack his patriotism. I said he was exactly as patriotic as his backer, Mr. Hearst. [Great laughter.] And, apparently, both he and Mr. Hearst resented that as an assault. [Laughter.] And then I noticed that Mr. Hylan's name appears in connection with the—well, it is some peace outfit—the Friends of Peace, that is it, the Friends of Peace! Oh, there it is, that is it, [pointing to enlarged copy of letterhead of Friends of Peace.] The Friends of Peace! [Laughter.] And it has got Mr. O'Leary as another friend of peace, and Mr. Henry Weismann, and Judge—another Judge—Cohalan, Judge Cohalan. [Hisses.] They are all there as friends of peace.

"And then he also appeared, I see today, in connection with a publishers' association that was designed to influence on behalf of peace all people who could legitimately be suspected of pro-German leanings, [laughter,] and they were for peace with dishonor. And I notice that some of Mr. Hylan's friends have said that he was misled, and he did not understand; that he was so innocent. Poor dear, that he was not aware of the characters with whom he was associated.

"If that is true, then all I can say is we do not wish that particular kind of woolly lamb in the Mayoralty, because if he could be so mistaken, if he is such a trustful soul as to be so utterly mistaken in the character of the gentlemen whose names appear with his there, [indicating enlarged letterhead of Friends of Peace,] then Heaven help him, and Heaven help us if he were elected Mayor and left alone with Mr. Hearst and Mr. Murphy.

No Need to Explain Mitchel.

"Now, my friends, we do not have to explain anything of that kind with John Purroy Mitchel. He knew instinctively from the beginning who were the friends of America and who were her foes, and throughout the length and breadth of this land and all foreign lands, in the lands of our allies, in the lands of our enemies, if New York reelects Mitchel every one will say, 'New York is definitely on the side of Uncle Sam in this war,' and if New York does not re-elect Mitchel then everybody in this country and in the allied nations will put the best face on it and say: 'Well, doubtless the people did not quite clearly know what the issues were. But I will tell you one country that will state unequivocally what has happened, and that is Germany. [Hisses.]

"Friends, this country ought to realize now, in view of the disaster that has happened to Italy just the other day, that if we are wise, we won't take any chances about being misunderstood. Don't let up, put ourselves in the position of electing any man about whose Americanism his friends have to make explanations. Nobody has to explain John Purroy Mitchel. He explains himself. If he is elected Mayor it will not only be accepted everywhere as a proof that this city intends definitely to have a clean government for the people—and by the people—but it will be accepted definitely as a statement that the great City of New York is with the rest of the country to see this war through to a finish. [Great applause.]

"And I ask the people of this great city not to take any chances. I ask them to declare themselves in such fashion that it will be out of the question to misunderstand them, and they can do that in only one way, by electing John Purroy Mitchel for a second term. [Applause.]

"Now, friends, during the last three years we have all of us gone through a period of education, and above all, on the two questions of Americanism and preparedness. John Mitchel doesn't have to be questioned on either matter. If you think to yourselves of the typical American figures of this country, you think at present of the young fighting Mayor of New York City, [applause,] and in this country if we are to be a real nation we have got to make up our minds that there can't be permitted any fifty-fifty loyalty.

"The man who loves another country as much as he loves this doesn't love this at all. It is with patriotism just about as it is in domestic life. If a man is of such an affectionate nature that he has a fifty-fifty loyalty between his wife and some other lady [laughter]—if his wife is worth anything she will repudiate her fifty side.

Out of Place Here.

"It is just the same thing in this country. If any man says that he is a good American, but he is a good some-other-countrian also, send him back to the other country. He is out of place in this.

"Now, in that list there, where Judge Hylans' name appears with black arrow pointing toward it, [indicating reproduction of letterhead of Friends of Peace,] there are some men who love another country more than they love the United States, and some men of an even less worthy type who hate another country more than they love the United States. The men of neither type are fit for citizenship in this land.

"I recently made a trip through the Northwest—partly because I wished to visit Wisconsin, and speak with the frankness of an open nature [laughter] about Senator La Follette, and on my trip I took with me from Chicago two friends, one Mr. Otto Butts, one Judge Olson—Mr. Butts is of German parentage, Mr. Olson of Swedish parentage—and I took them with me because they are not German-American nor Swedish-American—they are just plain United States.

"In Chicago, at a great meeting in the stockyards, Mr. Butts presided, and Judge Olson introduced me. Now supposing that Mr. Butts had presided in German and Judge Olson introduced me in Swedish, and I had then burst into a flood of oratory in Dutch, [laughter,] you would have needed three interpreters for every person in the audience. We spoke one tongue, the tongue of the Declaration of Independence, of Washington's Farewell Address, of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, and second inaugural. We preached one loyalty, loyalty to the principles for which our forefathers fought and died in the revolution, and for which our fathers fought and died in the civil war, and we felt stirred by but one loyalty, and that was loyalty to the flag that waved over all of us.

"I spoke at Racine, Wis. I was introduced by the Mayor, and applauded by him when I got through my speech, and you knew that whatever my other defects may be, I do not pussyfoot in my speeches. And the Mayor introduced me, standing by every principle by which I stand in speaking to you tonight, and he was born in Germany, and as he explained, he was born in Hamburg and if he had stayed there he would never have been Mayor, but he came here where he stood on his own feet, where he was given his own chance, and where on his merits, as he was able to show them, he could rise to be Mayor of the city of which he was a citizen.

Pro-German Socialism.

"In Minneapolis, I was introduced by the Governor, whose parents were born in Sweden, but he was an American and nothing else, and the old Senator, the senior Senator greeted me, and he was born in Norway, but he is an American and nothing else, and on the platform with me as speakers were two laboring men, a blacksmith and a mechanic. The blacksmith was born in Sweden. He had been a Socialist up to within the last six months, and then he had come to the conclusion that the American Socialist Party as now run is not concerned with benefiting the people for whom they profess to fight, but that it is run, the American Socialist Party is run under German leadership as an annex to the autocracy of Germany. [Great applause.] Now, we are not concerned in this city with social reform. They are concerned with putting the neck of Uncle Sam under the nees of the Kaiser. That is all they are concerned with."

At this point, Colonel Roosevelt was interrupted by a necklet, and began his denunciation of the person who had interrupted him, which appears above.

After columns of marchers from two of the Mitchel parades had partially filled the hall, Charles Evans Hughes, the Chairman of the evening, made the opening speech. He said in part:

Very Simple Questions.

"This campaign seems to suggest a great confusion of issues, but there are a few simple questions, and they are presented as the persons and political issues of the respective candidates. The first and fundamental question is this: Shall we elect Murphy's man as Mayor of New York? That is an earnest of the decision next Tuesday. I say Murphy's man, because Murphy picked him. Murphy knows what he is about, and when he picks a man he knows that man, and why he selects him. It may be good to Murphy, but Murphy's choice does no good to the people of New York.

"When the Democratic candidate was selected, the question arose, 'Who is Hylan?' The progress of the campaign has given but one answer—Murphy's man. The question was then asked, 'Why Hylan?' The progress of the campaign has given but one answer, and that is 'Because Murphy chose him.'

"There is another question, and that is a very simple one. Shall we elect as Mayor of New York a man who represents as the principle of his campaign opposition to this war for the safety of the United States? Shall we select as Mayor of the City of New York a man who would leave the United States prostrate and helpless before the advance of a brutal and remorseless enemy? Should we ever think of honoring even by a large vote a man who refuses to buy a Liberty bond? What does that mean? It means no equipment for the army; it means no munitions or supplies; it means no ships; it means men drawn but unarmed; it means the defeat of the Allies; it means the ignominy of the United States; it means that now, palsied with terror, and paralyzed by the subtle philosophy of pacifism, we should lie down and become subjects of the most brutal military power the world has ever known. Some would say that issue is not here. Not here! It is presented every night, skillfully, seductively, presented to men who are asked to give their lives for their country. It is an ignominious and unpatriotic and treasonable philosophy, and New York ought to smother the man who dares at this time to offer it."

Not a Hylan School Orator.

Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, shortly after he had been introduced by Mr. Hughes, made the humorous hit of the evening. His voice did not reach to the extremes of the hall, and there were shouts of "Louder!" and "More noise!" He then apologized by saying:

"I would probably have been a better speaker if I had attended Judge Hylan's school of oratory."

The roar of laughter which greeted this showed that the audience was well acquainted with the fact that the Tammany candidate, who haltingly reads prepared speeches in pronouncements, had been one of the founders of a correspondence school in rhetoric and elocution. Mr. Morgenthau said in part:

"My friends, I believe, as has been said by Judge Hughes, the issues are very simple. If this city and its voters were to simply look upon this as a business proposition, and if they felt that they were stockholders in this great municipality and were about to determine how they should conduct the affairs of this vast corporation and would apply the same tests that they are applying in their own business, which is that, in selecting a manager, they would look as to his ability, experience, and character, and then there could be no hesitancy as to whom they would select.

"But there are other issues that have been forced upon this community, and it is not on account of Mayor Mitchel, but one of the candidates has said to us that a Socialist victory in the city election in New York will be a clear mandate to our Government to open immediate negotiations for general peace. I intend to address myself largely to the international questions that are involved, because the other candidate has been—it has been shown that he is in sympathy with the Friends of Peace.

"Now, I want to say this to you: We have entered into this war; I have been at the front; I have stood side by side with our troops; I have reviewed our regiments; I have seen them at their headquarters; I have seen them exercise in conjunction with the French troops; I have seen them living in these little pretty villages; I have seen the men stripped to their waists doing the hardest kind of work; I have been with the English and French; I saw them standing there determined to fight this war to a finish.

"My friends, I have lived in Turkey and I can tell you that the Turks, having entered Europe about 500 years ago, it has taken all of Europe, and they have not yet finished the task, to put Turkey out of Europe. How long do you think it would take for democracy, for self-governing people to destroy absolutism, to move it out of Europe, and out of America if Germany once overran the world? I believe, and I am not a dreamer, I believe it would take more than 500 years.

"I want to ask you have we a right to think of making peace with a nation whose hands are red with blood?"

Japan's Cheers for Roosevelt.

While Mr. Morgenthau was speaking, four members of the Japanese Mission, who testified by their appearance to the great international interest in this election, walked into the hall and were escorted to seats near the speaker's platform. While the demonstration for Colonel Roosevelt was in progress Kotaro Mochizuki, a member of the mission jumped to his feet, and shouted: "Hurrah for Colonel Roosevelt!"

The ex-President bowed his acknowledgments and waved his hand to other members of the mission, all of whom have visited him at Sagamore Hill. They applauded all through his speech. They were puzzled by his comparison of a man loving two countries to a man loving his wife and another woman, but after a rapid exchange among themselves, in which each seemed to contribute some illumination to the subject, all four burst into roars of laughter, and one stout Japanese envoy nearly rolled from his chair.

Controller Prendergast, who was received with great enthusiasm, defended the adoption by Fusion of the issue of Americanism. "If Mayor Mitchel had not adopted that issue," he said, "there is very little likelihood that the other side would have adopted it."

He provoked great enthusiasm when he said that Hylan had attempted the impossible when he tried to stand at one and the same time for Woodrow Wilson and William Randolph Hearst.

"He cannot be for the President of this great country," he said, "while he complacently and gratefully accepts the support of that man whose evil newspapers have stood by the enemies of this country and touched the low-water mark of Americanism."

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson was warmly received. The audience jumped to its feet, waving flags and cheering late in the evening, when the Mayor entered the hall. He returned greetings at every step to the speakers' platform, but his voice was entirely gone, and his new disclosures of Judge Hylan's alleged German connections, which had been made public earlier in the day, were read by Martin W. Littleton with great effect.

20,000 MITCHEL MEN MARCH IN 5 PARADES

Columns From as Many Parts of the City Centre at the Garden —Roosevelt in the Van.

More than 20,000 men took part in five parades which marched to the meeting at Madison Square Garden last night. Mayor Mitchel headed one, Colonel Roosevelt headed another, and many eminent New Yorkers were scattered through the columns. Some of these were Henry Morgenthau, William Fellowes Morgan, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, E. H. Outerbridge, Charles E. Hughes, and General O. E. Bridgman. Nearly all of the Republican district leaders and committeemen were in line.

The parade, headed by Colonel Roosevelt, called the northeast column, started from Seventy-sixth Street and Third Avenue, where a number of civic and mercantile organizations fell into line. At Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, where this line was to be joined by several new contingents, the different sections of the parade became entangled and the confusion was doubled when the bands which accompanied each division kept on playing, so that directions for straightening out the snarl could not be heard. Traffic was stopped at that point for twenty minutes.

When the march finally got under way, one of the contingents near the head was Yale men, who carried a banner with this inscription:

"Over 2,000 Yale men are fighting. Help Mitchel back them up."

This banner was cheered, all the way along the line, as were several other patriotic legends. Colonel Roosevelt was the principal exhibit in this spectacle and was kept busy returning greetings from his automobile. He laughed when a man on the sidewalk shouted:

"Hi, Teddy, I thought somebody had knocked your eye out."

Headed by the Twenty-second Regiment Band playing "Over There," the northwest column started down Eighth Avenue from Fifty-eighth Street with 3,000 in line shortly after 9 o'clock, with banners at their head saying "We Want Mitchel." Some of those in this line were members of silk, wholesale hardware, hide and leather, rubber, publishing, and insurance trades. One section was composed of Columbia students and another of Harvard students. This column, which was brilliant with torchlights, was cheered enthusiastically all the way along Eighth Avenue to Twenty-fourth Street, where Mayor Mitchel reviewed it from an automobile. The procession then doubled back to Madison Square Garden.

The north centre column marched down Fifth Avenue from Fifty-eighth Street to Madison Square and to the Garden.

The south centre column marched north in Lafayette Street to Prince Street, to Macdougal, to Bleecker, to Eighth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, and to Madison Square.

The southeast column marched to City Hall, to Chatham Square, to the Bowery, to Canal Street, to Essex, to Delancey, to Chrystie, to Second Avenue, to Seventeenth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to Twentieth Street, to Fifth Avenue, and to Madison Square.

Besides the political organizations in the columns there were representations from almost every trade and profession. The march of the different columns was so arranged by the Fusion committee as to bring the marchers into touch with almost every element in the city.

MOORE DENOUNCES FRIENDS OF PEACE

Allowed Use of Name and Feels Sure Judge Hylan Knew His Name Was to be Used.

Denials that they are actively associated with the Friends of Peace Society came first yesterday from individuals whose names were printed on the letterhead of that organization as Honorary Vice Chairmen along with that of Judge John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for Mayor. Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh, sent a telegram to Mayor Mitchel which was read at the Madison Square Garden meeting in which Mr. Moore admitted that he had attended the Chicago conference of the society, but left in disgust when the members cheered the announcement of the destruction of the American ship Hesperian. Mr. Moore wrote:

"I see that my name is being used by Judge Hylan in connection with the Friends of Peace. Before the convention of the Friends of Peace in Chicago in 1915, I received a circular bearing my name and also bearing the name of Judge Hylan as Honorary Vice Chairman. My home being in Pittsburgh, I did not know of the speeches that were made at Maennerchor Hall before the convention and had I known I certainly would have been saved the trip to Chicago.

"When I permitted my name to be used as Secretary of the Convention Committee, I did so without the knowledge that the society had been organized by German agents, and I went to the Chicago Convention, and it was only upon arriving there that I discovered that the men in control of this society were actuated by anti-American motives. Mr. Walker and myself prepared some resolutions, but when the resolutions came up in committee for adoption Chairman O'Leary and his crowd from New York insisted on a plank being put in the resolutions denouncing President Wilson. Both Mr. Walker and myself said we would not have anything to do with the convention if this plank was placed in the platform. It was then withdrawn.

"Later in the convention Henry Weismann read a bulletin announcing the destruction of the Hesperian and the loss of many lives. When this announcement was greeted with cheers I realized that the convention was no place for any real American. Thoroughly disgusted, I quit the convention and left for home. Like all true Americans, I was and am for peace, but not for the peace that the Kaiser and his sneaking agents in this country would try to give us.

"I send you this telegram because I believe that only true Americans should be put on guard in any public office, and especially in New York, which is the real capital of the country. I hope you will be elected Mayor, for then they will ring no bells in Berlin."

A telegram to THE TIMES from Pittsburgh last night quoted Mr. Moore as saying:

"John Brisben Walker asked me to be a Vice Chairman of the meeting, and said that everybody on the list that he sent to the newspapers had been asked and had accepted. He was very careful in the matter so that there would be no 'comeback,' and I feel sure that Mr. Hylan and all the rest mentioned were asked and accepted, if Mr. Walker used their names."

Judge J. Henry Tiernan, Surrogate and County Judge of Richmond, did not deny that his name was on the Society's letterhead as Vice Chairman of the organization, but he said:

"During the Spanish-American war, while Mayor Mitchel was holding down a city job at $4 a day which he obtained through Tammany I was fighting in Cuba as a volunteer in the United States Army, and while Mayor Mitchel is out in this campaign villifying his opponents I have been using my abilities to sell Liberty bonds. That the people of Staten Island have confidence in me is shown by the fact that I am the nominee of both parties for re-election."

State Controller Eugene M. Travis of Brooklyn said: "My name is unauthorized. I do not recall ever having heard of the society, and my files show no correspondence with the society or any member thereof."

Jeremiah O'Leary, another Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace Society, sent a letetr to Mayor Mitchel last night in which he complained that the Mayor had dragged his name "from private life into a political campaign to use as a drum upon which to sound your own patriotism." He added:

"I challenge you, sir, to give me the opportunity in your own halls and at your own meetings to defend myself publicly. You have shown great bravado in challenging others—here is an opportunity for you to come down from the billboards and fight, or, like Bill Poole the Know-Nothing thug of other days, you have the alternative of wrapping yourself in the American flag and saying: 'I am a true American.'"

Henry Weismann of Brooklyn, President of the German-American Alliance in New York State, who was Secretary of the Printers and Publishers Association, denied yesterday that Judge John F. Hylan was connected with the association, although Hylan's name appeared in the advisory board of honorary Vice Presidents printed on the letterhead of the organization. Mr. Weismann said his duties as Secretary were merely nominal, and that he only attended the monthly meetings of the corporation. Judge Hylan, he said, had nothing to do with the affairs of the association.

"Mayor Mitchel is a fool to make such a statement," said Mr. Weismann. "It will cost him the election. The Germans who had intended voting for Hillquit will vote for Hylan now. Mitchel has lost his only hope."

The Mitchel Fusion Committee in Brooklyn charged yesterday that a number of local business men who were advertised as Vice Presidents of the Hylan mass meeting at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Wednesday night had not authorized the use of their names.

LETTERHEAD FORGED SAYS JUDGE HYLAN

Charges "Friends of Peace" Poster Was Not a Genuine Reproduction.

SPEAKS AT BRONX MEETINGS

Accuses Fusionists of Fraud in Printing of Soldiers' Paster Ballots.

The "Friends of Peace" letterhead, with the name of "Judge John T. Hylan" appearing in a list of Honorary Vice Presidents, which was given to the newspapers on Tuesday night by Mayor Mitchel in support of an accusation that his Tammany opponent had been in league with pro-German propagandists, was pronounced a forgery by Judge John F. Hylan in a speech he made last night at nine meetings in the Bronx.

"Two nights ago Mayor Mitchel presented to his audience what he said was an enlargement of a letterhead of the Friends of Peace Society, which bore upon it a list of Honorary Vice Presidents containing the words, John T. Hylan," said the Tammany nominee for Mayor. "That letterhead was a forgery. There never was such a letterhead. The photograph presented to the newspapers was that of a poster drawn by an artist who used the correct letterhead of the society and added the list of names of Honorary Vice Presidents for the personal use of Mayor Mitchel in this campaign.

"This drawing was made some time ago and was concealed by Mr. Mitchel until four days before election. At the time when Mr. Mitchel made public that poster, which he falsely said was a reproduction of a letterhead, he had in his possession a printed document from which the list of Vice Presidents was taken. That document was the program of the Madison Square Garden mass meeting, held by the same peace society, at which William Jennings Bryan spoke. My name appeared on that program without my knowledge.

Gives Names of Others.

"There appeared with my name the names of scores of Mr. Mitchel's own supporters, and even his campaign managers. On that same page on which my name was printed without my knowledge there was also printed the name of F. J. H. Kracke, the Mitchel Commissioner of Plant and Structure and one of the Mitchel campaign managers of today. Is Commissioner Kracke a traitor?

"On that printed page there appeared the name of State Controller Eugene M. Travis. Is Controller Travis a traiter? On that same page appeared the name of Jacob H. Schiff, now a member of the Mitchel Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty. Is Mr. Schiff a traitor? Again there appeared the name of A. S. Gilbert, Chairman of the Law Committee of the Mitchel Fusion Committee. Is Mr. Gilbert a traitor?

"I say again that the letterhead was a forgery. No such letterhead has ever been in existence before today. Tomorrow for the purpose of substantiating their story they may have some of these letterheads printed for distribution to the newspapers.

"When with melodrama so characteristic to him Mr. Mitchel called upon the citizens to vote for him, and steals, corruption, and all, cried out that was in league with sedition, he knew that his own campaign managers, his financial backers, and those upon whom he is depending to deliver the Republican vote he could not steal in the primaries, were also named as members of that peace society. He knew that their names were used with my name at a time when the whole country was working and praying to bring about peace between the warring nations of Europe. He knew that it was more than two years before our country was drawn into the struggle. He knew that at that very time President Wilson was working to bring about peace."

The alleged fraudulent paster ballot, bearing Mayor Mitchel's name under the Republican emblem, received some attention from the Tammany candidate in his speech before the nine Bronx audiences. Judge Hylan bitterly assailed the Mayor.

Charges Deliberate Fraud.

"They attempted by the debauchery of the first direct primary ever held in a municipal election in this city to steal the Republican nomination," said Judge Hylan. "Now they have fallen to the lowest depths by attempting to practice a contemptible fraud upon our soldiers. They have resorted to new frauds to gain the votes and deceive the men who have so unselfishly offered themselves as a sacrifice on the altar of their country.

"They have deliberately, in violation of the law, in violation of honor, in violation of every tenet of decency printed the name of the Republican Party on the ballots which go to our soldier voters. They have done this after the courts and prosecutors of crime frustrated their attempt to steal that emblem and that name.

"The man who will attempt to obtain by fraud and deception the votes of soldiers who go to the front to fight for their country has no claim on the respect of decent men. But what can you expect? There is nothing too low for a man who will seek to cover up the corruption of his own administration with the flag of his country. Slanders and deliberate falsehoods have dripped from his lips, and he has gone about the city frantically shouting that he alone is a patriot and that all who oppose him are traitors. My fight is to sweep out of the City Hall those who seek to perpetuate this oppression of the people and to make political capital out of a patriotism which is the birthright of us all.

"The fight is won, but we must not relax our vigilance. The Mitchel backers are spending more money in New York this year than was spent by either of the great parties in the national campaign last year."

It was Judge Hylan's "Bronx Night." The meetings were preceded by an automobile parade, led by the Tammany nominee for Mayor, Charles L. Craig, and Sheriff Alfred E. Smith, his associates on the Tammany city ticket. The parade, with about fifty automobiles in it, started at Willis Avenue and Third Avenue, and the long line of motor cars trailed behind that of the candidate from meeting place to meeting place.

For the second time during his campaign, Judge Hylan delivered an extemporaneous speech last night. This was at the smoker arranged in his honor by the Young Men's Democratic League, composed largely of first voters, at the Hotel McAlpin.

"I want you young men who are about to cast your first vote next Tuesday to remember that when I am Mayor the entrance to the City Hall will be the main entrance," said the Judge. "I will be on the job all day long and at your disposal at any time. I want to say also that during my campaigning in the five burroughs I have met with great enthusiasm from the young men in my audiences."

In a statement last night Judge Hylan called attention to the fact that Mayor Mitchel had honored both Dr. Hugo Schweitzer and Henry Weismann, who were denounced in a statement Mayor Mitchel made on Wednesday evening in connection with the exposure of Judge Hylan's connection with the plan of establishing a pro-German newspaper printed in English in this city.

"It is interesting to note," said Judge Hylan, "that Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, now denounced by Mayor Mitchel as a treacherous seditionist, was honored by Mayor Mitchel on April 25, 1917, by appointment as Chairman of the Mayor's Committee for Employment and Relief. That appointment was made after a conference between the Mayor and Dr. Schweitzer and others in the Mayor's office.

"Henry Weismann, whom Mayor Mitchel now calls a treacherous seditionary, was honored by the Mayor with an appointment as member of the commission to welcome Ambassador Gerard on his return to this country.

"No one connected with the Fusion campaign headquarters would comment upon Judge Hylan's charge of forgery last night. Mayor Mitchel, after finishing his speaking trip, retired early, still nursing a sore throat.

CROOKED INSPECTORS WARNED BY BENNETT

Nominee Says He Will Devote Life to Prosecute Those Who Try to Steal Election.

A large audience greeted William M. Bennett, Republican candidate for Mayor, at Cooper Union last night, his second appearance there since he began his campaign. When Mr. Bennett entered most of the audience waved flags and cheered for a full minute, but the candidate was unable to hold his audience for more than half an hour after he began to talk. Hundreds had left the hall and others were departing, and Mr. Bennett brought his address to a sudden end. For more than an hour and a half the big crowd that packed the hall had listened to Justice James C. Cropsey of Brooklyn, whom the audience applauded and encouraged to go on time and time again.

After Mr. Bennett had announced that he had testified in the Bronx Grand Jury room regarding the ballot that had been sent to the soldiers at Spartanburg, S. C., and said that one of the persons responsible for issuing this ballot had been indicted, many persons in the audience seemed to have little further desire to remain for a general discussion of the campaign issues. Mr. Bennett exhibited a copy of the ballot, and said:

"This is the ballot that Judge Cropsey has referred to that this Mayor of ours, who is placarded from one end of the town to the other, in a uniform for the wearing of which he would be arrested if he appeared on the streets, has attempted to deceive the men in Spartanburg who are by right wearing the uniform that is a badge of honor and loyalty to this Government of ours. I received that ballot from Spartanburg, S. C., yesterday morning, and I pledged myself that, if I could stop it, this election should not be stolen, as the Mitchel backers attempted to steal the primary election on Sept. 19.

"And I now tell you that a recent appointee of Mayor Mitchel, who ordered these ballots as a proof of his service to Mayor Mitchel, has been indicted as the result of getting out that fake ballot. And I now pledge you, ladies and gentlemen, that whether elected Mayor or not, if an attempt is made to steal this election on Nov. 6, if it requires the work of all the rest of my life, Sing Sing will be filled with these same dishonest inspectors of election who were appointed by Sam Koenig in August to serve until Nov. 6, and as yet have not been removed by him."

Mr. Bennett again criticised the "fusion press," and dared these papers to print the "lie" that he intended to retire from the race for Mayor. He declared that fusion leaders and campaign managers were preparing for publication a report that was to announce his retirement, with reimbursements for his expenses and the appointment to any office he might desire under the Mitchel administration.

"It is a malicious lie," declared Mr. Bennett. "Now, with regard to being reimbursed for those expenses that I have paid out of my own pocket, I desire to state that I am not in the habit of taking money from men like William H. Reynolds. I state now that William H. Reynolds is the active, guiding chairman of the Fusion Committee—the Fusion campaign—that is disseminating these lies in an attempt to steal an election just as they attempted to steal the primaries."

Justice Cropsey again referred to his "money-bund" talk with Governor Whitman, and asserted that the Governor's stand concerning Bennett's nomination by the primary was corroborative of what the Justice had told "the Governor to his face." The Brooklyn jurist declared that one of the issues of the campaign was the integrity of the Republican Party. Laughter greeted this reference to Mayor Mitchel by Justice Cropsey.

"They say he is a valiant soldier. Well, he's a fine posture picture. He is no soldier, my friends; he is only a paper soldier."

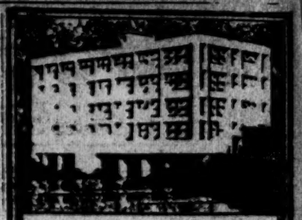
In closing his address, Justice Cropsey said he knew that Judge Hylan would not be the next Mayor of New York, and asserted that Judge Hylan knew it, too.

"How does he know? I'll tell you. He holds his job that pays him $1,000 a month as County Judge in Brooklyn. He doesn't want to take any chances of practicing law, either for Goslin or anybody else, so when he is defeated he will have his job readyv to go back to."

Ex-Senator Bennett made two speeches in Brooklyn last night at the Congress and Clarendon Clubs, on Bedford Avenue. He announced at each of those meetings that he would speak at noon today from the steps of the City Hall, and outline the constructive program which he said he expected to put in operation after Jan. 1, 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Anti-Disloyalty Mass Meeting
Carnegie Hall,
Friday, Nov. 2nd, 8:15 P. M.
Speakers:
Hon. David Jayne Hill
Hon. Samuel Gompers
Hon. George Haven Putnam
Hon. James M. Beck
The activities of
LA FOLLETTE AND HEARST
will be discussed.
General Admission Free.
Reserved seats, $1.00. Boxes seating eight, First tier, $15.00, Second tier $10. On sale at the offices of the American Rights League, Putnam's Bookstore, 2 West 45th Street.
The meeting is organized by
The American Defense Society.


Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., Velveta, "Shelton Looms," Shelton, Conn. F. L. Gerety, Engineer.
"Turner for Concrete"
A business that's growing as fast as yours is bound to require a new building sooner or later.
That's why you ought to know about Turner's 15-year record on 633 concrete building contracts.
TURNER Construction Co

DEFAULT? At the last election more than 100,000 voters failed to vote for the candidates for JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT Don't let this important judiciary office go by default. Cast your vote for an aggressive, just and competent candidate,
LOUIS A. VALENTE
Regular Democratic Nominee for
Justice of the City Court
Mr. LOUIS A. VALENTE'S Name Appears on the Ballot in GROUP 8.

POLITICAL.
"He Stands on His Record"
VOTE FOR
Our Former Postmaster
EDWARD M. MORGAN
for
COUNTY CLERK
Fusion, Republican and City Democracy Candidate

Window Shades
We prefer competition on a specification basis as it is profitable to the buyer and ourselves.
We will assist you in obtaining bids.
Ordinator Co.
101 Park Avenue
(40th Street)
Telephone Vanderbilt 3250

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilation. No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC H. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

HURLEY SHOES
"NONE SO GOOD"
Ease, comfort, relief even in aggravated cases of fallen or low arches, is usually experienced by wearers of Hurley Arch Prop Shoes.

Made over a special last—Has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Prevents foot from slipping at heel, corset fitting at instep, comfortable forepart. In wide, medium or narrow toes.
Our beautiful shades of Cordovan Shoes are made possible by using only the best leathers, being treated by the Hurleyized secret process which increases the life of the leather, retaining its rich lustre to the end.
HURLEY SHOES
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1177 Broadway 215 Broadway
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Factory—Rockland, Mass.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

IF experience and ability is to be the test
VOTE FOR
ALFRED E. SMITH
FOR
President of the Board of Aldermen
RECORD OF PUBLIC SERVICE:

ALFRED E. SMITH
Member of the Assembly —1903-1914.
Minority Leader—1912, 1914, 1913.
Majority Leader—1911.
Member of Committee on Affairs of Cities.
Member of Special Committee on Investigation of the Inferior Criminal Courts.
Speaker of the Assembly —1913
(As presiding officer the Speaker's duties are similar to those of the President of the Board of Aldermen.)
Ways and Means Committee—
Chairman—1911; Member—1914, 1915.
(This Committee bears the same relation to State expenditures that the Board of Estimate does to city expenditures.)
Charter Revision—
Member of every legislative committee for the revision of the New York City Charter for the past twelve years.
Constitutional Convention—
Delegate 1915. Member Committees on organization of the Legislature; Powers and Duties of the Legislature; Labor and Industries.
Factory Investigating Commission—
Vice-Chairman—1911-1915.
Sheriff New York County —1916-1917

ROBERT ADAMSON
Mayor's Secretary—1910, 1913.
Fire Commissioner—1914-1917.

Smith's entire record was praised and he was supported for his present office by the Citizens Union and all the newspapers of this city. Read what the Citizens Union said:

"Intelligent and forceful legislator. Strong supporter of desirable, industrial and social legislation. Record of votes good."

Smith has been the champion of the rights of the City at Albany. Read what the New York Tribune said:

"In the past ten years there has been no Republican, Progressive or Democrat in the state legislature who has rendered as effective, useful, downright valuable service to this town as ex-Speaker Smith. A true leader, a genuine compeller of men, a man of wit and force and an instinctive grasp on legislative practice, he has made a real reputation for himself at the capital and has deserved well of the large constituency which is his own town."

Smith was one of the most progressive spirits in the Constitutional Convention. Read what the Evening Post said:

"He is a man of exceptional ability and as a member of the Constitutional Convention has made an excellent impression."

Smith has been the consistent champion of working men, women and children. Read what the N. Y. World said:

"The workingmen and women of the State and all who stand with them, will not forget Mr. Smith's service to the cause of industrial decency and civilisation."

Smith introduced and fought for more constructive legislation than any man that ever represented this City at Albany. Read what the Brooklyn Eagle says:

"Speaker Smith has a fine personal record in the matter of important legislation that he has passed—a record which shows that he has been busy and useful all through his legislative career."

Non-Partisan League, 562 5th Avenue,
CHARLES THORLEY, Chairman.

SMITH IS A LEGISLATOR.
The Presidency of the Board of Aldermen calls for LEGISLATIVE ABILITY.

The Citizens Committee for Alfred E. Smith,
GEORGE GORDON BATTLE, Chairman.

URGES THE JEWS TO OPPOSE HILLQUIT

Untermyer Declares Socialist Candidate's Victory Would Be "Catastrophe to Our Race."

MAKES LOYALTY APPEAL

Calls Hillquit's Platform "Harmful and Seditious" and Attacks "Unspeakable Advice Not to Buy Bonds.

Speaking before a large Jewish audience at Hunt's Point Palace in the Bronx, Samuel Untermyer last night made a strong appeal to the patriotism of the Jewish voters in this city and urged them as a duty to their adopted country to vote against Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor.

"For which of the other candidates you cast your vote is a matter of indifference as compared with the catastrophe to our race that may follow the election of the Socialist candidate by your vote upon the seditious issue he has tendered," said Mr. Untermyer.

Mr. Untermyer warned his audience that the election of Morris Hillquit with the aid of their votes, would regain the rise of a wave of anti-Semitism. He made reference to the patience President Wilson had exercised before a state of war with the German Government was declared, and added that "the highest ambition of our great soulful President is to be the peacemaker of the world."

"The Jews are generally regarded as the backbone of the Socialist Party in this city," said Mr. Untermyer. "With your aid this seditious appeal will die the death it deserves. If, with your aid, it should succeed, the responsibility and shame will be yours. It will arouse a storm of hate, resentment, and anti-Semitism such as our race has never before encountered in this country. Are you willing to put this burden upon yourself, your children, and your children's children? You must know that the honor and safety of your country are involved and that such an attitude as you are urged to assume is at war with the sentiment of the entire country and would brand us as a city of poltroons."

Mr. Untermyer's speech follows in part:

"Next to love of country which has given us the blessings of freedom and equal opportunity, is the love of our own people, who are cemented in heart and spirit by the ages of persecutions that have served to bind us closely into one indissoluble bond of everlasting devotion. You who have come from out of the black night of bigotry and prosecution, from the 'depths of despond and despair' into our pure atmosphere of freedom, owe a debt of gratitude to this, your adopted country, that can never be repaid.

"Your loyalty should know no bounds. You owe it not only to your country but to yourselves and to the future of your children; you owe it to your race to seize this opportunity that is held out to you on Tuesday next to send forth the message that you have put aside your political differences, if they may be, whether Democrat, Republican, Socialist, or Independent, or what not; remembering that this year, first, last, and above all other things you are Americans, loyal to your Government in this, its time of need.

"For you, fellow-citizens, one and all, clearly understand that when your President and the Congress of the United States have spoken, the last word has been uttered. We are all soldiers in the great national army; the command has gone forth and there is no more to be said.

"One of the most extraordinary features of this cowardly, contemptible, and un-American campaign has been the attempt to mislead our people. What difference does it make whether in 1915, when we were at peace, many of our best citizens were advocating the peace of the world and were members of organizations formed for bringing that object in view. Our patriotic and patriotic President was himself at that time exerting every effort to bring about peace and were rightly applauding him for so doing. He urged a peace without victory. I can conceive of no cheaper brand of claptrap than the effort to make political capital out of the alleged affiliations of one or another of the candidates at that time when we were at peace with the world. Nobody then knew of the inspiration that was behind these 'patriotic' societies. Many citizens were innocently misled. Happily, I was not one of them, but that was probably more through accident than design.

"But this is not the important message I came here to deliver tonight. I came to plead with you, as American citizens, who treasure the honor, reputation, and future of the Jews in this country, whatever be your political faith under normal conditions, to safeguard them all by voting against the Socialist candidate on the war issue that he has unfortunately injected into this campaign.

"It is well known that I am supporting Judge Hylan. The reasons for my position have been stated, but I am not now discussing that phase. There is no element involved here as affecting our country and the Jews of America that is so far removed from the question as to who shall be the Mayor of New York for the next four years that they are not to be mentioned in the same breath. For which of the other candidates you cast your vote is a matter of indifference as compared with the catastrophe to our race that may follow the election of the Socialist candidate by your votes upon the seditious issue he has tendered.

"Mr. Hillquit announced at the opening of the campaign that if elected Mayor, his Administration would not seek to do anything toward the accomplishment of a Socialist commonwealth. He is therefore not appealing for support on a Socialist platform.

"This brings us to the real, fundamental point of departure. What does Mr. Hillquit mean by asserting that his platform raises the issue of peace or war? He knows that the Mayor of New York has about as much to do with the determination of that burning question as the Moloch of Zanzibar, or as a babe unborn. What he 'modestly' asks is that the citizens of our Empire City shall by their votes register: (1) a protest against the present policies of our Government in the war on the subject of an early peace; (2) virtually a want of confidence in the Government; (3) a mandate to the Government forthwith to open peace negotiations regardless of the situation, which is, and rightly so, known only to the officials to whom we have intrusted the conduct of the war, and (4) a refusal to support the war by declining to buy and advising others to refuse to buy the bonds of our Government to defray the expenditures of the war.

"Anything more viciously harmful and seditious it would be difficult to conceive. Imagine the effect of the success of such an appeal upon our enemies! How it would hearten them. Imagine its effect upon our brave boys at the front. Would it expedite peace? Naturally it would retard it.

"Prating about peace does not bring it nearer. It only serves to embarrass the men who are carrying the heavy responsibility of this war for us. The Socialist candidate and his supporters are no more anxious for peace than are the rest of us whose sons and others dear to us are on the 'firing line.' They are offering the most effective obstruction to the outcome for which all of us are praying, unless they are willing that we shall secure a temporary peace through defeat and surrender, which I do not believe to be their purpose or desire.

"Upon the most charitable view of this misguided appeal, it spells national disaster and dishonor for us. It is none the less a disloyal and wicked campaign slogan, because it is impotent and will fall upon the deaf ears of a patriotic community. To pay heed to the unspeakable advice not to buy our bonds would be to betray the men who are risking their lives in our defense.

"That appeal to cowardice and treachery is the keynote of the campaign that is now masquerading under the name of 'socialism.' It is no part of the Socialist creed, which, though to my mind impracticable and unworkable, has always been idealistic. To convert it now into the counsel of treachery is to deal socialism the death blow.

"Whatever may be your views as to an early peace, such a decision could mean only dishonor. The issue is with you; vote any way you please as between the other candidates, but do not permit yourselves to be persuaded to put this disgrace upon your race and country."

SULZER HECKLER ARRESTED

Ex-Governor Orders Conductor Taken Into Custody in Brooklyn.

William Sulzer gave his usual anti-Murphy campaign speech at three meetings in Brooklyn last night, and at the first he got into a dispute with a Democratic politician in Judge Hylan's home district as the result of which he had his heckler arrested. The man was James Ledden, a conductor of 416 Menahan Street, Williamsburg, who was one of 300 persons in the Palm Garden at Hamburg and Greene Avenues when Mr. Sulzer began his talk there.

The speaker had embarked on his tirade against Murphy and had declared that the Tammany leader wanted his trusted leaders to feed at the City Hall, because he couldn't maintain them at Delmonico's any longer, when Ledden shouted: "How about Hylan?" The speaker invited the man to the platform, but the latter declined and shouted that he was one of the delegates who nominated Mr. Sulzer at Syracuse in 1912 and it cost him $60 to do it. Mr. Sulzer shouted, "The man must be drunk!" and when he passed downthe aisle he shouted, "Where is that drunken loafer?"

Mr. Sulzer had no trouble in finding his man, and ordered him arrested. Two policemen took him to the Hamburg Avenue station, and the ex-Governor's publicity manager, Jacob K. Newman, made a charge of disorderly conduct against him. He was bailed out.

Mr. Sulzer went on to Congress Hall, East New York, and Independence Hall, Brownsville, where he asked the question, "Is Boss Murphy putting words in Leader Conners's mouth?" besides speaking. He declared that Murphy "jobbed" him, and that if Judge Hylan was elected Murphy would "muzzle and manacle" him. He spoke to about 1,000 persons in each hall, and aroused considerable enthusiasm.

13 PRIMARY INDICTMENTS.

Kings County Grand Jury Acts in Riegelmann-Coler Contest.

Thirteen indictments were handed down yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury as the result of the investigation by District Attorney Lewis into the recent contest for the Democratic nomination for Borough President of Brooklyn between Sheriff Edward Riegelmann and Bird S. Coler. Twelve of the indictments are directed against inspectors of election, who are charged with making false returns. They were arraigned in the County Court before Judge Lewis L. Fawcett and pleaded not guilty.

Two of the inspectors are charged, in addition, with having turned over the ballots in their district to John O. Snyder, Election District Captain of the Fourteenth Election District of the Fourteenth Assembly District. To this the men pleaded guilty. Snyder was indicted and entered a plea of not guilty. Joseph Hecht, Sr., of 514 Hooper Street and Louis Pollack of 331 South Third Street are the two who pleaded guilty.

The others indicted are George Marks, Albert H. Erhardt, Jr., William Stoddard, Simon O'Donnell, Patrick J. O'Connor, John R. Gallagher, Cornell W. Bradley, Eugene J. May, Henry W. Hustis, and Thomas P. Boulton. The recount of the votes in the Riegelmann-Coler contest ordered by the courts showed a gain by Mr. Coler, but not enough to materially affect the result of the contest.

WAR ASSAILED AS HILLQUIT SPEAKS

Continued from Page 1.

ended by a vengeance. We are in favor of a peace such as was formulated by the Republic of Russia, such as has been adopted by the peoples of most countries, including the majority of the German Parliament, upon terms so eloquently set forth by Pope Benedict and as outlined by our President in January of this year—without punitive measures or forcible annexations, based upon the free development of all nations and nationalities.

"I want to say that we do not mean merely the freedom of Belgium, though Belgium must be freed——"

The speaker was interrupted by cries of "How about Ireland?" and "Freedom for Ireland."

He smiled and bowed acquiescently, and went on:

"We are in favor of the freedom of every people that wants to be free, including the Poles, the Finns, the Irish."

When the cheers had died away he added:

"The institution by which a people is governed against its will is just as much to be condemned as that under which a citizen is governed against his will. I tell you that the only ray of sunshine in all this ghastly world war, the only hope it offers to mankind is the prospect of world democracy and perfect peace, and in this campaign the Socialist Party stands for those policies, and that is why every vote cast for them on Nov. 6 is not merely a vote for the party, but a vote for those indisputable principles of social justice, popular democracy and international peace."

Earlier in his speech Mr. Hillquit made a sarcastic attack upon the Chamber of Commerce for opposing his candidacy.

"I am entitled to your congratulations," he said. "I have just learned that I have had conferred upon me the singular distinction of having the Chamber of Commerce pass a scathing resolution against me. This honor was not staged by my campaign managers—it was spontaneous work on the part of the Chamber itself. I had always suspected that Mr. Mitchel's candidacy was supported by the business interests, a suspicion borne out by that remarkable list of his committee, a high society list, and by the fact that he seems to be supplied with unlimited funds, though he has no party back of him. The Chamber of Commerce has made that suspicion a definite confirmed fact."

The speaker turned to a denunciation of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association support of Judge Hylan and the Tammany ticket. He said they were the same cloakmakers who had locked out 50,000 of their workers for weeks, in hope of starving them into submission, and that it was because within a year they would be forced to negotiate another agreement with their employes that they wanted to elect Judge Hylan, "so that the clubs of the police would descend on the heads of the workers."

Mr. Hillquit turned again to a denunciation of Government restrictions upon public utterances in war times.

"The Socialist Party," he said, "is the only one that has protested against the unlawful, unconstitutional actions in breaking up meetings and suppressing newspapers out of which has grown an atmosphere of terrorism in which men are lynched and tortured and maltreated for the expression of their opinions.

"They tell you, a 100,000,000 of you, that you need not discuss peace. That peace discussion is incompatible with the national interests is the edict that comes from Washington to you. They tell you 'don't discuss peace,' you whose happiness, whose very lives may depend upon peace.

"In Washington there is a certain separate department created for the purpose of thinking and talking about peace for you."

Mr. Hillquit made another speech last night at the Bay Ridge High School, where school children and their mothers and fathers awaited him, and the national flag was strongly in evidence. He received fewer cheers there than he has in most of his meetings, and as he left, a group about the door was calling loudly for Mitchel. Mr. Hillquit chose a new issue for the opening of his second speech.

"I learned today," he said, "that your metropolitan newspapers are to begin tomorrow morning to train their heavy batteries of mud upon your humble servant. I have been given formal notice to that effect. I accept it. And I want to pledge to you now that I shall not react to it. I absolutely refuse to be drawn into the mire of personal venom and harsh personal allusions."

The candidate was interrupted by no applause as he dwelt upon his issue of suppression of free speech and a free press.

The Hillquit forces are planning a big windup to their campaign with meetings to be held at Madison Square Garden on Sunday afternoon and the Manhattan Opera House on Sunday evening. Mr. Hillquit and Mayor Van Lear of Minneapolis will speak at the Garden, and Dudley Field Malone at Manhattan Opera House.

HILLQUIT IS NAMED AS A SEDITIONARY

Chamber of Commerce Urges Prosecution of Those Who Abuse Citizenship.

ASK HIGHER RAILWAY RATES

Food Administrator Foresees a Long War and Need for Full Preparation for Winning It.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against disloyalty, and naming Senator La Follette and Morris Hillquit. Another resolution calling for an increase in railroad freight rates was adopted, and Arthur Williams, Deputy Food Administrator for New York City, delivered an address emphasizing the gravity of the food situation and the need for cooperation in saving to win the war.

The resolutions on disloyalty, offered in the form of a report by Welding Ring, Chairman of the Executive Committee, follow:

The Executive Committee has observed with increasing concern the continued expression of unpatriotic and seditious sentiments in public speeches and in print by men in public office, in what seems to us to be a total disregard of their fealty to the United States.

Perhaps the most notable of these cases is that of Senator La Follette, although there are others in the Senate and the House who have been equally shameless in their opposition to the war efforts of the nation.

But it is perhaps more astounding that a citizen of New York should, while seeking election to high office at the hands of his fellow-citizens, brazenly declare his opposition to measures adopted by the Federal Government in time of war, and necessary to the nation's safety.

The most notable example of this is the case of Morris Hillquit, candidate for Mayor of this city, who states that he will not buy a Liberty bond or help the war efforts of the city and nation.

Your committee views with the greatest satisfaction the action of the Senate of the United States in investigating those of its members whose speeches and writings mark them as disloyal or as desiring to restrain the hand and weaken the efforts of the Government.

Your committee deplores the fact that although we entered this conflict six months ago, many avenues of publicity are still permitted to disloyal people for the dissemination of sentiments harmful to the cause for which this country is fighting; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York heartily approves the action of the Senate of the United States in investigating members of its own body known to have spoken and distributed declarations inconsistent with their oaths of office and with loyalty to the country, and urges upon the House of Representatives similar action; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chamber recommends to the Departments of Justice, in Washington, in Albany, and in New York, a more vigorous prosecution of all those who thus abuse the privilege of citizenship or misuse the shelter afforded them by this country.

Higher Cost of Capital.

The resolutions were received with applause. Another motion was unanimously adopted to refer them to the Executive Committee of the Chamber with power to have them published as an advertisement in at least six daily newspapers.

Resolutions drawn by the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements advocating increases in the railroad freight rates, were then presented by Chairman Samuel W. Fairchild.

James Speyer immediately took the floor and protested against what he characterised as "the omission of a very important point in this grave matter—the increased cost of capital to the railroads.

"I don't know," he said, "if this chamber realizes that since Jan. 1 the total depreciation in value of railroad securities in this country has amounted to about $1,400,000,000, and this leaves out entirely railroads in the process of reorganization. Before the war there were eighteen railroads in the country whose stock was selling so far above par that they were able to secure new capital with their common stock issues. There are now only eight roads whose stock is selling enough above par to enable them to finance themselves in this way. The others have to secure capital by issues of bonds that greatly increase their fixed charges.

"This is an increasingly dangerous situation. I know that railroad officials have hesitated to speak out for fear of impairing what little credit they had left and burdening themselves still further, but the time has come now to speak out and show clearly how very serious the situation is. The time has come to state the facts, for railroad officials to give up trying to make a better showing than conditions warrant. The country must realize the danger."

Mr. Fairchild then explained the relatively mild tone of the resolutions presented by saying that the committee had originally drawn a set of very drastic and outspoken resolutions, but that it had learned on good authority that there was every reason to believe the Interstate Commerce Commission fully realized the situation and was prepared to grant the desired relief, and consequently it was thought inadvisable to adopt an unnecessarily alarming tone. The resolutions, however, were amended by unanimous vote of the Chamber by the insertion of the words "and of capital" after the words "increased cost of transportation," and, so amended, were unanimously adopted, as follows:

Whereas, The Interstate Commerce Commission has declared that the freight rate case of the Eastern railroads is still open and before the commission, and has set Nov. 5 as the date for further hearing thereon; and

Whereas, The Interstate Commerce Commission states that if the "suggestion is well grounded that further financial relief is needed by the carriers, it is obvious that such relief should be had promptly in order that transportation demands in time of war may be fully met"; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York expresses its gratification with this action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and urges upon the commission that rate advances be granted commensurate with the increased costs of transportation and of capital as already shown, as well as with the further increased costs which are clearly in prospect, in the supreme effort which the railways are making to perform the greatest possible service during the war, and which will also have the effect of restoring the confidence of investors in railroad securities and attract the investment of capital necessary to the railroads to enable them to meet the constantly increasing commercial demands of the country; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements be authorized to place copies of these resolutions before the Interstate Commerce Commission as well as to make such other distribution as deemed advisable; and to take any other action which may be deemed necessary to make effective the Chamber's views herein expressed.

No Signs of a Short War.

Mr. Williams, reviewing the food situation, declared that the public must realize that there was very real danger that our own people would suffer from the effects of underfeeding as a result of the high cost of food.

"I can see nothing to indicate that it will be a short war," he said. "We must make as extensive preparations as may be necessary, no matter what its duration, preparations not only for the war, but for the period after the war, when industry will still be disorganized and the production of food in Europe still far behind its needs. It is gratifying, in this crisis, to go to Washington and see the type of men whom the President has gathered around him, men of whom we can be proud. The Government is recognizing its responsibility to the people, to the men at the front, and the workers at home, on the same high plane as the best of our corporations in recognizing their responsibility to their employes.

"Up to last night, in three days of this week, 300,000 women in this district had signed the pledge to save food, and we had not heard even a hint of opposition. We recognized from the beginning that it was a woman's job. We have an organization of 15,000 women, who have divided the city into 2,000 districts, each with its district Captain.

"In that way we have things localized and yet centralized, and it looks as though the campaign would be a success. Yet there is reason to think that the poor of the city are suffering to some extent from underfeeding. We need the co-operation of every one for the regulation of prices, on the one hand, and the co-operation of people of every class in saving, on the other.

"As to the regulation of prices, the retailers have been so far most patriotic and most inspired with the desire to help. It has been agreed that war-time profits shall not be greater than pre-war profits. Without regulation, flour would have been selling now at $25 a barrel, some say—I think at least $20—instead of $10 to $11, as it is, and it may go lower. There are three big hotels that together saved 5,000 pounds of beef by one meatless day.

"We want to get people to try two meatless days and two wheatless days a week, one meatless day on fish and one on poultry and eggs. And so that there may be no discrimination, we hope to arrange to mix in corn flour in the wheat at the mills, so that all may eat war bread alike. We want to cram every ounce of nourishment possible into every sixteen-ounce loaf. We hope to reduce, eventually, the cost of practically every food by the use of our enormous corn crop."

QUOTES GERMAN PRAISE OF HYLAN

Continued from Page 1.

Publishers' Association had its office in the same room with the Friends of Peace, and that this office was rented by Albert Sandor, a confessed German spy, now serving a sentence in Atlanta Penitentiary.

"I have shown that the purpose of the Printers' and Publishers' Association was to create in America the same sort of disloyal press which Bolo Pacha attempted to establish in France.

Quotes From Deutsches Journal.

"I have here in my possession a photograph of a political advertisement which appeared in the Deutsches Journal, Hearst's German newspaper, on Oct. 31, 1915, when John F. Hylan was a candidate for County Judge.

"The headline of this advertisement, translated from the German, reads 'Keep a Good Judge on the Bench.' Beneath this heading is a photograph of John F. Hylan and beneath the photograph is printed: 'For Judge of the County Court, Kings County, John F. Hylan.'

"Again, below, the following subcaption appeared: 'Endorsed by Weismann, the leader of organized German circles of Brooklyn, strongly advocates the candidacy of Judge John F. Hylan for the County Court.'

"Beneath this declaration Mr. Weismann's plea is printed in quotation marks. Translated, here it is:

Judge Hylan is honorable, capable, and progressive. He is sympathetically inclined toward all things German, and he realizes the necessity of a Government which respects personal freedom. He was, during the last Winter, the only non-German official in Brooklyn who had a good word for the German cause, and expressed himself in favor of a strict American neutrality. Mr. Hylan is a man from the working class, who advanced himself to a Judgeship through zealous application. He knows the needs of the little man and the workers. Good citizens make no mistake in voting for him.

"Below this quotation is the following:

The above declaration has also been indorsed by Henr. Weismann, Charles I. Froeb, Louis Brasz, Frank Mann, John Pahls, Peter Becker, Joseph Condeman, Richard Schumacher, David Koos, F. W. V. Egloffstein, Milton Hertz, and Edward Kemling.

"The Henry Weismann who signs this advertisement and who supports Judge Hylan because he was 'sympathetically inclined toward all things German' and because he was 'the only non-German official in Brooklyn who had a good word for the German cause' is the same Henry Weismann who was President of the Printers' and Publishers' Association, of which Judge Hylan was an advisory member—the association which tried to poison the American press by the creation of disloyal newspapers.

"He is the same Henry Weismann who served with Hylan as an Honorary Vice Chairman of the Friends of Peace Convention.

"He is the same Henry Weismann who read the bulletin to the Friends of Peace Convention announcing the sinking of an American liner and the loss of hundreds of American lives, and stood there complacently while the convention cheered.

"He is the same Henry Weismann who wrote the notorious Pro Bono Publico circular, calling upon pro-Germans to defeat their common enemy, Wilson, at the polls.

"He is the same Henry Weismann who sat day after day in that room on Nassau Street, beside Albert Sander, the German spy.

"Proof piles upon proof that seditious and disloyal influences in this city were behind Judge Hylan two years ago just as they are behind him today.

"Proof piles upon proof that the reason O'Leary, Hearst, and Weismann are now supporting Hylan is because John F. Hylan was then and is now sympathetic and friendly to the spread of disloyal, pro-German, anti-American propaganda.

"O'Leary wants Hylan to be Mayor, not because he is fit for Mayor, but because he is fit for O'Leary's purposes.

"Hearst wants Hylan to be Mayor, not because he is fit for Mayor, but because he is true to the people of this city, but because he is true to Hearst.

"Henry Weismann wants Hylan to be Mayor, not because he is a good American, but because he is 'sympathetically inclined to all things German.'

"O'Leary's statement shows it. Hearst's newspapers show it. Weismann's advertisement shows it.

"If the time has come when to be Mayor of this city a man must bow to the agents of this country's enemies, then it is time to haul down the American flag from City Hall.

"The issue is clear. This is no mere local election. It is being discussed in the newspapers of every nation in Europe. Its result will be shown in the newspapers and upon the bulletin boards throughout Germany on the day after election. The German autocracy encourages its soldiers with the statement that America is not in this war in earnest.

"The news that goes from New York on election night will encourage and strengthen one line of battle—either the American or of the German. If you encourage the enemy, you strengthen him. If you strengthen him, you add to the sacrifice of American lives.

"This is the first time in the life of any citizen of New York that the casting of his ballot on Election Day directly affects the lives of American soldiers.

"Let us consider two soldiers instead of millions. One of them is a German soldier. He is weary of the war. He is held in line by the report that America is not in earnest in the war. His arm is limp. The message that is flashed from New York tells him that loyal Government is defeated and the Kaiser wins in New York.

"His courage floods back upon him. His arm stiffens. Again he is ready for the fight. And the other soldier, the American in the trench a hundred yards away, may pay with his life as the penalty for disloyalty at home.

"The time has come to choose between the seditious and the loyal, between enemies and friends, between traitors and Americans.

"As Mayor of this mighty city, as a citizen of the United States, loathing disloyalty and devoted to the welfare of my country, I call upon all loyal citizens to save this city from the shame and menace of a disloyal government."

Report Drift to Mitchel.

A city-wide canvass, by agents of the Republican-Fusion Committee, it was said yesterday at the Fusion headquarters, showed that in the last few days a remarkable drift in the sentiment of the voters had taken place in both the Tammany and Socialist districts in favor of Mayor Mitchel. It was said that the Mitchel drift was most pronounced in Brooklyn, where the Mayor has concededly been weakest.

In many Manhattan districts, where at one time it looked as if Mitchel would run far behind both Hylan and Hillquit, the reports showed that Mitchel had gained rapidly in the last few days. The Bronx Fusion managers also reported a decided change in that borough in the Mayor's favor. In nearly every case it was reported that the change from Hylan to Mitchel was taking place because of the revelations of the Mayor concerning Judge Hylan's connection with German propagandists. The Hillquit wave, the agents reported, had reached its height and was now on the decline. Instance after instance was reported to the Fusion managers of voters openly declaring that they had decided not to vote for either Hylan or Hillquit, and that while many of these had said that they would not vote at all the large percentage now had declared that they would vote for Mitchel.

"We have torpedoed Judge Hylan out of the water, though we gave him warning for several days," said Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Mitchel-Fusion Campaign Committee. "We have blown up and exposed his secret and submerged disloyal support. Seeing his candidate sinking, Jeremiah O'Leary has thrown him a life preserver by coming out publicly for his election. O'Leary's action is the strongest corroboration of the Mayor's exposures. Now let the other organizers of the proposed chain of pro-German newspapers with which Judge Hylan was connected as a member of its Advisory Board all come out for Judge Hylan, although some of them have been sent to prison for conspiracy by the United States Government."

Ten men whose names were advertised as Vice Presidents of the Business Men's League, one of the organizations that brought about Judge Hylan's designation and under whose auspices a Hylan meeting was held on Monday night in the Brooklyn Academy of Music, emphatically denied yesterday that they had any connection with the League and declared their preference for Mayor Mitchel. The men are Clinton R. Lanes, President New York Title Insurance Company; Charles Froelich, President John M. Wolff Company; William E. Baker, Parkinson Coal Company; William F. Henkler, Bay Ridge Ice Company; Charles J. Tagliavue, Charles Tagliavue Manufacturing Company; M. Mosson, lumber dealer; Albert A. Howell, lawyer; Harry C. Paradis, manufacturer, and Philip Ruxton, manufacturer of printing inks.

ELECTION ODDS FLUCTUATE.

Three to One on the Curb and Two to One in Brooklyn.

Betting odds swung further in favor of Hylan in wagers reported on the Curb yesterday. A bet of $8,000 on Hylan for Mayor against $2,000 on Mitchel was mentioned, these odds of 3 to 1 comparing with 2 and 2½ to 1 yesterday and earlier in the week. Hylan money, betting commissioners said, was more plentiful than on Wednesday, while backers of Mayor Mitchel were not active in seeking quotations.

Fred Schumm, the Brooklyn betting commissioner, said last night that the odds continued at two to one in favor of Hylan. Four wagers at $600 to $300 that Hylan would win were placed with him yesterday. A wager of $700 to $700 that Mitchel would beat Hillquit and one of $500 at even money that Hillquit would get at least 120,000 votes were reported in Brooklyn last night. Another bet of $500 at even money that Mitchel carries one borough, one of $800 to $100 that Hillquit does not win, one of $1,000 at even money that Hylan wins by at least 50,000, one of $500 to $400 that Hillquit gets more votes than Bennett, and one of $600 to $500 that Hylan carries Manhattan by at least 40,000 were among other wagers reported.

THREATENED STRIKE MAY HOLD UP ELECTION

City's Attorney Says Delay in Printing Ballots Would Have Serious Results.

Fear that the threatened strike of city printers might interfere with the election next Tuesday was expressed by Assistant Corporation Counsel Tarbox yesterday, who made the statement before Supreme Court Justice Donnelly when he appeared on behalf of the Board of Elections in answer to the demand of Thomas E. Rush that a new primary be held to nominate a Democratic candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, because of alleged frauds committed at the last Democratic primary.

"On behalf of the Board of Elections," said Mr. Tarbox, "I wish only to state that the ballots are being printed, that a strike of the printers is threatened, and that if there is any interference whatever with the printing at this late date the board will not guarantee that there will be any election next Tuesday."

Herbert L. Limburg, attorney for Judge John V. McAvoy, who has been declared by the Board of Elections the regularly nominated candidate for Supreme Court Justice, said:

"This is the most outrageously dishonest application ever presented to a court under the election law. I think that your Honor in denying it should state the reasons why it is denied."

"If you had been sitting up until 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning for several nights listening to election disputes, you would not be so enthusiastic about writing opinions," said Justice Donnelly.

"Probably not," replied Mr. Limburg; "but here are a few facts. The election took place on Sept. 19. Not until the 9th of October did Mr. Rush make application for an examination of the ballots. The examination was completed on Oct. 22, and, while we claim that the figures of Mr. Rush, as to the examination, are not correct, we are willing to use them for the purpose of this argument. They give Judge McAvoy a plurality of 10,320 votes over Rush out of a total of about 50,000 votes cast. The statement of Mr. Rush that 4,756 votes cast for McAvoy were 'voidable by reason of erasure, marks for identification, imperfect markings, and other reasons,' is wholly and deliberately false. This motion is made at this late date in the belief that your Honor will deny it so that Mr. Rush may continue his cry of 'fraud.' It is an insult to the Court."

Justice Donnelly reserved decision.

ADVERTISEMENT.

White Rock
Unsurpassed Mineral Water

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Tune The Winds Whistle In B Sharp: OVERCOATS!

NOVEMBER gold is on the leaves, and November cold is in the bones. Never before have I mustered a range of Overcoats so exclusive in Vogue and Verve, and so inclusive in Value and Variety.

My *Channel* and *Woolwich* and *English Ulster*, from Stein-Bloch, are strapping, sinewy and soldierly Overcoats breathing the mettle, muscle and manhood of these tumultuous times.

Balmore and *Cromwell* and *Park Lane* are Field and Avenue Coats of politer and more polished persuasion—$25, $30, $35 and up to $65.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Magical Relief" is what everybody says who takes Bell-ans for severe distress

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy must be in The Times Building before 6:00 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A PLEDGE OF WAR SERVICE

As a part of our war service in this great crisis, THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S. hereby pledges to invest, in future United States War Loans, the amount of its income received from first year premiums on insurance issued during the continuance of the war.

Thus Every Dollar Paid for New Insurance Will Also Mean a Dollar Loaned to the Government to Help Win the War.

This action will supplement and aid the patriotic work of our Field Forces in carrying the Nation's urgent message for war-thrift, war-sacrifice and war-service in its various forms, into the business places and homes of the people in this hour of national peril.

Our Policyholders, Numbering Over Half a Million, Are Urged to Co-operate in This Effort to Enlarge the Society's Public Service at This Time.

W. A. DAY,
President

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Franklin Simon
SICO
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
Union Suits for Men and Two Piece Suits
Are selling way under present market prices!

Union suits, like everything else, have gone up. In a score of representative shops you will have to pay substantially more than we are asking for the self same materials. Even then you will not be getting Sico. And that is as big a consideration as the price.

Sico Union Suits are Different. Because they are made better, they fit better, and because they fit better, they wear better. They are the crystalization of comfort, fit, and service in a Union Suit. And according to all the standards of price-fixing, they are worth fully 20% more than our present prices.

SICO Union Suits are knitted to the shape, and the sleeves, cuffs, legs and ankles are knitted in one piece.

SICO Union Suits, of medium weight, combed cotton	$2.75
SICO Union Suits, of natural merino	3.50
SICO Union Suits, of all wool, extra fine	4.00
SICO Union Suits, of mercerized cotton and wool	6.00
SICO Union Suits, of silk and wool	13.50
SICO Union Suits, of pure spun silk	13.50

Also *SICO* Two Piece Suits in merino or wool, $1.75 to $4.50 a garment

Men's Furnishings Shop, 4 West 38th St.
Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Men's Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

DOUBT IF CADORNA CAN HOLD NEW LINES

Washington Military Experts Prepared to Hear of Still Further Withdrawal.

ITALIAN ATTACHE HOPEFUL

Captain Vannutelli Speaks of the Possibility of a Successful Winter Offensive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Lansing received a cablegram today from Ambassador Page at Rome confirming information received at the Italian Embassy reporting that the Italian army was retiring in good order, that the pressure from the direction of the enemy had lessened, and that the Government had the unified support of the Italian people and all political parties.

Despite the elements of hope in the situation, military experts here doubt the ability of the Italians to hold their ground on the banks of the Tagliamento because of the danger that their left flank may be threatened and turned by Teuton forces moving southward from the passes of the Carnic Alps.

Today's dispatches from Berlin indicated that the Italian forces north of the Udine-Codroipo-Treviso Railway line had retired to the west bank of Tagliamento River. The Berlin afternoon report asserted that the Dignano & di Codroipo bridgeheads had been captured by the German forces. The Berlin night report lays claim to the capture of the bridgeheads near Pinzano and Latisano by asserting that the Italian troops "who were maintaining themselves there have either been driven back or taken prisoners."

Berlin Reports Are Credited.

There is no confirmation of this in any of the day's official advices from Rome. In fact, the Rome dispatches appear to convey information of the situation that is twenty-four hours older than that given in the Berlin announcements. The Berlin dispatches are not discounted, for the reason that it has not been the practice of the German War Office to lay claim to the capture of points in a campaign unless it is certain that subsequent developments will prove the accuracy of the official announcement. There may be exaggeration in the Berlin claim as to the number of prisoners taken and guns captured, but the reports of points taken are believed to be accurate enough for acceptance.

Assuming the Berlin statement of the capture of these bridgeheads to be true, it is probable that by this time all of the Italian forces that can be saved have been saved, have been extricated by the masterly retirement that General Cadorna has conducted, involving the movement of a force of 1,000,000 soldiers from a notched, mountainous line, across a series of rivers into a region of plains, and that the bulk of the retiring Italian force is now on the west bank of the Tagliamento.

According to the Berlin announcements, the vanguard of the Teutonic forces is now fronting the east bank of the swollen Tagliamento along the Latisana-Codroipo-Dignano line, with Udine as its radial operating base, while the Italians are on the west bank of the river, utilising Treviso as their main supply base, and are rushing forward reserves as rapidly as congested railways, given over exclusively to the movement of reserves, guns, and ammunition, can move them into position to support the Italian forces and their Anglo-French reinforcements.

10,000 Square Miles Lost to Italy.

The Germans are advancing over a thirty-mile front, and since yesterday's report have gained approximately eleven miles. Since Sunday this thirty-mile front has been pushed forward an average distance of about thirty miles, which means that in about three days the Germans have taken over military control of approximately 1,000 square miles, exclusive of that which has been taken from the Carnic Alpine region. Udine, with its railways radiating toward San Giorgio, Cordoipo, and San Daniele, is an ideal operating base for the supply of the invaders, giving shorter and better lines of communication than the Italians, when based on the west bank of the Tagliamento, would have from Treviso.

Unless there is a sudden shift in the situation and a complete reversal of form by the retreating Italian army, it is not believed that the Tagliamento line will be maintained longer than is necessary to enable the reserves and other reinforcements to fit the lines of the Livenza and Piave Rivers for utilization for a real stand by the Italians.

The Livenza line is from ten to fifteen miles west of the Tagliamento, while the Piave is approximately ten miles west of the Livenza and would be the last main line of defense outside of the fortifications of Venice. Whether General Cadorna's forces will be able to maintain the Tagliamento line will undoubtedly be determined before Sunday, and tomorrow's official announcements will most probably show whether it can be defended against the Germans, who assert that they have taken four of its principal bridgeheads. Whether the Germans can cross in force immediately will be determined tomorrow. If they are not able to throw forces across that river by tomorrow such failure will be interpreted by military experts here as meaning that the pressure of the German advance has lessened and Italian resistance increased.

Venice the German Objective.

The objective of the German drive was Venice, just as the main object of the Rumanian drive was the capture of Bucharest. The capture of Venice would give the Germans a great main base of operations for a swing through Western Venetia toward Verona and southward toward Bologna, the main crossroads centre of Northern Italy. The railway from the Gulf of Genoa to the Gulf of Venice intersects at Bologna the great rail spinal column of Northern Italy which traverses the region from the Italian east coast, running in a northwesterly direction toward Milan.

A complete duplication in Italy of the Falkenhayn-Mackensen drive of a year ago into the heart of Rumania would prove the severest blow to the Entente since the opening of the war, as it would place most of Northern Italy in possession of the Germans and force the Italians to depend wholly on sea transport for supplies by cutting off rail communication with the rest of Europe. Not merely the physical, but likewise the moral effect of this feat would be colossal, because the ability of Germany to gain such a victory for its arms, after having outlasted the Summer of heavy artillery hammering on the Anglo-French front, and so quickly after the Riga drive, would have to be accepted as a warning that German military power must not be belittled as lacking the necessary man power for the development of well-organized and powerful offensive blows.

Entente Realizes Its Danger.

Fourteen days hence the great interally war conference, which the United States will attend at Paris, will canvass the entire military situation, and it is probable that steps will be taken in that conference to make the Italian front rank in importance with that in France during the next year of the war. There is no disguising the fact that the situation developed as a result of the ability of the Germans to carry this drive forward through the Julian Alps to the banks of the Tagliamento in scarcely more than a week of actual field operations, is the most vital now confronting the entire Entente combination, and it is a full realization of the danger that has not only united the Italian people behind their Government, but has aligned the Governments of the United States, England, France, and Italy into what promises to be the strongest alliance of the war.

Invaders' Left Flank Menaced.

Captain Lamberto Vannutelli, Naval Attaché of the Italian Embassy, expressed the opinion today that the next ten days would witness intensive movements on the plains forming the battle area of the present Italo-Austrian front, and that the end of this period would disclose a greatly clarified military situation.

Captain Vannutelli, who is a well-known strategist in the Italian Navy and has been made familiar with the terrain of the existing front by a careful study of it on the ground, remarked that "it is easy to come down to the plains—it is not so easy to get back again," indicating that the Austro-German army might soon find itself in an inextricable situation. The retiring Third Italian Army, he said, was an offensive army as well, inasmuch as it menaced the left flank of the enemy and was supporting the retreating Second Army.

The Captain scouted several explanations of the defeat of the Second Army and asserted his belief that it was due more to the enemy's great weight of artillery—the latter's big guns being superior in both number and calibre—than to the superiority of his troops. Difficulties were in the way of the Austro-Germans, he said. On the enemy's side of the front there are very few roads; the mountain passes are narrow, and "between the capacity of the enemy's and our own lines of communication there is a remarkable difference."

The Italians, besides excellently constructed roads, have the benefit of railway transportation and a perfected system of canals. In addition, Captain Vannutelli said that the Italian Army would receive naval support. In the canals heavy guns have been placed on floats, and these batteries of tremendous power will have a sweep of the Austro-German positions. The Italian lines near the coast will also be under the protecting cover of the new, strange monitors which co-operated most effectively with the army during the offensive from May to July, and which are really floating fortresses.

From Venice to Cervignano by land and from Venice to Grado by sea the Italians enjoy perfect lines of communication. The approach of Winter will not interfere with them, but Winter will multiply the embarrassments of the enemy, especially as concerns his communications. Captain Vannutelli said he would not be surprised if the Austrians attempted some diversion at sea at the present stage of the operations, but he did not believe Austria would risk her battleships.

The naval demonstration, he thought, would more likely be a clash between scouts and destroyers, as the waters the enemy would have to enter were heavily mined, and, besides, the Italian fleet had long desired an engagement with the enemy's capital vessels and had never had its challenge accepted.

"I do not see things so bad as some people profess to see them," said Captain Vannutelli. "Now it is a question of waiting about ten days more before the entire situation will be clearly understood. First, it is a matter of guns and ammunition. The decision will be reached on the plains. There is no danger on the Trentino front. The enemy's lines of communication there would be too long and dangerous to permit more than a demonstration. Nothing effective could be done there.

Says the Italian Navy Will Aid.

"Suppose, though, the Austro-Germans should cut our inland communication. There remains to us the sea, from Venice to Grado. The Austrian Navy could do no more than attempt to disturb these sea communications, and there might be small battles between scouts and destroyers. The enemy does not dare to send out his big ships. Nowhere can the Austrian Navy give any support to the Austro-German army, but our navy can assist the troops on land, especially with the big guns in the canals and with the naval forces along the coast.

"The Italian forces have now arrived at a strong line of defense which so many of our Generals had considered before in their plans to attract the Austrian Army to the plains, which presents advantages for us. The present phase of the operations is one of defense; and, while we are maintaining that, the second phase must be prepared for, which will be a new offensive, after the period of resistance. If we are to have a real battle in the plains we have the superior advantages of terrain and communications. The enemy's lines are long and narrow, and their difficulties are increased by the mountainous character of their positions.

"The Tagliamento River is now flooded, presenting a very serious situation for the enemy, because its current is swift, and it is very difficult to throw bridges across it. Of course, the Italians are destroying all the bridges in their retirement.

"The real cause of the enemy breaking through the lines of the Second Army was his overwhelming superiority of artillery, a superiority of number as well as of calibre, and of ammunition. The first line was not supported enough by artillery, and the reason was that the Italians did not have sufficient guns."

Captain Vannutelli characterized the Berlin War Office statement that 180,000 Italian soldiers had been captured as exaggerated. The figures, he asserted, granting that they represented the real number of persons removed by the enemy, must have included the civilian population of the occupied positions, comprising old men, women, and children. He was skeptical, also, about the number of Austro-German troops reported to be operating against Italy, asserting that the accurate number must be less than 1,000,000, because a greater number could no operate on that front.

Rome Cables Are Reassuring.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Reassuring news came from Rome today in official dispatches. While serious, the situation on the Italian front is described as far from desperate. General Cadorna's army is declared to be practically intact, and complete confidence is expressed in his ability, with aid coming from the Allies, to stop the Austro-German drive.

The cablegrams summarize the situation as follows:

"The military situation on the Italian front is serious—it is far from being desperate. At the present moment, having recovered from the first surprise, it may be stated that our allies are preparing to oppose a furious resistance to the enemy at the point which, without doubt, General Cadorna has selected. It is probable that if the retreat should continue for a few days longer the Italian resistance will develop along the Tagliamento, quite an important river, which descends from the Carnic Alps, or, perhaps, if the Austro-Germans attack in Cernia it will be in the district south of the Carnic Alps, Piave River, which flows westward.

"Whatever the number of Italians taken prisoners, the strength of the army of General Cadorna has not been weakened. It must not be forgotten, in fact, that Italy has under the colors more than 3,000,000 men. As for guns that the Austro-Germans claim to have captured, they only represent the production of a few weeks of the munitions factories of our allies.

"The Italian Army is practically intact. Besides, the French and English are coming to our rescue. It has already been announced that at the beginning of the council Sunday evening the French Ministers were busy determining the extent and nature of the co-operation of the Allies on the Italian front. This same question was further considered by the council Monday morning and by the War Committee which held a session at the Elysée, M. Poincaré presiding. The British Government has taken prompt measures to rush aid to the Italians, and all indications are that this French and British aid will come at the hour when the enemy invades the plain of Friuli.

"Meanwhile, awaiting developments, Italian public opinion realizes thoroughly the gravity of the hour and is bearing the shock with calmness and firmness.

"The Italian press declares that the battle which is about to take place may be the last great battle of the war."

Thirty thousand German soldiers, including two Generals of division, were killed in the great battle on the Bainsizza Plateau, according to another cable received here today.

NEW AUSTRIAN WAR LOAN.

Issue Bearing Five and a Half Per Cent. Interest Is Announced.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—Issuance of the seventh Austrian war loan has been officially announced, according to a Vienna dispatch today.

The loan comprises a 5½ per cent. redeemable State loan and 5½ per cent. exchequer bonds, repayable August, 1926, both free of taxation.

Scene of Teutons' Advance on Tagliamento

The shaded line marks the bank of the river behind which the greater part of the Italian forces is apparently established. Yesterday's bulletins from Berlin told of the withdrawal to the western bank of the Italian troops near Pinzano (1) and the capture by the Austro-Germans of bridgehead positions at Dignano, Codroipo, and Latisana.

INVADERS REACH TAGLIAMENTO LINE

Continued from Page 1.

Italian Army nearly complete, the War Office announced today.

The text of the official statement follows:

Thwarting the plan of the enemy by the rapidity of their movement promptly decided upon and by the brave resistance of the covering units which have detained his advance, our troops have effected the withdrawal on the Tagliamento in spite of the extremely difficult strategical and transport conditions. The Third Army is nearly complete—a beautiful example of strength and unity.

The First and Second Cavalry Divisions, and especially the heroic regiments of Genoa and Novara and the untiring aviators, are worthy of mention to the admiration and gratitude of the country.

Last night enemy airplanes brutally bombed several unprotected towns far from the lines of communication, causing a few casualties among the civilian population.

Orderly Retreat; British Guns Saved.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—All the British guns with the Italian army were saved, according to a British correspondent at Italian headquarters, who says that the spirits of the British gunners are good. Lack of transport, which could not be allotted to them, was their whole trouble. One gun was so near to having to be abandoned that the breech mechanism was destroyed. However, the gun was saved eventually.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Italian headquarters, in a dispatch dated Wednesday, says:

"General Cadorna's candid admission of the failure of sections of his army gives a clue to the real causes of the enemy's advance. On the other hand, in most cases really desperate resistance was made.

"The men on the Bainsizza plateau, who had suffered worst from the shelling, nevertheless brought up machine guns, held off the attacking forces for an hour, and made several hundred prisoners. The resistance on Monte Nero was especially desperate.

"While the Fifth Bersaglieri Brigade held the Globocak Ridge many hours, other troops, defending the direct entrance of the pass into Italy at St. Lucia, fought desperately, the village of St. Lucia being taken and retaken at least eight times.

"The Alpini on the heights of Monte Nero never gave way before the German attacks. They were still holding out Sunday, three days later, although they had only one day's rations. Airplanes flew over and dropped loaves of bread, hoping to reach the Alpine trenches."

The Italian General Staff, says another correspondent, has placed a strict ban on all descriptions of what happened during the last few days, but has permitted the sending of a description of the destruction of Italian stores. The correspondent says:

"The sky was constantly springing into a livid flare like an instantaneous sunset, followed by a deep grumbling roar. Black clouds of smoke were outlined against the glowing heavens. Ammunition depots were being blown up, stores were being burned, and bridges destroyed. The glare of explosions gave a light of ghastly brilliance over the throngs of the retreating army.

"A rainstorm broke and lasted for three hours, often with extreme violence. It added to the hardships of the retreat, already severe enough, and must have meant death to many of those wounded while covering the retreat. But it delayed the enemy's advance by swelling the river, softening the ground to mud, and making air reconnoissances and bombing raids on congested roads and railways impossible. Such are the outlines of the story of which fuller details are not permitted.

"The situation undoubtedly is grave, but the silence which the interests of the army now imposes must not be construed as an indication that things are worse than they actually are. The blow has been severe, but it will not crush Italy."

The disaster on the Isonzo has welded together all sections of Italy and has suppressed political antagonism, says the Milan correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, who adds that everything is being done to meet the invasion. Troops are being hurried from depots, and all available sources are being drawn upon. All the great arteries of transport are being utilized for military purposes.

Hundreds of convalescent officers in all hospitals are demanding that they be sent to the front. Eight hundred such applications were made in Rome alone.

The whole Third Army of the Carso, with its guns and material, got away safely, the correspondent adds, and will give battle "when the time comes." The Austro-Germans are being held in check, and the concentration on the Venetian plains is proceeding without hindrance.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN NORTHERN ITALY, Oct. 31, (Delayed.)—Premier Lloyd George has said that the horrors of a Zeppelin raid received much attention, whereas in their relative importance to vast sections of London remaining untouched they are insignificant. Exactly the same conditions exist here; for, while the horrors of the recent experience stand out boldly to those who went through it, yet this is offset by the magnitude of the beneficial military and strategic results accomplished.

Exactly what these are cannot even be hinted at for the present, but the main fact is that another wall—another line of steel—will face the enemy, and all Europe and America are now doing their part to second Italy's tremendous task.

RETIRED ON 70-MILE FRONT

But British Correspondent Says the Italians' Morale Is Unimpaired.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Ward Price, the British correspondent with the Italian Army, telegraphing on Oct. 30, says:

"This is the Italian Army's first great blow. Of course, it has hit them hard—all the harder because it comes not in the first year of the war, when it might have been expected, but in its third, and it has come, moreover, with suddenness. But, if you look at the details of the situation even to the very limited extent to which one may give it at present, you will see that there is still reason to keep heart.

"What happened was that some of the troops on the left wing of the Italian Second Army failed in their duty, as General Cadorna said in his communiqué. Their abandonment of their positions before a most violent attack, carried out with reinforcements, with poison gas and new heavy batteries, enabled the Austro-German forces to break through the Italian left wing, the wedge thus driven across the Isonzo into the very heart of the Italian position striking at the centre of their whole system of organization and supply. In consequence the whole line from the Carnic Alps southward to the sea—a front of sixty or seventy miles—was compelled to fall back to avoid being cut off.

"I saw a great deal of the retreat of the Third Army from the Carso, in whose company I made the retirement. The troops were cheerful and good-tempered, and one felt that firmness of command could again take this multitude of men and sort it out into a fighting force. It is to that end that Cadorna and his Generals are now straining their efforts. The Duke of Aosta, cousin of the King, who commands the Third Army, was calm and confident last night. His army, indeed, saved nearly all its guns, which is the best sign that their spirit as a fighting force is still sound.

"The right wing of the Second Army, too, fell back regularly from Sabotino and Gorizia.

"The troops on the left of the Second Army are also retiring steadily from their mountain positions, so as to get into line with the rest of the new defensive front which the Italians will take up."

HAS FAITH IN CADORNA.

London Press Believes He Can Check Further German Inroads.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Advices received from authoritative quarters show that, despite their military reverses, Italians are rallying to the defense of the country. If Germany designed the drive in the hope of inciting revolution, she is certain to be disappointed. All political parties are now roused to resist the desecration of the national soil, and no fear is felt here of a revival of peace talk.

The Orlando Ministry is well received by all shades of press opinion. There are many signs that the unexpected danger on the Isonzo front has resulted only in stiffening the national courage and resolution. It is believed that the balance at the front will be speedily restored, and that General Cadorna is quite strong enough to check a further German advance.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The military correspondent of The Times says of the Italian operations:

"The fact that General von Below, with an inconsiderable force of German troops, has burst through the Julian front, and that Austrian columns have found other badly defended points in the Carnic Alps is certainly very unfortunate, and we have no need to minimize the gravity of the situation. Italy's eastern frontier temporarily is lost."

The correspondent finds a silver lining to the cloud in the fact that, although the season approaches for the operations in France and Flanders to lapse, there is nothing to prevent fighting on the Italian plains throughout the Winter. This, he says, is advantageous to the side with the greatest resources. He adds:

"The Germans beckon us to the Italian front, and with a very hearty good will we shall oblige them."

POETS' GIFT MOVES ROME.

Italians Appreciative of the Promise of Forty Ambulances.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 1.—A demonstration of American sympathy greatly appreciated by Italians is the gift of forty fully equipped ambulances, presented by American poets, which will soon be handed over to the army through Robert Underwood Johnson, who is well known here for his effort to establish an Anglo-American centre in the house in Rome once inhabited by Keats and Shelley. Nelson Gay, who has been charged by the donors with making the necessary arrangements, is doing his utmost to have the ambulances ready to take the field by the middle of November. He is also working for the formation of new field hospitals, or whatever other aid is most required by the supreme command.

BERLIN HOMES UNHEATED.

Many Cannot Get the Government's Scanty Coal Allowance.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—According to Vorwärts of Berlin, many residents of that city are shivering in unheated homes, owing to their inability to obtain even the scanty allowance of a quarter of a ton of coal per room. Full delivery was promised by Nov. 1, but now the only hope expressed is that it may be all delivered by the new year.

Lines of persons waiting to purchase coal are now a regular feature of life in Berlin. Buyers are compelled to stand in line all day to obtain a few scoopfuls, which they have to carry home themselves. To the scantily clad and miserably shod women and children of the poor this is a severe strain.

The Berliner's one storage egg, which is a three weeks' allowance, will cost him 12 cents in November. The authorities advise that it be eaten quickly.

A retail price of $2 a pound has been fixed for sausages made of livers from chicken and game.

HERTLING ACCEPTS; HELFFERICH IS OUT

Kaiser's New Chancellor Will Also Become the Premier of Prussia.

WALDOW, FOOD CHIEF, QUITS

Von Payer to be Vice Chancellor—Reassembling of the Reichstag Is Hastened.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 1.—The Cologne Gazette learns from Berlin that Count von Hertling, after final discussion with the majority leaders of the Reichstag, had accepted the Imperial Chancellorship and the Premiership of Prussia.

Count von Hertling was received by the Kaiser today and then left for Munich for a week.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, Vice Chancellor and Minister of the Interior, and Herr von Waldow, food dictator, have resigned.

The progressive leader in the Reichstag, Friedrich von Payer, will become Vice Chancellor, and Herr Friedberg, National Liberal leader, will be made Vice President of the Prussian Ministry. Admiral von Capelle's resignation as Minister of Marine has not been accepted.

The Kaiser has approved the Prussian Suffrage bill.

As a result of the latest developments the Reichstag will resume its sessions early this month instead of on Dec. 5.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—Count von Hertling has accepted the following demands of the Reichstag majority, according to the Vossische Zeitung:

First. That Prussian electoral reform be carried out.

Second. That political censorship and the state of siege be abolished or mitigated.

Third. That the foreign policy be conducted on the basis of the German reply to the Pope's peace note.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 31, (via London, Nov. 1.)—All day Count von Hertling, who is stoping at the Bavarian Legation in Voestrasse, has been busy conferring with party leaders to see if his ideas of general policy would be compatible with those of the working majority of the Reichstag.

This is an innovation in German methods and the zeal and conscientiousness with which Count von Hertling has devoted himself to the task are commended. He is well known to the political leaders whom he is now consulting, having been a member of the Reichstag and Centrist leader in that body for many years until he was made Bavarian Prime Minister in 1912. His selection for that place, too, was an innovation, it being the first time any parliamentarian had been appointed to the post.

Von Hertling, of course, is supported for the Chancellor's office by the powerful Centrist Party. Having profited from Michaelis's short reign, he is anxious to make his position in detail quite clear to all the other parties and note how far and in what circumstances he can meet their wishes.

The Pan German factions are not overjoyed at the prospect of von Hertling presiding over the Government. The Socialists, too, have not agreed with him, even when he was a member of the Reichstag, nor later as Bavarian Prime Minister. The Liberals and Progressives would gladly follow his lead if, as it seems now, he has made sure of a working majority in the Reichstag.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 1.—Count von Hertling's decision as to accepting the Chancellorship has been dependent, apparently, on the settlement of certain difficulties connected with the office of President of the Prussian Ministry. According to the Catholic organ Germania, which presumably is in the Count's confidence, he made it a condition of his acceptance that the Chancellorship and the head of the Prussian Ministry should not be separated.

Benjamin Franklin says:

"Trust thyself, and another shall not betray thee."

Co-operation

The Franklin Trust Company announces that it has been admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve Bank, and offers to all of its customers the additional facilities which such membership affords.

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888

46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Announce, Beginning Today, an Important

Sale of 500 Men's Velour Hats at $4.35

Reduced from $5, $6 and $7

¶ These fine "Americanized" Velour hats are all from our regular stock. More regal-looking hats seldom, if ever, crowned a head. They are all in the season's newest shapes, and each and every hat is lined with richly-colored silk. Velours are the big thing in men's hats for Winter, and it will be a long, long time before you will see such an offering as this again.

¶ The colors include Slate Grey, Green, Brown, and Olive. All sizes in each color.

Men's Soft Hats and Derbies, $1.95

¶ It is difficult to obtain any kind of a hat today at $1.95. These are all hats of *exceptionally good style*, made of the best of materials. The soft hats are in a splendid assortment of the wanted colorings. The derbies are in Black and Brown—termed "seconds" by America's leading hat manufacturer because of their being a little light in the brim or crown. All sizes.

None C. O. D., on Approval or Exchanged

Franklin Simon
Boys' Suits and Coats
are a big proposition

MOTHERS know, as well as we do, that keeping a boy well dressed for little money is not so easy as it sounds. But we have gone a long way toward achieving that result. You can depend on the fabrics in our Boys' Clothes, on the models, on the making, and on the variety. And you will be satisfied with the prices. They are singularly reasonable for merchandise of such singular dependability.

Boys' Norfolk Suits
with extra knickerbockers
$12.50
A smart English model, tailored in all wool tweeds and cheviots. The selection embracing browns, grays, and heather color schemes.
Ages, 8 to 18 years.

Boys' Military Overcoats
$12.75
New military model overcoat with convertible collar, of gray, brown and heather mixtures, in winter weight and worsted lined.
Ages, 9 to 18 years.

Boys' Shop—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

B. Altman & Co.
A Splendid Assortment of Men's Winter Overcoats
from the foremost makers of men's garments in London and New York, is now displayed in the Men's Wear Department on the Sixth Floor.

The selection comprises the most fashionable of the new outergarment models for the ensuing season, and correctly features the materials best adapted to each. Every man of discriminating taste will find here the overcoat precisely suited to his individual requirements, whether it be the double-breasted model with the smart form-fitting back, or the loose and comfortable box coat. In all cases the tailoring has been done with extreme care and nicety of detail, cut and finish being in every respect equal to custom work.

Among the many excellent values to be found in regular stock are American-made Overcoats at $25.00, $28.00, $35.00, $50.00 and upward to $85.00.

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

MASS MEETING
Durland's Riding Academy, 5 West 66th St.
TOMORROW NIGHT, 8:15. ADMISSION FREE
SUBJECT: WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WAR TIME.
Hon. William McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury
Hon. James W. Gerard, ex-Ambassador to Germany
Senator Robert L. Owen, of Oklahoma
Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman Woman's Division Council of National Defense
Under the auspices of New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

10,000,000 Lines in Ten Months

In 10 months of 1917 The New York Times published 10,233,444 agate lines of advertising, 861,524 lines more than during the corresponding period in 1916, 2,359,024 lines more than during the corresponding period in 1915—a greater volume and a greater gain, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted, than any other New York newspaper.

HEAVY ARTILLERY BUSY IN FLANDERS

Canadians' New Front Near Passchendaele Is Being Heavily Pounded.

BUT GERMANS ARE WEAKER

Boy Prisoners Tell of Lowering Morale of Army—Guns Active on the Aisne.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Artillery fire of a heavy character is in progress on the western front, especially in Flanders, but there has been no infantry action of any consequence.

The Canadians and British, who made the stroke toward Passchendaele on Tuesday, are holding their positions, although under heavy fire.

A dispatch by Canadian Press, Limited, from the Canadian headquarters, dated yesterday, says:

"In addition to taking Meetcheele and Great Farm the Canadians captured three other fortified farms on the left of their advance after encountering determined resistance from the enemy, whose machine-gun detachments had to be driven from concrete strongholds.

"The wounded, who are returning from these fights, tell of innumerable heroic incidents of men facing the fire from machine guns stopping to bandage a companion's wounds or to pull men out of the treacherous water shell holes, which threatened death to the unwary at every other step.

"A visit to the prisoners' encampment showed youngsters 19 years of age. They report heavy casualties from our artillery during last week, when our shelling and airplane observation were so good that the enemy's guns had been moved constantly from fear of being put out of action. One of the most important admissions by the prisoners is that the enemy communications are in danger of breaking down in the Passchendaele area. The regiments which opposed our advance were fighting on short rations."

This official communication was issued by the British War Office this evening:

"The hostile artillery has shown considerable activity during the day east and north of Ypres. Our own artillery has carried out a number of concentrated bombardments of enemy positions in the battle area. There is nothing further of special interest to report.

"The number of German prisoners captured by the British armies in France during October is 9,125, including 242 officers. We have taken during the same period 15 guns, 431 machine guns, and 42 trench mortars."

The day report of the British War Office says:

"East and northeast of Ypres the German artillery was active during the night. In the neighborhood of Passchendaele a hostile concentration was dispersed by our fire.

The report of the Belgian War Office, made public at Havre, reads:

"There has been intense artillery fighting along the Belgian front. It was particularly violent before Dixmude, especially for trench artillery.

"We carried out fires of destruction against enemy batteries and works.

"Airplanes have dropped numerous bombs on our cantonments.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

There is nothing to report except artillery actions of some violence in several sectors north of the Aisne, in the region of Les Maisons de Champagne and on the right bank of the Meuse, north of Bezonvaux.

Enemy airplanes bombarded Calais in the night of Oct. 29, and Dunkirk last night. The material damage was of small importance, and there were no civilian casualties.

CANADIANS' FRONT IS UNDER HEAVY FIRE

Hostile Airmen Are Active Overhead, and Many a Brisk Air Combat Is Staged.

BY PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS ON THE BRITISH FRONT, Wednesday, Oct. 31.—The Canadians are still holding the high ground about Crest Farm and Meetcheele spur, from which Passchendaele is only 400 or 500 yards distant, and they are consolidating the positions there and with the help of guns have beaten off the enemy's counterattacks.

Up there the ground is dry, and the Canadians are on sandy soil above the hideous swamps of the valleys and beeks. The enemy's batteries are shelling the new lines with intense fire, and attempting, as usual, to harass the British tracks and artillery.

Today after the battle the weather is clear and beautiful again, as it was on the day after the last battle—a tragic irony which makes the men rather bitter with their luck. In the sunshine and fleecy clouds there are many hostile airplanes overhead, and many air combats between their fighting airplanes and the British.

I saw the beginning of one fight over Ypres this morning before the chase of the enemy machine passed out of sight with a burst of machine-gun fire. All through the morning the British anti-aircraft guns were busy flinging white shrapnel at these birds who came with prying eyes over the camps, their wings all shining in the sunlight and looking no bigger than butterflies, at the height they flew.

Airman Braved the Gale.

Yesterday during the battle it was almost impossible to fly owing to the strength of the gale, and impossible to see unless the pilot almost brushed the earth with his wings. One of the British airmen did fly as low as that as I have told, and went ten times on his business up and down the Canadian lines, but elsewhere above the dreadful swamps of Paddsbeek and Lekkersboterbeek, the airmen had an almost hopeless task.

It was partly owing to this that it was very difficult to get any news of the London Territorial troops and the Naval Brigade men, who went away at the same time as the Canadians in the low ground instead of on the high ground. Even from points not far behind the front line it was impossible to see anything of the men when the attack was started, and difficult to get any exact knowledge of them for many hours.

Wounded came back to give vague hints of what was happening, but as a rule wounded men know nothing more than their own adventures in their own track of shell craters. Some of them have never come back.

No man knows yet what has become of them out there. At some points where the advance is not completed, little groups may be still holding on to advanced posts out there in the swamps.

It is idle to try to describe this ground again—the ground over which the London men and the Naval Brigade men had to attack. Nothing that I can write will convey remotely the look of such ground and the horror of it, unless one has seen vast fields of barren earth blasted for miles by shell fire and pitted by deep craters so close that they are like holes in a sieve, and so deep that the tallest men can drown in them when they are filled with the water, as they are now filled.

Imagination cannot conceive the picture of this slough of despond into which our modern Christians plunge with packs on their backs and faith in their hearts to face dragons of fire a thousand times more frightful than those encountered in "Pilgrim's Progress."

The shell craters yesterday were overbrimmed with water, and along the way of the beeks, flung out of bound by the great gun fire, there were not ponds and pits, but broad deep lakes in which the litter and corruption of the battlefield floated.

Confronted by Blockhouses.

The London Territorials had in front of them a number of blockhouses, held by the enemy's machine gunners each side of the road which runs from Poelcapelle to Spriet. Far out in front of their line was a place called Whitechapel. [It is a curious coincidence that Londoners should attack in its neighborhood,] and near to them, scattered about in enfilade position, were other pillboxes.

On hard ground and in decent weather these places could have been assaulted and (if courage counts as it does) taken by these splendid London lads, whose spirit was high before the battle, and who proved their quality not only before in this Flanders battle but also at Bullecourt and other places in the line.

But yesterday luck was dead against them. Archangels would have needed their wings to get across such ground, and the London men had no divine help in that way. They had to wade and haul out one leg after the other from this deep, sucking bog, and could hardly do that. Hundreds of them were held in the bog as if in glue, and sank above their waists. The artillery barrage, which was very heavy and wide, moved forward at a slow crawling pace, but could not easily be followed. It took many men an hour and a half to come back 150 yards.

A rescuing party led by a Sergeant Major could not haul out the men, breast high in the bog, until they had surrounded them with duckboards and fastened ropes to them.

3 FRENCH STEAMERS SUNK.

Two of Last Week's Victims Were of Over 1,600 Tonnage.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Two French ships of more than 1,600 tons and one vessel less than 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines or mines during the week ended Oct. 28. No fishing boats were sunk.

Four steamers were attacked unsuccessfully.

CORK SORRY OUR MEN WERE DRIVEN AWAY

Tradespeople of the Irish Port Miss the Patronage of the American Bluejackets.

BLAME THE SINN FEINERS

Rowdies with Banners of the Organization Stoned the Sailors and Cried "Up the Huns!"

CORK, Ireland, Oct. 16, (correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Sinn Fein is keeping $2,500 a week from the hands of the Cork merchants. That amount was spent each week for four months by American naval officers and sailors. It ceased when the Sinn Feiners began to attack the American bluejackets and it will not be resumed until the streets of Cork are again made safe for the Americans. At present no naval man below the rank of a destroyer Commander may visit Cork without laying himself open to a general court-martial. The same rule applies to the British naval forces.

Indignant over this loss of revenue the tradesmen have urged Mayor Butterfield to use his good offices to have the ban lifted. But the Mayor is powerless in the face of the decision of the American and British naval authorities not to allow their men to visit Cork until they are absolutely certain that trouble will not follow.

The local newspapers publish the following letter from Richard Blair, head of the local business men's association:

"I suggest, in the interest of the business men, taxpayers, and hotel keepers of our city, who find it hard to carry on in these times, that the sailors of the United States Navy be invited to come to the city as formerly, before it is too late, and they are removed altogether to some foreign station to be replaced by the sailors from another allied power not nearly so opulent as the U. S. A. There are many bonds and ties between our folk and the people of the great Republic, who used to flock to our shores as tourists before the war. Their place was filled in a large measure by the officers and men of the United States Navy, to the benefit of all traders."

False Charges Against Americans.

Another appeal for the return of the American sailors is made by Miss Marie Lynch, who, as head of the "Poor League Guardians," made an official investigation of various charges which the Sinn Fein leaders brought against the American visitors. She says, in placing before the public the result of her investigation:

"Many wild stories, unproved by any specific facts, were spread throughout the city regarding the conduct of some American sailors. It was mentioned that the Cork Union could produce evidence to bear out the allegations. Upon investigation there I found there was not the slightest proof. I am quite aware that many good people were led by specious arguments to believe these wicked tales against the sailors, and were so deceived themselves. Now, it is a well-known fact that the American Navy, composition and organization, is one of the best in existence. Strict and constant supervision is exercised over every man by the officers in charge.

"I feel sure when some of our City Fathers conclude their investigations they may be led to assume that some mischievous people, for ulterior motives, have sought to cause a breach in the friendship between America and Ireland. May I hope the good sense and intelligence of our people will defeat such object, and that we shall endeavor to make an 'amende honorable' to our American kinsmen, and continue to extend to them the 'cead mile failte' which America has so justly earned at our hands."

Cried "Up the Huns!"

The Cork County Eagle, in an editorial account of the anti-American demonstrations which preceded the American decision to put Cork out of bounds, says:

"Many strange things have happened in the City of Cork from time to time, though none more discreditable than the wanton, blackguard attack made there on the sailors of the United States Navy on Monday night. To the cries of 'Up the Huns' hundreds of young men of the city, bearing a Sinn Fein flag in front, not only hissed and jeered American sailors whom they chanced to meet, but displayed their hostility in more decided fashion by stoning some unfortunate young men who had taken shelter from the rowdyism and whose only offense was that they wore the uniform of the American Navy.

"What political wisdom could bring even the most brainless, thoughtless youth in Cork to insult the representatives of the great people whose land has made welcome the oppressed from every clime, but in a particular and special manner the exiles of Erin. Try to picture what America will think of the people who, not content with their cries of 'Up the Huns,' must emphasize that admiration by hunting, as if they were wild beasts, through the streets of their city the men who are facing the deadly perils of the Atlantic that these wanton scoundrels who attacked them on Monday night might have American flour to keep them from starvation!

"The Cork republicans salute the greatest of the world's republics with paving stones. Let us at least take this poor consolation to heart—we can never go lower than this exhibition of Monday evening."

RELEASE OF GERMAN GOODS

Washington Announces Agreement Reached with Britain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Approximately $4,000,000 worth of German products piled up on the wharves at Rotterdam will be permitted to move to America. The State Department has secured from the British Foreign Office permission to ship merchandise consigned to American importers and paid for prior to the entrance of the United States into the war.

The shipments that have been prevented from leaving Rotterdam by British Orders in Council include consignments to 128 American merchants. Since the embargo imposed by Great Britain on the movement of enemy goods, the stock of made-in-Germany products in America has been reduced to a minimum.

The lot now released is of miscellaneous character, embracing articles from fabrics to Christmas toys. A large part are articles merchants are anxious to get across in time for the holiday trade.

Gidding

PARIS 5TH AVE AT 46TH ST NEW YORK

Emphasize

New Fashions

TAILORED SUITS WITH OR WITHOUT FUR TRIMMINGS at $65—$75—$85—$95

COSTUME SUITS DRESS WITH COAT TO MATCH at $95—$125—$165—$195

STREET COATS for Town wear at $55—$75—$95—$125

LIMOUSINE and MOTOR COATS at $125—$165—$195—$245

EXQUISITE WRAPS at $145—$175—$225

SMART SERGE DRESSES at $45—$65—$75—$95

Gimbel Brothers

32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Consider the Background of This Business, Men About to Buy

Suits and Overcoats at $25, $30, $35 to $60

GIMBELS has a background of TWENTY-FIVE MAKERS, each specializing in some one branch of the clothing business.

That's why our models are so new and various, our hand-tailoring so much a matter of course, our fabrics and colorings so fashionable and full of service, our range of sizes so absolutely complete (regular, stout, short or long).

That's why you get SUPREME VALUE at whatever price you have decided to invest in clothes—$25, $30, $35, $37.50, $40, $45] $50, $60.

The New "Aervento" Raincoat

A GUARANTEED coat as useful on fair days (as a topcoat) as it is on rainy ones. Double-breasted, belted back or pinch-back or loose back. All sizes, 34 to 42. $10, $15, $19.50, $22.50, $25, $30.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

There Is No Scarcity of Men's Underwear at GIMBELS

Stocks are normal, assortments normal and (most important of all) QUALITIES are normal. Herculean efforts, backed by our great three-store buying power, prepared us for this present shortage months ago. So when many stores are writing and wiring frantically to makers to ship their long overdue orders, OUR FULL STOCKS OF UNDERWEAR ARE HERE, READY FOR THE WINTER'S COLD.

Men's Light Weight Merino Shirts and Drawers, $1.50
Long or short sleeve shirts; ankle length drawers, regular or stout sizes.

Merino Shirts and Drawers, $2.25 per Garment
Medium weight, gray in color and excellent weight for winter wear, long sleeve shirt, ankle drawers, in regular and stout sizes.

Fine Natural Worsted Shirts and Drawers
Heavy winter weight, ¾ wool, at $3 garment. Medium weight of similar quality, $2.75 garment. Heavy weight wool shirts and drawers, exceptionally fine and warm, $2.50 garment.

Extra Fine Silk-and-Worsted Shirts and Drawers, $4.50 a Garment
Garments of the finer grade—unusually soft and warm.

Medium Weight Fine Cotton Union Suits, $1.50
Long sleeves and ankle length leg, or a lighter weight in athletic knee, short sleeve, or ¾ length, at the same price.

Heavy Weight Union Suits, $2.50
Warm and comfortable, long or short sleeves—regular or stout sizes.

Medium Weight Winter Suits, $2.50 and $4.50 Garment
Of wool and cotton mixtures, excellent qualities.

Fine Balbriggan Underwear, 75c
Good weight shirts with either long or short sleeves. Drawers are either regular or stouts.
Heavy weight extra fine real balbriggan shirts and drawers at $1.25.

Broken Lines
From our regular stocks, are grouped together at very low prices. If your size is here you can effect a good saving.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

FOR TO-DAY

MISSES', JUNIORS' AND GIRLS' APPAREL

New Winter Models, distinctive in style, exclusive in character

At Special Prices

Misses' Hand Tailored Suit
Of silvertone velour, without fur trimming
IN beaver, olive drab, Pekin blue, brown, green, burgundy or navy; belted front coat, convertible collar opens into revers; straight line skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 39.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suit
Of silvertone or wool velour
COPY of Paris model in Pekin blue, green, mole, beaver, burgundy, mahogany, navy or black; surplice coat, shawl collar of Hudson seal fur; straight line skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 59.50

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats
Twelve new winter models
OF "Pom Pom" bolivia, silvertone, wool velour, broadcloth, or novelty mixtures; high belted or waistline models trimmed with high class furs. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Misses' Dressy Winter Coats
Six new models with or without fur
BELTED or semi-Empire coats, roll, muffler, shawl or surplice collar; of silvertone velour, duvet de laine, wool velour or Pom Pom; silk lined and warmly interlined. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 45.00

Misses' Serge Dress
Tailored model, braid trimmed
THIS tailored frock fastens diagonally to one side with loops of material over self covered buttons; convertible collar, facing of white satin; belt and draped back skirt trimmed with black silk braid. 14 to 20 years.
Special 19.75

Misses' Broadcloth Dress
Real beaver fur collar
IN beige, taupe or navy broadcloth; semi-Empire waist; real beaver fur collar with revers of material, seams ornamented with self color silk arrow heads; draped back skirt. 14 to 20 years.
Special 29.50

Girls' Navy Serge Dress
Sizes 12 to 16 years
SURPLICE bodice and belt bound with black silk braid and ornamented with buckle; contrasting color broadcloth collar, peg-top pockets on skirt lined with broadcloth to match collar and bound with braid.
Special 13.75

Juniors' Serge Dress
Sizes 13 to 17 years
IN navy blue serge; wide stitched pleats on waist trimmed with bone buttons; white satin collar, black silk lanyard finished with Chinese beads; skirt with peg-top pockets, tailored belt.
Special 14.50

Girls' and Juniors' Coats
Plain tailored or fur trimmed
SIX new winter models, of "Pom Pom" Bolivia or broadcloth in rookie, green, brown, garnet, jade or navy; collar and cuffs of self material or trimmed with various fashionable furs. 6 to 17 years.
Special 19.75

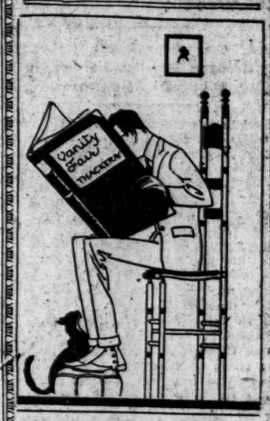
Girls' and Juniors' Coats
Trimmed with nutria or real beaver fur
FULL flare model of "Pom Pom" Bolivia with collar of natural nutria fur, pointed pockets; also belted model of wool velour with real beaver collar. Both models in the most desirable colors. 6 to 17 years.
Special 29.50

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



Let's Turn to Thackeray for Advice on Dress

He said: "A manly appearance, faultless boots and clothes, and a happy fierceness of manners will often help a man as much as a great balance at the bankers." We have clothes here that give that dignified "manly" appearance: For instance

"Supre-Macy" Suits at $27.50

And they are "faultless" as well. They are made exclusively for us of all wool fabrics in a semi-conservative model that looks business-like at a glance. Wherever possible they are hand-tailored, in fact they show more hand tailoring than garments advertised elsewhere as exclusively hand-tailored. Clothes of equal quality would cost you more in any other good store in town.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way Front.

Men's Pajamas at $2.44

Of soft, downy flannelette, that will wear and launder as well as woven madras. Striped patterns, trimmed with plain pearl buttons. Cut full and roomy, in all sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Imported Wool Golf Hose at $2.49

Medium weight, fancy roll tops. Colors: Oxford, heather, dark gray, brown or green mixtures. Sizes 10, 10½ and 11.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Autumn Cravats, 94c to $3.89

In an assortment of this kind you can easily find neckwear that meets your taste in every way.

The silks in most cases are imported, in two tone dark shaded effects, smart Persians, swivel figured weaves and undertone striped patterns. All well made in open end shapes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Books on Military Subjects

We have a good assortment of books on this all important topic and are constantly watching for new books, adding them to our shelves as soon as they are available.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Save Food—and You Save Soldiers

The United States Food Administration asks that you waste no food—so that enough may be sent to our allies and our soldiers. Keep this in mind when you buy your lunch today and order no more than you can eat.

BRITISH AIR BARRAGE CHECKED 30 RAIDERS

Few German Airmen Reached London and Only Eight Persons Were Killed by Bombs.

RELAY FORCES SCATTERED

And the Disconcerted Invaders Dropped Missiles Largely in Suburban Settlements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The failure of the early morning air raid today is considered proof of the strength of London's defenses. Only three out of thirty enemy airplanes succeeded in penetrating the heart of London.

Their movements showed how completely they were harried. Despite the mist and many light clouds, which gave the invaders an excellent chance of concealment, they were kept continually under observation and forced from their course to avoid the salvoes from the anti-aircraft batteries.

One German plane, having got within the circle of batteries, was driven by heavy fire from one battery after another three times around London before finding means of escape. Most of the other enemy machines either stopped at the coast or were driven back over the suburbs. Their bombs were dropped at random, and any pretence at aiming at military objects was absurd.

Most of the people were abed when the police whistles gave the alarm. There was some hasty dressing and scurrying to lower floors and other places of safety, but a majority of Londoners stayed abed and took the raid literally lying down.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Eight persons were killed and twenty-one others were injured in the German air raid last night, according to an official statement issued today by the War Department.

About thirty airplanes, in seven groups, took part in the raid, and three penetrated to the heart of London, it is stated.

Apparently the raid was the most elaborate attempt to "lay London in ruins" ever made by the Germans. That it was a failure was due to the new air defenses which, with the gunfire of airplanes, harassed the enemy and broke up the hostile squadrons.

The heavy barrage which was put up to protect the metropolis seemed to disconcert the raiders, who dropped bombs indiscriminately, as they approached. Several of these fell upon open spaces, severely shaking little suburban settlements, where there was little or no protection from bombs or the shower of shrapnel.

As the Germans crossed the coast in relays the barrage rose as each relay made its appearance. After the experience of former raids, the public now takes to cover as soon as the warning of an enemy approach is given, with the result that before the guns set up their curtain of shrapnel the streets were deserted except for a few policemen.

A feature of the raid was the appearance afterward of 300 or 400 Boy Scouts as buglers, sounding the "All Clear" signal through the streets. After experimenting with motor horns and whistles, neither of which proved satisfactory, the authorities decided that the French system of bugles was the most effective. The question of where to get buglers was answered by Boy Scouts volunteering in numbers.

Lord French, commander of the home defenses, issued this statement on casualties:

Latest police reports state that the total casualties caused in last night's air raid in all districts were:

Killed, eight; injured, twenty-one.

The material damage was very slight, and no damage was done to any naval, military, or munitions establishment.

A large number of our own machines went up. All of them returned safely.

A detailed account of the raid says:

"Determined and repeated attacks were made upon London last night by groups of hostile aircraft. The first group of raiders crossed the Kentish coast at about 10:40 P. M. and proceeded toward London over Kent. They did not penetrate far inland, however, but turned in an easterly direction and dropped bombs at various places in and near the coast.

"Meanwhile two more groups of raiders were steering toward London along the south bank of the Thames. The sky was half to three-quarters covered with thin, low clouds which rendered extremely difficult observation of the enemy machines. Nonetheless their altitude was correctly calculated and they were broken up by barrage fire on the southeastern outskirts of the metropolitan area at about 11:50 P. M., where some bombs were dropped.

"The fourth group of machines, which came along the Thames estuary, was turned back about halfway to London.

"Meanwhile the fifth group crossed the Essex coast at about 12:15 A. M. and steered toward London by way of the north bank of the Thames. Some of these raiders were turned back by the outer defenses, but one or more penetrated into southeast London, where bombs were dropped.

"The sixth group followed along the same course about a quarter of an hour later. Some of these machines penetrated into the southeast outskirts of London, where some bombs were dropped. Meanwhile one or more enemy machines dropped bombs in the southwestern outskirts of London. The seventh group, which approached along the south bank of the Thames, was dispersed by gunfire before reaching the outer London defenses.

"In addition, individual raiders attacked the Kentish coast between midnight and 1:30 o'clock.

"Reports indicate that each group consisted of three or four machines, the total number of raiders engaged being about thirty. Of this total only about three machines succeeded in actually penetrating into the heart of London. The raiders were harassed by our gunfire during the whole of their flight, and were also attacked by our aircraft. The facility with which they were able to escape observation by taking advantage of the clouds prevented any decisive engagement."

SENATORS WATCH AN AIR RAID.

Kenyon and Kendrick Marvel at the Coolness of Londoners Under Fire.

LONDON, Nov. 1. Senators William S. Kenyon of Iowa and John B. Kendrick of Wyoming have passed unscathed through their second air raid experience in London. On the first occasion they were attending a dinner, given at the Athenaeum Club, by the Lord High Chancellor in honor of the visiting members of Congress, and last night they were asleep in their suite on the top floor of a substantial seven-story hotel, when they were awakened by the coming of the Germans and the consequent bombardment.

Senator Kenyon was the first to be aroused by the boom of the guns. He jumped out of bed and hurried to Kendrick's bed and shook him from his slumbers, with the remark: "Senator, they are here."

The incessant boom made further elucidation unnecessary. Kendrick rubbed his eyes and leaped up and the two pajama-clad Senators hastened to the windows which they threw open, the better to hear and see. Below in the streets the people were merely obeying the police by seeking shelter. The Senators at great risk of injury from flying shrapnel watched the spectacle.

"It was our first air raid experience at close quarters," Senator Kenyon told The Associated Press, "and we welcomed it in the sense that it nerved us for our coming visit to the trenches in France and Belgium. The thing that impressed me most was the fortitude of the English people. Their coolness was nothing short of marvelous. The bravery of their women especially excited my admiration. If the purpose of the Germans is to break the nerve of the English people, what I have just seen convinces me that they have failed utterly.

"While we stood catching cold and watching the bombardment I was wondering how our people would behave under similar circumstances. I turned to Kendrick and remarked that if the people of the United States displayed the same iron nerve, which I am confident they would, the allied cause is in no danger."

Senator Kendrick interrupted, remarking that he had overheard women folk walking through the corridors of the hotel during the raid, calmly discussing the theatrical performances from which they had just returned. From their high places, which overlooked the park, the Senators had a good view of the gunfire, although the moon-lit sky, flecked with tiny clouds, made it difficult to catch a glimpse of the Gothas, which were soaring at great heights.

"After we were convinced from what we saw of the wonderful barrage fire that the enemy could not get closer to us," said Senator Kendrick, "we went back to bed and made up for lost sleep."

The Senators were up early this morning, going into conference with Lord Rhondda on the food supply question. This afternoon they proceeded to the north of England for a visit to the ship yards.

BRITISH AIRMEN BOMB TWO BAVARIAN TOWNS

Munitions Factories at Kaiserlauten Attacked—1 Killed, 4 Hurt in Pirmasens.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Another air raid, carried out by twelve British machines, has been made on munitions factories in Bavaria, according to an official communication issued tonight. The bulletin reads:

"Today another successful raid was carried out into Germany. Munition factories at Kaiserlautan, (Bavaria,) were attacked by two groups of six machines each."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—Dispatches from Pirmasens, Bavaria, reporting an Entente air raid, say that bombs were dropped on the town and its environs. One person was killed and four were wounded and some material damage was done.

HUMBERT WELCOMES BOLOISM INQUIRY

French Senator Waives Parliamentary Immunity from Lenoir's Blackmail Charge.

JOURNAL STOCK INVOLVED

Lenoir Alleges Threat to Recover Shares He Is Accused of Buying with $1,900,000 German Money.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—Revelations continue to be made almost daily as a result of the discovery of the Bolo Pacha pro-German plot to corrupt the French press. Senator Humbert of Le Journal announced today that he had waived his parliamentary immunity in respect to the charge made against him by Pierre Lenoir, the ex-employe of the Censorship Bureau accused of trading with the enemy. Lenoir was brought from his cell into court to complete the formalities in the laying of this charge, which is one of blackmail against Senator Humbert, Jean Leymarie, and Captain Ladoux.

Leymarie was a high official in the Ministry of the Interior who figured in the unauthorized return of a check taken from M. Duval, director of the newspaper Bonnet Rouge, before Duval's arrest on the charge of supplying the enemy with information. Captain Ladoux was one of Lenoir's superiors at the Telegraphic Censorship Bureau.

Lenoir alleges that these three got him into Leymarie's office at the Ministry of the Interior and there threatened to denounce him as a deserter unless he agreed to sell his shares in Le Journal to Senator Humbert. The judicial authorities are unable to open an investigation into these charges until the Senate votes authorization, which, in view of the Senator's consent, will be a matter of form.

A dispatch from the Petit Journal's correspondent at Zurich says the other Directors of the Schaaffhausen and Derendingen spinning mills, alarmed at the revelations of Arthur Schoeller's connection with the Lenoir case, called upon Schoeller for an explanation, and in the presence of MM. Kocs and Hoffman, representing the company, Schoeller admitted that the sum of 9,500,000 francs (about $1,900,000) remitted to Lenoir for the purchase of Le Journal was of German origin and destined to uphold German economic interests for the after-the-war campaign. The admission, according to the dispatch, was accompanied by Schoeller's resignation of his Directorship in the company.

A collateral development came today in the action of the Committee of the Syndicate of the Parisian Press, a professional organization which includes the managing editors of the principal newspapers irrespective of their political opinion, in passing unanimously a strongly worded resolution protesting against the Government's treatment of the newspaper l'Action Francaise in connection with the "pretended plot against the State." The organization renews its previous protest against abuses of the censorship, "which, by stopping the publication of official documents issued by allied countries, keeps public opinion in ignorance of essential facts of the war."

The Temps prints what is apparently an inspired statement of the Government's proceedings against the royalist l'Action Francaise. Jacques Bainville, Leon Daudet, recently made charges of treason against Louis J. Malvy, ex-Minister of the Interior. It says the Government had received information leading it to believe that the royalist movement was preparing to act against the Government. The matter was placed in the hands of the military authorities and the Department of Justice in order to throw light on this and other cases under investigation.

A search showed, the Temps adds, that the information received concerning arms was exaggerated, but that the plan of mobilization of the Action Francaise League was found. It was dated some time during 1913-14, and it is known that a collection of indices was found bearing dates during May and June of 1917. The Department of Justice is now trying to ascertain if there was any connection between the indices and the plan of mobilization. It is said that the Government does not contemplate arresting any Directors of the league.

The Temps says that the arms seized in Paris and the departments totaled 13 automatic revolvers, 154 knucklers, 62 leaded canes, 25 clubs, and 300 cartridges.

LIQUOR BAN FOR SCOTLAND.

British Government Considering a Test of State Control There.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The British Government, according to The Daily Express, is considering making its first experiment in State control of the liquor trade by assuming control of the manufacture and supply in Scotland.

On the success of the test will depend the extension of control to England, Ireland, and Wales.

ARRESTED IN BARRED ZONE.

German Sailor Who Shipped as a Russian Sent to Ellis Island.

United States Marshal James M. Power made his first arrest yesterday for violation of his recent order to all German aliens to remain out of the forbidden zone along the Brooklyn water front. The man arrested is Ray Wuirich, 20 years of age, a member of the crew of the American steamship Keresan. He was ordered interned and was taken to Ellis Island.

Wuirich got aboard the vessel at Buenos Aires. He admitted to the Marshal that he told the American Consul at the South American port that he was a Russian. Despite a diligent search by the Marshal and his deputies Wuirich was the only German alien found on the water front. Many Germans, however, were provided with special permits which allowed them to go to their former places of employment and get their personal effects.

Maura Asked to Join Spanish Cabinet

MADRID, Nov. 1.—King Alfonso has asked Antonio Maura, the former Premier, to form a Cabinet. Señor Maura is a leader of the Conservative Party.

BRITISH IN BEERSHEBA, TAKE 1,800 PRISONERS

Ancient Palestine City, Having Much Strategic Value, Falls Before Allenby's Attack.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The city of Beersheba in Palestine has been captured by the British, says an official announcement, which reads:

General Allenby, (Commander of the British forces in Egypt,) reports that after a night march our troops attacked Beersheba yesterday morning. While our infantry attacked the defenses covering the town from the west and southwest, mounted troops made a wide turning movement through the desert and approached it from the east.

Beersheba was occupied in the evening in spite of determined resistance by the enemy.

A later official statement reads:

In the Beersheba operations we captured 1,800 prisoners and nine guns. Our losses were slight in comparison to the results obtained.

The British-Egyptian army entered Palestine last Spring under Sir Archibald Murray. The advance posts reached within twenty miles of Jerusalem, but were later withdrawn. The army passed the Summer between Hafa and Wadi Gaza.

In August Sir Archibald was succeeded by Sir E. Allenby, who had commanded the British cavalry at Mons in August, 1914.

Beersheba is twenty-seven miles southeast of Gaza and forty miles south-southwest of Jerusalem. It is of strategic importance, lying on the railway which, beginning at El Audja, near the Sinai frontier, runs north about fifteen miles from the coast and forty miles west of the Damascus-Medina line, to which it is parallel.

Beersheba means "the well of oath," a title bestowed in reference to the covenant made there between Abraham and Abimelech. In the Old Testament it is frequently used to describe an extent of country or the length of a journey—as "from Dan to Beersheba."

STRICT BAN ON EXPLOSIVES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Francis S. Peabody, Chicago coal operator and Chairman of the Council of National Defense Committee on Coal Production, has been appointed Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Mines to enforce the law regulating the manufacture, sale, storage, and use of explosives which becomes effective Nov. 15.

Under the new law licenses are required for the handling of explosives which will be enforced through cooperation of all city, county, State, and Federal agencies. Strict enforcement is expected to prevent to a great extent dynamite outrages and incendiary fires by enemy sympathisers or agents.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Well, in the Thompson-Starrett name there's assurance of fine workmanship, rapid completion, and economical results whenever that name appears in a building contract!

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

To insure insertion and correct classification of advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Times, copy must be in the Times Building before noon Saturday.—Advt.

There's Superior Flavor To POSTUM

as a table beverage.

A package from the grocer is well worth a trial, in place of coffee—especially

When Coffee Disagrees!

FURS

of Superior Quality
Distinctive in Style

FOXES

A large assortment of foxes in all the new shades, Georgette, Poiret, Taupe, etc.; also Cross Foxes, Natural Blue and Silver Foxes in a wide range of prices.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
391 Fifth Avenue - - - - - New York

Week End Specials HEARN Week End Specials
Fourteenth Street West of Fifth Avenue

WEARABLES Charming at Week-End Prices

$8.50 HATS as Week-End Specials

Marked 5.24

Trig Turbans—
One has a beaver crown and an upturning velvet brim. Model illustrated is in blue.

Down-Turning Draped Affairs—
A silver brim hat reveals charmingly small flowers in and out of crown.

Fur-Trimmed Hats—
One model is in purple with mole edging.

Chin Chin Hats—
Smart models in black—as well as colors.

Austere Black Hats—
Smartly designed hats featuring tailored bows of grosgrain ribbon.

Hats Brocaded! Hats Blue! Hats Black! Hats Scarlet! Hats Military! Two-Toned Hats! Fur-Trimmed Hats! Many, Many Kinds!

Every one was marked $8.50. Friday and Saturday every one will be 5.24

Week-End Specials in SUITS and FROCKS

Suits
Special..... 26.50
Our reg. $37.50 value.

Of Broadcloth—Ripple model *(illustrated)*. Seal banding. This suit is designed in taupe, green, brown, navy and black.

Of Velour—two models—one long-line coat with effective pleats—another straight silhouette coat, featuring unique tabs and belt. Colors green, brown and navy. Suits of tricotine—strictly tailored models—in navy or black.

13.50

26.50

Unusual Values!

Serge Frocks
Our reg. $19.75... 13.50
Several, Distinct Styles.

One model *(illustrated above)* is designed in very heavy serge. A very new frock shows bustle effect in drapery and a quaint basque, buttoned demurely in front—a high collar—another simple frock of straight lines is box pleated. A charming group of utterly different dresses.

Afternoon Gowns
Week-End Special.. 25.00
From our regular $31.50 and $34.50 group.

New Velveteen Dress—combined with Georgette crepe—the black sombreness becomes smart with old gold and bugle bead embroidery.

Graceful Charmeuse Gowns with drapery in newest bustle effect.

Satin—combined with crepe Georgette—is interesting with braid embroidery.

Colors—taupe, amethyst, navy, brown, burgundy and black.

Distinctive Gowns at Little Prices.

Formal Suits
Week-End Special.. 32.50
From our regular $42.75 and $44.75 group.

Broadcloth Suits—straight-line coats in designs so suggestive of the Russian—one coat with fulness above belt shows deep button tabs on peplum—the skirt repeats this idea.

Another suit is smartly braided in new fashion.

Colors—taupe, navy, black and brown. Sizes 36 to 46.

Correctly smart suits marked very low.

COATS—Seldom So Differently Charming

A special group of Velour Coats of more than usual interest, in that no two are in any way identical.

The model illustrated, of soft brown velour, is to be distinguished by its severely cut panels which meet under arm, where the gracefully knotted belt first appears. The convertible collar and deep cuffs are of Kolinsky fur.

There's another style featuring stitched pleats of that rare sort that though simulating straightness afford fullness. Sometimes there isn't even an almost invisible slash pocket—again, it's the very pockets themselves that make the coat—one is doubly belted in Empire effect.

Delightful shades of beetroot, taupe and green only add charm of color to smartness of line and fabric. These coats, that are sold every day at $49.74.

Special..... 35.50

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Army Officers' Uniforms
Ready to Wear or Tailored to Measure

¶ Our uniforms for U. S. Army officers are giving more than usual service on all Fronts. They have a smoothness of line and a quality of tailoring throughout which is the result of years of experience in producing uniforms of the highest order. Our present stock is so complete in size range that to fit a man of almost any proportion is simply a matter of minutes.

Uniforms of Worsted Serge, $32.50, $38.50
Uniforms of Heavy Wool Cheviot, $38.50
Overcoats of Wool Melton, $50.00

"Sam Browne" Belts at $7.50

¶ These are imported belts—the same in every particular as are now being worn by British officers, and ordered to be worn by American officers in France.

Plattsburg Men, Please Note!

Our representative will be at the Hotel Witherill, Plattsburg, Nov. 3rd and 4th, to receive orders for officers' uniforms.

FOUNDED 1880 LONDON

DE PINNA

Tailored coats, suits, dresses, skirts and blouses are alone accepted as the correct type of dress for girls of from 4 to 14 years.

This is true not only of regulation suits for school wear but for the more formal dress of girls within these ages.

The original models are selected by us in England, where clothing of this type has reached its greatest perfection, and in order that De Pinna productions may be faithful to the originals, we import many fabrics exclusively for use in our clothing for young girls.

Girls' Coats—for more formal wear. In velvet, wool velours, broadcloth, suede velours and Heather Homespuns. Sizes, 4 to 16 years. $35 to $110. Some of these coats have fur collars.

Specially designed hats to be worn with these coats.

Tailored Dresses—for immediate wear, to be worn with these coats, in velvets, navy blue or white serge, imported wool plaids and other selected fabrics. $15 to $55.

Girls' First Suits—made-to-measure and for immediate wear. This is a very important De Pinna specialty.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

NORWAY WARNS BERLIN ON SINKINGS

Asserts Recent Attacks on Convoy Have Made a Profound Impression on the People.

MUST SEEK AID OF ALLIES

Says Violation of Laws of Humanity Forces It to Ask Protection from Germany's Enemies.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says Norway has presented a note to Germany in connection with the sinking of the Norwegian steamships in the convoy of neutral merchantmen which was attacked by German cruisers in the North Sea last month. The note calls attention to the fact that a year ago, after the sinking of Norwegian steamships in the Polar Seas, Germany was notified that the Norwegian people would consider any new case of the kind a violation of the laws of humanity.

The Norwegian Minister at Berlin today handed the German Minister of Foreign Affairs the following note:

"According to the information so far received, it must be regarded as authenticated that certain ships of the German Navy in the North Sea, on Oct. 17, after sinking escorting British vessels, sank also a number of neutral merchant ships, among which were several Norwegian ships, without taking any steps either to attempt to save the crew or give them time to save themselves. This conduct on the part of the German warships was the cause of a great number of Norwegian sailors being killed or wounded by shellfire or losing their lives by drowning.

"The Norwegian Government will not again state its views, as it has already done so on several occasions, as to the violation of the principles of the freedom of the high seas incurred by the proclamation of large tracts of the ocean as a war zone, and by the sinking of neutral merchant ships not carrying contraband.

"It is owing to various measures of this kind that Norwegian ships, as well as those of other neutral countries, have been compelled, in order to procure for Norway her essential imports, to seek protection in the past, as they will in the future, by allowing themselves to be convoyed by warships belonging to Germany's enemies. The Norwegian Government bears in mind that in the memorandum addressed to the German Government on Oct. 20, 1916, occasioned by the sinking of Norwegian ships in the ice-cold sea by German submarines, it called attention to the fact that the Norwegian nation considered in the light of a violation of the laws of humanity the last fresh case in which the death of Norwegian sailors was caused or their lives or health exposed to danger, and on that occasion the Norwegian Government once again requested the German Government to take measures so that the commanders of German submarines should not expose the lives of Norwegian sailors to danger, whether by negligence or error of judgment.

"It has made a profound impression on the Norwegian people that not only have German submarines continued to sink peaceful neutral merchant ships, paying no attention to the fate of their crews, but that even German warships adopted the same tactics. The Norwegian Government decided to send this note in order to bring to the attention of the German Government the impression these acts have made upon the Norwegian people."

LABOR CHIEF IS ELEVATED.

Upholder of Kaiser Is Made a Member of Prussian First Chamber.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 1.—Adam Stegerwald, General Secretary of the Christian Trades Unions, has been appointed a life member of the First Chamber of the Prussian Diet. This is the first time a representative of organized labor enters the Upper House and is commented upon by German newspapers as one of the first steps in the reform of that assembly as announced by the Emperor in his Easter message.

It is believed that the honor conferred on Stegerwald is due largely to his speech at the Congress of Christian Trades Unions, in which he denounced American attempts to sow discord between the Emperor and the people. Herr Stegerwald said:

"Let us tell the gentleman at Washington that we went to war by the side of the Kaiser and the Prince and that we will return side by side with them."

The Emperor sent a message to the Congress thanking it for its expressions of loyalty, and added:

"My confidence in the sound sense and patriotism of the German workingmen remains unshakable."

FINLAND TORPEDOED, BUT REACHED PORT

American Army Transport Was Slightly Damaged While Homeward Bound.

UNDER CONVOY AT THE TIME

Secretary Daniels, in Official Statement, Says Nothing Was Seen of the Submarine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Secretary Daniels today authorized the announcement that the American army transport Finland had been torpedoed recently while en route from foreign waters to the United States, but was not sunk, and no lives were lost.

The Finland was slightly damaged and was able to return to a European port under her own steam. Like the Antilles, the Finland was under escort of naval convoy, and in each instance no sign of torpedo or submarine was seen.

Here is Secretary Daniels's official announcement:

"The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that the transport Finland was torpedoed while returning from foreign waters. The damage to the ship was slight and she returned to port under her own steam.

"The Finland was under escort, but no sign of the torpedo or the submarine was seen."

The Finland is of 12,222 gross tonnage and carries a merchant complement of 257 men. She is one of the largest steamers flying the American flag, and before going into the service of the army as a transport she plied between New York and Europe in the service of the International Mercantile Marine.

Organize Rosenwald Charitable Fund

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Secretary of State has issued a certificate of incorporation to Julius Rosenwald, Augusta N. Rosenwald, Lessing J. Rosenwald, and Armand S. Deutsch as incorporators of the Julius Rosenwald Fund for General Charitable Purposes. It is said Julius Rosenwald will make an initial gift of $1,000,000 to the fund.

GERMANY TO GET NICKEL.

Norwegians' Decision to Supply It Is Assailed in Christiania.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Information reaching Washington indicates that Germany is about to receive considerable quantities of nickel from a Norwegian plant for use in the manufacture of tubes for torpedoes and that some of the Norwegian papers are expressing dissatisfaction that Germany is to receive such aid in view of the sinking of Norwegian ships in the U-boat campaign. According to information reaching Washington, the Christiania nickel factory is about to resume operations, and beginning in January will deliver 100 tons of nickel a month to Germany.

Exportation of nickel from Norway to Germany has been practically cut off for a considerable time, and the promised supply will be of great military value.

The Christiania Middagsavisen, commenting on the report of the early resumption of operations by the nickel factory, states that the Norwegian Government officials are maintaining silence concerning the plan to export a stipulated quantity of nickel monthly to Germany, and continues:

"Looking at the matter generally, this exportation of nickel, if it is to be continued, cannot be allowed to take place in secret. If not others, at least the families of our drowned seamen have a claim to know who it is in the Government and Storthing that bears the responsibility of the German torpedo manufacturers being able to obtain their nickel in Norway, all the more so, since Norway has the honor of holding the monopoly in this field."

PAY TRIBUTE TO LAFAYETTE

The American Congress Delegation Places a Wreath on His Tomb.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The delegation of American Congressmen now touring England and France, gaining first-hand information regarding the war, today visited the Picpus Cemetery, where they placed a wreath on the tomb of Lafayette. Representative Richard Wayne Parker of New Jersey delivered a brief address at the ceremonial.

"We bring our small tribute of gratitude to the memory of Lafayette, whose achievements of honor and whose sufferings are associated with all that is dear to us," he said. "We learn here that the liberty of every nation is the common interest of the world. France could send but few soldiers to America, but these few turned the tide to victory. America, like France, will do the best she can."

STARVATION IN JERUSALEM.

Bread Eleven Times as High as at the War's Beginning.

LONDON, Oct. 12, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Sufferings of the poor in Palestine, particularly in Jerusalem, are set forth in letters from the Hebrew teachers in that section which have been received here by leaders of the Zionist movement. Hunger and the extortionate prices charged for food are the chief causes of distress. The price of bread has advanced elevenfold since the beginning of the war. Petroleum costs thirty times as much as in 1914, and milk five times the ante-war price.

Concerning the situation in Jerusalem, one teacher wrote:

"'The money evil has become intolerable. In Constantinople paper money circulates freely; here you must pay in coin or fourfold the price in paper. The misery of the poor is unspeakable. The roads are lined with starving persons, who lie about begging for a mouthful of bread. The poor Jews sell all their belongings—clothes, linen, bed covers—to the soldiers to get a few pence for food. Epidemics have somewhat abated, but most of the patients die, because, owing to the lack of nourishment they cannot resist disease."

The headmaster of the Hebrew Boys' School in Jerusalem thus reports:

"The condition of the Jewish exiles, who have been driven by Djemal Pasha out of Jaffa and the neighboring districts, is very much worse than that of other sections of the populace. In spite of the reports to the contrary launched by the Turkish authorities, none of these thousands of hapless refugees has been allowed to return to his home, and whatever preparations have been made for transporting, housing, feeding, educating, and giving employment to them have had to be made by the private charity of the local Jews and their brethren in other countries."

AIMS AT FINNISH REPUBLIC.

Commission Proposes the Election of a President.

HELSINGFORS, Nov. 1.—The commission appointed to draft the fundamental laws of Finland has proposed that as soon as the bill becomes law the Senate shall take steps for the election of the President of the Finnish Republic.

Meanwhile, it is suggested, the duties of the President may be provisionally carried out by the Vice President of the Executive Department of the Senate.

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In the November Scribner's

HENRY van Dyke calls it the "bonehead" German Secret Service.

He describes "the crooked methods of the Potsdam gang" whose hands "are still red with innocent blood," "while the dance of death still goes on."

By all means read **Henry van Dyke's STAND FAST, YE FREE!** in the **November Scribner's**

"Paris in New York"
Café des **Beaux-Arts**
80 W. 40th St.
Supper Dances
With AYDA & SENOR ARBOZ.

MASTERING U-BOATS, GEDDES DECLARES

Continued from Page 1.

and 30 per cent. in tonnage higher than in April. The enemy must therefore find another and better explanation for his lack of success. I can supply it.

"The explanation is that the long arm of the British Navy reached down into the depths, and thus the harvest reaped is poorer and the number of German submarines which do not return is increasing.

"Since April, the highest month for British losses, they have steadily decreased, and latterly to a marked degree. September was the most satisfactory month; October was only slightly worse, and better by 30 per cent. than any other month since unrestricted submarine warfare began. The net reduction in tonnage in the last four months is 30 per cent. less than anticipated in the estimate prepared for the Cabinet early in July.

"The total net reduction since the beginning of the war from all causes in British tonnage on the official register in ships over 1,600 tons is under 2,000,000 of tons gross, or 14 per cent., and that after a period when our great trades and their magnificent equipment received priority, and the great growth of our navy was simultaneously achieved, to the detriment of mercantile shipbuilding.

"Now that the submarine is for the present doing less damage and the resources of the country are again being devoted to a far greater and an increasing extent to the upbuilding of the mercantile marine, I look for net results still more formidable.

"Summarized, the submarine warfare amounts to this: Our defensive measures have during the last seven months proved so efficacious that in spite of the increased number of ships which are passing through the danger zone, there has been steady reduction in the damage done by the enemy submarines. In the meantime we are sinking enemy submarines to an increasing extent. Our offensive measures are improving and will still more improve and multiply.

A Test of Determination.

"But, on the other hand, the Germans are building submarines faster than they have hitherto done, and they have not yet attained their maximum strength. It appears to me, therefore, that the submarine warfare, as elsewhere, is becoming a test of determination and ingenuity between the two contending forces.

"For the present I have come to the conclusion that the submarine warfare is going well for us. The enemy has done less damage than he hoped and less than we estimated. He has done it with a serious and heavy loss to himself. At present we may be justified in feeling that his attack on our trade is held and is being mastered and we are justified in looking to the future with courage and determination, confident that he will fail."

The First Lord said that it was interesting to recall the position of the German mercantile marine. He went on:

"At the outbreak of the war Germany possessed over 5,000,000 tons of shipping. Today nearly half of it has been sunk or is in the hands of ourselves or our allies. She has a 50 per cent. reduction to our 14 per cent.

"It is well that the British public should be told what they are up against. We must not consider ourselves alone, but the alliance as a whole."

He pointed out that, while Great Britain had plenty of coal for victory, Italy and France have not, and it was essential that there should be the greatest possible economy in food and in all imports in order that tonnage should be saved so that it might be diverted to other vital needs of the Alliance. He added:

"We must lay our plans for a long war. I see no signs of its being a short one, and all by their economy can help the navies of the Allies defeat the submarine."

Sir Eric urged Britons to do their utmost, as there were greater calls upon the shipping world.

Must Help Transport Our Army.

"The huge army of the United States," he said, "is preparing and has to be transported and maintained. The French, Italian, and other allies require seaboard help. That help can only be given if the nation is prepared strictly and rigorously to curtail its needs, develop home resources and conserve its present potential maritime strength."

It had been asked, he said, whether Great Britain was building merchant tonnage at a sufficient rate to replace the sinkings. The answer, he said, had been given negatively, but it was unsound and inconclusive to take any one factor of output as against losses to be a vital indication of Great Britain's situation. Britain, he said, was now equipped on a scale never dreamed of before.

"May the country not justly take credit for the fact that in 1917, with our military and munitions effort at the maximum, and when the call upon manpower has reduced our available resources to a minimum," he continued, "we shall have produced naval and mercantile tonnage practically equal to the best year ever recorded in our history? And in 1918 it will certainly be very much greater."

The speaker expressed confidence that the skilled workers would stand by the nation in carrying out the great shipbuilding program, just as they had done in the munitions and other needs of the country.

"For," he added, "they may rest assured that the Parliament and the country will not permit any action calculated to lower the standard of comfort they have won for their families and themselves."

Sir Eric said that the new national yards now being built would be ready in six months, and continued:

"The output of merchant tonnage for the first nine months of 1917 is 123 per cent. higher than the total output for the whole of 1915. Standard vessels have been ordered representing nearly 1,000,000 gross tons. More than half of these are under construction."

According to the First Lord there were now 235 large drydocks in the British Isles where merchantmen could be repaired. He expressed the hope that all these vessels would soon be effectively armed, and he paid a tribute to the woman employes in the dockyards.

Replying to criticism regarding the loss of the Scandinavian convoy in the North Sea, Sir Eric said that had the British Navy been informed of the attack, which it was not, its position was such that it could not have wished a better opportunity of intercepting the raiders.

The Scandinavian convoy system had been going on since April, he added, and this was the first occasion on which any ship had been lost.

To those who had complained that the fleet had not been sent to assist Russia he stated that such an operation would occupy considerable time and that there were extensive mine fields. Responsible naval opinion was unanimous that the step was not one which should be taken.

Tribute to Our Navy's Help.

Referring to the success of the convoy system in general, he said:

"In September 90 per cent. of the total vessels sailing the Atlantic trades were convoyed, and since the convoy system started the total percentage of loss per convoyed vessel through the danger zone was 1 in 200.

"I wish to acknowledge fully the valuable contribution made by the United States Navy in this convoy work since their destroyers joined us under command of Vice Admiral Sims, from whom we have received the heartiest co-operation, and whose counsel has been of great value to us. The contribution of the United States Navy was given promptly and freely upon their entry into the war, and is gradually being extended in this and other ways.

"As is known, we have had most valuable consultations with Admiral Mayo, and on the occasion of his visit took counsel with him as to the rôle the American Navy was to play. We also took advantage of his visit to have an International Naval Conference, from which we hope much good may result."

Defending the navy, the First Lord reviewed its accomplishments in the war, declaring that, unlike the enemy forces, its rôle was an offensive one.

"During a recent month," he continued, "the mileage steamed by our battleships, cruisers, and destroyers alone amounted to 1,000,000 ship miles in home waters. In addition to this, the naval auxiliary forces patrolled more than 6,000,000 miles in the same period and territory.

"The displacement of the navy is 71 per cent. greater than in 1914, when it was 2,400,000 tons. At the outbreak of the war we had eighteen mine sweepers and auxiliary patrols, today there are 3,595. The personnel of the fleet before the war was 146,000, today it is 390,000."

New Admiralty Arrangements.

The First Lord announced his decision to add another civil Lord, because he had found this necessary to carry out the increased work.

"I hope to make an appointment shortly," he said. "The board will then consist of eight naval officers and four civilians, including myself. An important change has been made in the arrangements dealing with Admiralty business. The members of the board have been grouped into two formal committees, (Operations and Maintenance,) each meeting once a week, or more, if necessary. The First Lord is ex-officio Chairman of both committees, and personally I make a point of presiding over them as often as possible."

Sir Eric announced that it had been decided that Vice Admiral Wemyss, as Deputy First Sea Lord, would give his whole attention to naval staff matters. Further additions had been made to the naval staff with the object of strengthening its control over operations.

"A new section," said the First Lord, "consists of younger officers, who, it is hoped, will add strength to the valued experience of the older officers. I look with confidence to the great advantages of this new arrangement."

German Raiders Saved by Accident.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 2.—The Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes:

"A great Parliamentary success was achieved by the recently appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. It was the first speech made by Geddes in the House of Commons, but he spoke with the consummate ease of an old Parliamentary hand.

"Comparison with past statements by First Lords was inevitable, and both Carson and Balfour suffered badly by the contrast. Sir Erc spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, and he held the house enthralled from the first to the last word. At the close the admiration broke fourth in prolonged applause.

"The House was all agog when he came to deal with the recent incident of the successful German attack on a convoy in the North Sea. The members were obviously much impressed by his recital of facts, but for the accident that lucky enemy shots at the beginning of the fight destroyed the wireless installation on both escorting torpedo boats, the raiders would never have got away.

"His answer to the Baltic critics was smashing and complete.

"Altogether it was a masterly speech, clear and comprehensive, and without a trace of egotism."

"Tomorrow's debate on Admiralty policy after Sir Eric Geddes's statement is awaited with lively expectation. Changes in the personnel at the Admiralty are being discussed in the lobby.

"In the same debate the shipping question in its manifold aspects will be discussed. It is now clear that the Government's anticipation of the new amount of tonnage to be launched this year from British yards will not be realized, the reason being the deficiency in labor. Meanwhile the submarine peril is not diminishing.

"Owing to the shortage of tonnage the food situation is bound to become more acute in the next four months. Lord Rhondda is said to be very disappointed with the response of the nation to urgent appeals for food economy. If voluntary rationing is not practiced on a far more extensive scale, compulsory rationing will become inevitable."

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MEN'S CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR

ASSURES GERMANS OUR ARMY IS WEAK

Cologne Gazette Seeks to Offset News That Americans Are in the Trenches.

MEN BADLY TRAINED, IT SAYS

Paper Insists Only One Division Has Arrived and Large Force Can't Be Moved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 1.—Since the receipt of the first reports that American troops are actually in the trenches, the Cologne Gazette evidently considers it imperative to reassure Germans as to the alleged futility of the American army and its influence on the war.

The paper says that the training of the army is inefficient, as shown in Mexico, and that after seven months no full section of the new army is at the front, but at most one division, which has been put on the quietest section of the front, merely for training. These troops, it says, must not run great risks, as they are too valuable to America for training other troops and are only sent to the front for the purpose of gaining European experience.

The Gazette then refers to transport difficulties, stating that at most America will have 500,000 men ready by the Spring of 1918, but no facilities for their transportation, and that most of the American fleet has been promised for the use of the Allies, as well as the German ships seized in American ports. "Even if this is not the case," the paper asks, "what influence on the world war would the arrival of four to five hundred thousand American troops have?"

The Gazette continues: "There is justification for the opinion that the American army will be perhaps equal to the Rumanian army at the commencement of hostilities. America can certainly fight in 1918, but has she really the intention to transport troops and to fight in Europe? If America is to use her troops for useless frontal attacks, months will be required to train new men.

"Also on other fronts America's help is not anticipated, either in the colonies or Mesopotamia, owing to transport difficulties. Some have arrived at the conclusion that America will be neither in a position nor have the desire to join in the struggle in 1918. She is in earnest about building a fleet, training an army, and the acquisition of a mercantile marine, and for this Wilson has used the world war. Her army must have European experience to be worth anything."

The paper says that the moral influence on the Allies is, of course, to be counted. It also admits that in regard to American aircraft and aviators there is a danger to be foreseen and that a large fleet of airplanes may be expected next Spring. "But the more noise the Americans make the less they accomplish."

Both in America and England, the Gazette remarks, the people are convinced that the war must be carried on with their entire economic strength. President Wilson, it asserts, intends to carry on the blockade still more severely than the British, in an attempt to starve Germany, and intends to put full pressure on the neutrals.

'FLATTERED,' SAYS PERSHING

His Comment to Artist Who Exhibits His Portrait at Paris Exhibition.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A full-length portrait of General Pershing by Micheline Resco is being shown at an exhibition of contemporary artists which was opened here today. Albert Dalimier, Under Secretary for Fine Arts, visited the gallery with General Pershing and a number of American artists, including Ridgway Knight and Henry Harrison, each of whom has three paintings in the exhibition.

After looking at his portrait, General Pershing turned to Mlle. Reco and complimented her, saying his only criticism was that the picture was too flattering.

NEW GERMAN RETREAT ON THE RIGA FRONT

Troops Cannot Be Diverted to Any Other War Theatre, Petrograd Says.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—Another withdrawal of German troops on the northern Russian front is in progress, the War Office announces. The official statement says:

On the northern front, in the direction of Riga, the enemy at some points is withdrawing to positions previously prepared. The retreat is taking place with the enemy's rearguards in continual contact with our reconnoitring detachments.

There are no possible grounds for supposing that this retreat will permit the possibility of his throwing his troops to any other front.

MILK FOR RUSSIAN BABIES.

Cans Will Be Labeled, "From Free America to Free Russia."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The American Red Cross announced tonight that, owing to the great scarcity of wholesome milk in Russia, the Red Cross had purchased a million pounds of condensed milk for the babies in that country. Shipment will be made immediately.

The money for this milk was appropriated on the receipt of urgent messages from William B. Thompson, Chairman of the Red Cross Commission to Russia, and Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago. Reports from the American Red Cross Commission to Russia have stated that nothing could be more heartening to many of the Russian people at present than providing nourishment for their babies.

Another million pounds is to be shipped next month. It is probable that further supplies will be sent to the limit of transportation facilities. In subsequent shipments each can of condensed milk will bear a label in Russian reading: FROM FREE AMERICA TO FREE RUSSIA.

The original purchase was made through the Belgian Relief Commission. Special attention was given to obtaining milk which would retain its nutritive value under the frigid temperature of Russia.

The Russian Government has arranged to release cars from war service to carry this milk to distributing centres as soon as the shipment arrives.

NORWAY REGULATES ALIENS

Requires Them to Live in Such Places as Government Designates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Norway has been obliged by war conditions to require all foreigners to live in places designated by the Government authorities and not in communities where the shortage of supplies is felt most acutely. The enforcement of the law is in the hands of the Norwegian Department of Justice and will be rigidly carried out.

Consul General Coffin, at Christiania, reports that apartments and all other rooms available for foreigners cannot be rented for a period longer than two weeks to persons who are not Norwegian subjects without the permit of the Government. This applies, whether the room is rented by itself or board, light, heat, and service go with it.

$2,000,000,000 FOR RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 1.—Four billion rubles have been subscribed to the second Liberty Loan.

The Minister of Finance has decided upon the establishment of a tea monopoly, which is expected to produce an annual revenue of 400,000,000 rubles.

PROPERTY CUSTODIAN EXTENDS TIME LIMIT

Palmer Allows Until Dec. 5 to File Reports—Ralph Stone Becomes Trust Officer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Because of the vastness of his work and the lack of a complete organization, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, issued a proclamation today extending the time in which to make reports of property and money which should come into his custody. Under the law these reports should have been in his hands thirty days after the law became operative, but the President failed to appoint the Custodian in time for him to organize and do this work.

Mr. Palmer's announcement to the public follows:

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Executive Order of the President bearing date the 12th day of October, A. D. 1917, wherein the President vested in the Alien Property Custodian the executive administration of the provisions of Section 7 (a) of the "Trading with the Enemy act," including all power and authority to require lists and reports required to be filed by the provisions of said Section 7 (a) of said act, and to extend the time for filing the same, I do hereby extend the time for the filing of reports required by the provisions of said act to be made "by any person in the United States who holds, or has, or shall hold, or have custody or control of any property beneficial or otherwise, alone or jointly with others, of, for, or on behalf of an enemy or ally of enemy, or of any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy, and any person in the United States who is or shall be indebted in any way to an enemy or ally of enemy or to any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an enemy or ally of enemy," for an additional period not exceeding thirty days, said reports to be filed on or before Dec. 5, 1917.

Ralph Stone of Detroit, Mich., was appointed trust officer for the Alien Property Custodian. He will assist Mr. Davis, the Managing Director. He is President of the Detroit Trust Company, one of the largest financial institutions in Michigan.

Designation of depositaries for receipt of the property except money, checks or drafts payable on demand, will be taken up by Mr. Palmer soon. He said today that several banking institutions in each State would be named for this purpose.

SAYS RUSSIA WILL REACT.

People Embittered by German Conquests, Dr. Friedland Asserts.

Addressing a meeting yesterday at the College of the City of New York on "The New Situation in Russia," Dr. Louis S. Friedland, associate editor of The Russian Review, a lecturer at the City College on contemporary Russian literature, said that Germany was gainher recent victories in Russia to no purpose.

"On the other hand," he said, "she is embittering all classes of free Russia to such an extent that even the Maximalists will be bending all their energies to fighting. Germany's present conquests in Russia will be a boomerang. Every victory that Germany wins over democratic Russia will react to the destruction of the junker class in Germany.

"The Russian peace formula, 'no annexations, no indemnities,' is a slogan, and must be regarded as such. The power of a slogan over a people, whether revolutionary or not, is tremendous. They naturally express their demands in slogans, and the Russians are particularly given to this form of expression of popular demands. As a slogan it represents the hope, an ideal, rather than something which the people expect to be actually realized."

FAVORS HANGING FOR DISLOYAL NOMINEES

Dr. van Dyke's Sentiment at Authors Dinner Echoed by O. S. Straus.

GERARD TELLS OF KAISER

Says Emperor Made Model of Conquerors and Hoped to be Just Like Them.

Three hundred members of the Authors Club at a dinner to their "ambassador members" in their Carnegie clubrooms last night heard denunciations of Kaiserism and Kultur as exhibited both in world politics and the present campaign. James W. Gerard, Henry van Dyke, and Oscar S. Straus were the principal speakers.

Brandishing one of the original copies of the historic medal struck in Germany to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania, Dr. van Dyke exclaimed that he "would hang any candidate for Mayor who said that the United States was not justified in entering the war." Mr. Straus, who followed, said that he agreed absolutely with Dr. van Dyke in the belief that any candidate for Mayor who was not heart and soul with the American Government in the conduct of the war was a traitor to the country. Mr. Straus added that he had recently been told by a prominent diplomat of an allied nation that, if the present city administration were defeated on Election Day, the German people would take it as a sign that the war was unpopular here and would draw closer to the militarist German party.

Dr. van Dyke began his speech by declaring that he had felt from August, 1914 that the United States must inevitably enter the war. "Now that we are in it, the great duty for all of us is to realize exactly what we have at stake, and to spare no efforts not to be defeated," he said. "I would hang promptly tomorrow every man who was legally convicted of putting destructive material into the machinery of the ships which are carrying our brave boys to the other side. Shooting is too good for them.

"I'd hang every one, whether or not he be a candidate for Mayor, who lifts his voice against America entering the war. Here is the German Lusitania medal. On one side is a ticket office. Behind the office window is a skeleton representing death, and people, Americans, are coming to buy tickets. At the side stands a man in a high hat—I don't know whether it is Bernstorff or Dernburg—saying 'Naughty.' On the other side is a ship going down with 114 women and children who are Americans. They are drowning.

"These Americans really were butchered to make a German holiday. On Lusitania Day in Germany, the school children were given a holiday. The men in the reserve camps got a holiday, too. A German pastor said that any one who didn't from the bottom of his heart rejoice in the sinking of the Lusitania was not a true German. This is an ugly medal; but I keep it 'Lest I forget.' The Lusitania was sunk on May 7, 1915. The date the medal was struck was May 5, 1915. The reason of the discrepancy was that the Lusitania was held two days in port and the Potsdam gang, who had timed the sinking to a day, had prepared the medal in advance. You ask me to make peace with pirates, ruffians, barbarians like that? I say: 'No, by God!' We Americans cannot deal with them again until they have been converted."

Mr. Straus described how, even as early as his mission to Turkey in 1897, he had seen the "beginnings of German Kultur."

"In that year 20,000 Armenians were dispatched with a system which would have done credit to German Kultur," he said. "In Constantinople alone 10,000 of these unfortunates were brained without the discharge of a single gun. The whole world was horrified. But only one year later the Kaiser, the Empress of Germany, and von Bülow came to Constantinople and were the guests of the Sultan. They shook his bloody hand to court his favor. The Kaiser did this with a well laid plan to win over the Sultan to Germany."

Mr. Gerard told the diners that, while in Europe, he had met only two authors—the Kaiser and Maximilian Harden.

"The Kaiser has written extraordinary articles," he said. "In one he stated frankly that, since his childhood, he had taken the great world conquerors, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon Bonaparte for his examples. 'I have often dreamed of German world conquest,' the Kaiser wrote. 'And I still believe that I shall succeed.' This written statement by the Kaiser gives the real reason for the war. Harden, on the other hand, is a Polish Jew who dared to say what he honestly thought about the American point of view. In his editorial, 'If I Were Wilson,' he said that Wilson had something of right in his contention. Then his paper was suppressed.

"If you subtract the Jews from German kultur, you would have no kultur left. German science, art, and music is almost all the work of Jews. Goethe said that the Prussian was born a brute, and that civilization would make him all the more ferocious. This war has proved that Goethe was right. When I tried to get the Kaiser to sign Bryan's famous peace pact, he said he wouldn't because that would embroil him with the United States in case he wished to make a "sudden assault" against England or France."

Professor Franklin H. Giddings presided. David Jayne Hill and Arthur S. Hardy were other speakers.

129,000 KILLED IN REGIMENT

Officer Tells of Fighting Unit That Was Wiped Out 43 Times.

Officers invalided home to Canada, Americans who have been fighting with the Allied armies at the front, as well as officers in many branches of the service arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port. Lieutenant John W. Townsend of Buffalo, N. Y., a member of the Norton-Herjes Ambulance Service, told of experiences at Verdun.

"An example of the toll the German guns take," he said, "is the Ninety-fourth French Infantry of the Forty-second Division. That regiment of 3,000 men has been completely wiped out forty-three times in the three years it has been fighting, and there are today only five men of the original regiment living. Since it went to the front the first time it has had 130,000 men sent to fill it up.

"What they call an attacking battalion consists of 1,500 men, and after one of their attacks has been made there is an 80 per cent. loss to count—always that much.

"Along that nine-mile front at Verdun, where the German Crown Prince has been trying to get through, the French have 36,000 guns, half of these are 75s and when the action gets warm the expenditure of ammunition is 2,000,000 round a day. The uproar is frightful, but those shells are all that keep the German hordes back.

"Of course, we are going to win in the war, but not until we have suffered and it is time the American people woke up and realized what we are up against. You don't know over here what a hell it is over there. You must be prepared for casualties, lots of them. The people ought to know this and not be allowed to think that it's a picnic we are going in for."

Two members of the Royal Flying Corps, Lieutenants J. W. Van Alstyne of Boston and James W. Thomson of Canada, also arrived. Both are recovering from wounds.

RAILROADS TO PLEAD FOR UPKEEP FUNDS

Factor of Maintenance Will Be Emphasized at New Freight Rate Hearing.

CASE COMES UP MONDAY

State Chamber of Commerce Asks Commission to Grant Higher Revenues to Eastern Lines.

Executives of Eastern railways with headquarters in New York went to Washington last night, and others will go today, to prepare for the opening before the Interstate Commerce Commission on Monday of the hearing of the application of the roads for increased freight rates to meet the increased cost of the operation of the transportation plant of the United States.

It was learned yesterday that the railroad managers would lay greatest emphasis on the factor of maintenance, contending that it was impossible for them to keep their systems up to the high standard necessary for the best results unless they could get more money to expend for maintenance. They will argue that the railroads have not been spending as much money as should have been spent on upkeep, giving as the reason the paucity of funds at a time when both the labor and materials needed for maintenance have increased in cost from 60 to 100 per cent. over normal prices before the war.

The railroads of the United States expend annually about $1,000,000,000 for maintenance, embracing both maintenance of way and structure and maintenance of equipment. In 1916, when railroad men contend, not enough was put into maintenance work, the railroads disbursed for this expense $1,016,018,536, divided as follows: Maintenance of way and structures, $421,193,640; maintenance of equipment, $594,824,896. It is pointed out that in 1916 practically no new line was built.

The railroads will tell the commission that in 1917 there has been no increase in the figures for maintenance, because they haven't had the money to expend, and at the same time will point out that $1,000,000,000 expended for equipment in 1917 means far less than the expenditure of the same amount for the same purpose with normal prices in effect.

In its June decision the commission granted the carriers certain increases, which amounted to about 5 per cent. additional in the total revenue. Railroad men contend that this increase does not more than meet the increase in the cost of labor put upon them by the operation of the Adamson law and other subsequent wage raises.

In addition to calling the attention of the commission to the extra costs put upon the roads by preparation for certain war services, and that railroad revenues have far from kept pace with increased costs of operation, it is predicted that the railroads will call attention to the circumstance that while they are carrying more mail than ever before, under the space payment system that went into effect on Nov. 1, 1916, they are getting the same or less money for the service, despite the fact that Postmaster General Burleson stated that the new system would mean additional revenue of at least $3,000,000.

In its statement of railway earnings and expenses for the month of July and the first seven months of 1917, the Interstate Commerce Commission recorded that there had been increases in receipts from freight, passenger, and express traffic, but that revenues from mail traffic fell from $5,052,461 in July, 1916, to $4,836,825 in July, 1917. For the first seven months of the year the mail revenues for the railroads were $35,476,220, as compared with $35,197,712 for the same period in 1916. This is an increase of from $153 to $154 a mile. In the same period freight revenue a mile increased from $6,172 to $6,900; passenger revenue, from $1,675 to $1,877, and express revenue from $259 to $278 a mile. In other words, the attitude of railway men is that for the first seven months of the year the roads received $278,000 of a promised $3,200,000 increase for carrying the mails.

In its issue, out today, The Railway Age Gazette says:

"The Post Office Department has tried to make the public think it has increased the railway mail pay, when in fact it has reduced it, for no one believes that the volume of mail carried is not much greater than it was last year."

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday made public resolutions asking the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the Eastern railroads increased revenues commensurate for the increased cost of operation.

The resolution was signed by the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements, composed of Samuel W. Fairchild, Chairman; William R. Willcox, Burns D. Caldwell, James O. Bloss, Charles A. Sherman, and Charles E. Peck.

It is predicted that the railway men will call the attention of the commission to the present state of the stock market as affecting railroad securities, showing that it is almost impossible for the carriers to market their stock, and argue that the assurance of increased earnings and consequent dividends will enable the roads to obtain funds through the marketing of stock.

The National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission a memorial declaring that "actual results have proved conclusively that the credit structure of the railroads of the country has been seriously impaired and the properties very much undermaintained, all of which is evidenced by the figures herein presented."

The memorial contains tables showing the results of operation of 89 per cent. of the steam railroad mileage of the country for the eight months beginning Jan. 1, 1917, with an estimate of the operating results to be expected during the remaining four months under existing rates. They show, for 1917, $466,000,000 of increased business in gross revenue, but a loss of $37,000,000 in net income.

The cost of maintenance is shown to have increased by $129,600,000, but as cost of labor and materials increased over 1916 by $100,700,000, the deduction is made that the amount of money being spent by the railroads on upkeep decreased $31,100,000 in the year, and that this increase in traffic burden was consequently imposed upon properties skimped in maintenance.

Hungarian Republican Club Divided.

Marcus Braun, organizer of the Hungarian Republican Club, has resigned as Chairman of the Executive Committee because he disagrees with the policy of the club. Mr. Braun is for Mitchel, and was the principal factor in committing the club to his support after the primaries. But since then, he said yesterday, he had talked with the members, and found that some of them were going to vote for Bennett, some for Hylan, and others for Hillquit.

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TO THE CITIZENS WHOSE VOTES I ASK:

On Tuesday next the City of New York will elect a Democratic Mayor and refuse to elect a candidate who represents railroads, public corporations, large private fortunes, *but not the city.*

This statement is made on the authority of Wall Street, itself an institution of which the chief occupation is gambling, and which expresses in gambling even its political opinions.

Wall Street, while working for Mr. Mitchel, is betting two to one that Mitchel will be beaten and the Democratic candidate elected—and Wall Street will win the money thus wagered.

As the Democratic candidate I deeply appreciate the hostility of Wall Street and the big corporations that control it, and at the same time appreciate the soundness of Wall Street's coldblooded judgment which makes it bet two to one against its own candidate.

Especially appreciated are these few lines from the Boston News Bureau, the official mouthpiece of the Stock Exchange:

"Hylan is an anti-corporation man, and especially anti-Rockefeller corporation, and it will be a bear argument on traction and gas stock if he happens to win. On the other hand, if Mayor Mitchel is elected one can buy these stocks with his eyes shut."

As the Democratic candidate I am not against any corporation that is honest or against any individual, whatever his wealth, unless he claims for that wealth the right to name and control the Mayor of New York City. I am against the man who is the chosen candidate of special privilege, the man whose election would make it safe to buy "with your eyes shut" the watered stock of the most shamefully dishonest public corporations.

My Promise to the Citizens.

As Mayor of New York City I shall work for the millions that make up the population of New York City, the millions that struggle under the heavy problem of high living cost, high taxes and high rents.

I shall be elected without the votes of those that wish to buy street car stocks "with their eyes shut." I shall owe them nothing, except fair treatment and justice, and they will get nothing else—and they know it and are all for Mr. Mitchel.

There has been too much personality in this campaign, not enough plain, clear talk about government of the greatest city in the world. These are, in the main, the ideas concerning that government which are shared with me by the great majority of the people.

Municipal Ownership.

The Democratic platform pledges its candidate to municipal ownership in principle and in practice.

The people should own their streets, and the profit created by their going to and fro, from their homes to their places of work, should be profit for the city and the people, not for private individuals.

What applies to public ownership of the street car lines applies to public ownership of gasworks and electric light works, telephones and all other property of which the value is created by the public, and at present exploited by private individuals.

I promise to work faithfully for publicly owned municipal monopolies and to create such a condition as would not justify the most optimistic Wall Street gambler in buying, "with his eyes shut," the watered stock of dishonest public service corporations.

Taxation.

The Democratic Party is pledge to honest, equal, impartial taxation, and to honest, economical spending of the public money.

When I am Mayor there will be no favoritism either for those that deal in lands with the city, or for those that seek to avoid their share of taxes and unload that share on the pocketbooks of smaller people.

Careful investigation has been made of the taxation of fifteen of the principal corporations and large private fortunes that are supporting Mr. Mitchel, the railroad and Wall Street candidate. I investigated taxes only on part of the property owned by these corporations and rich Mitchel enthusiasts.

And I found that the present administration had reduced the assessments on the property of these fifteen owners by more than twenty-nine millions of dollars.

Can the little property owner expect that his taxes will be reasonable, can the small rent payer expect that his rent will be reasonable, when fifteen individual great fortunes and corporations can persuade an administration to reduce their assessments by twenty-nine millions?

I defy any intelligent citizen to deny that the great corporations and the excessively rich men are *to a man and to a corporation* advocating the election of Mr. Mitchel.

Do you wonder that Mr. Mitchel has the support of these gentlemen and these corporations?

If fifteen of these corporations and rich men are able to have the assessment on *part* of their property reduced by twenty-nine millions, what must be the total sum of financial gratitude that big individuals and big corporations owe to Mr. Mitchel and his administration?

I promise, after my election, to investigate completely and report fully on this favoritism in taxation which has disgraced the city and robbed the small taxpayer.

I promise that the big individuals and the big corporations shall carry their share of the burden of taxation equally with the rentpayer and the small property owner.

You read, over and over again, in New York City, "Home for sale; assessed valuation $7,500; will sell for $5,000"—that is the home of the individual who has no "pull," the individual who is not conspicuous as a Mitchel supporter.

And you know that the corporation and the big individual holds property assessed for five millions that he would not sell for ten million, and property assessed for ten millions that he would not sell for twenty.

A Few Examples.

You know that the New York Central Railroad and those that control it are ardent in their support of Mr. Mitchel. He tried to cut a slice off of the West Side of New York and give it to them. But that isn't all.

Under his administration the tax assessment of the New York Central, which I have just investigated, shows a REDUCTION of $4,058,500.

The Consolidated Gas Company—earnest in the support of Mr. Mitchel—on part of its holdings investigated has had a reduction of $4,939,500.

Banks, trust companies, insurance companies have had the assessments on their property reduced to the tune of $12,460,000. Do you wonder that they are all for Mitchel, whose administration puts the load of taxation on the backs of the little property owner and the little rent payer?

Kind Treatment for Mr. Astor.

Mr. Vincent Astor is a charming young man, very enthusiastic for Mr. Mitchel. On part of his real estate the assessment has been reduced by more than $3,000,000.

Senator Ogden Mills, relative of the young gentleman who owns the New York Tribune, that left the Republican party to support Mitchel, owes to the administration a reduced assessment on PART of his property amounting to $255,000.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, very pleasant gentleman, has two occupations at present—real estate and re-electing Mr. Mitchel. The tax assessment on only six out of many hundreds of real estate parcels owned by Mr. Morgenthau has been reduced by $100,000.

Six properties of the Vanderbilt estate have had $462,500 taken off their assessment.

Can you mention any Vanderbilt who is not in favor of Mr. Mitchel? I can't.

On John D. Rockefeller's residence the tax assessment has been reduced by $60,000, and on the residence of his son, John D., Jr. (small favors thankfully received), the tax assessment has been reduced by $25,000.

Mr. Ralph Pulitzer has a reduction of $5,000 on his residence, which seems pitifully small.

And Mr. George W. Perkins, another of the Republicans that have forgotten that such a thing as a Republican candidate exists, got a reduction of $15,500 on the assessment on his residence.

Mr. Mitchel and the New York Central.

Favors of Mr. Mitchel's administration to the New York Central Railroad are interesting, even in detail.

On the Grand Central Station alone Mr. Mitchel's kind heart caused a reduction of $1,380,000 in the tax assessment. I deplore personalities, but can hardly wonder that humorous political writers speak of one of my distinguished political opponents as "Grand Central Jack."

The Hotel Biltmore, another Vanderbilt property, has had its tax assessment reduced by $775,000. Very comfortable, you will admit, for those that own hotels worth five to ten millions of dollars.

Sixteen of the most valuable pieces of property in New York City, closely surrounding the Grand Central Station, all owned by the railroad, have had their tax assessments reduced. Surely the Grand Central would be very ungrateful if it did not appreciate the kindness of Mr. Mitchel, the candidate that has done so much.

I ask the average citizen, have YOU had such reductions as this in YOUR cost of living?

Have YOUR taxes been reduced?

Has YOUR rent been reduced?

Is there any question in your mind that the eminently respectable, enormously rich individuals and the very powerful corporations urging you to re-elect Mr. Mitchel have in mind a continuation of this accommodating system of taxation which reduces by millions the taxes laid upon the very rich and increases by many millions the total of taxes laid upon the little people?

Corporation Favors.

I do not wish to bore you with details, but I think you will be interested to know that the Manhattan Life Insurance Company has been favored with a decrease from $4,750,000 to $3,800,000. The great corporations all admire Mr. Mitchel, and well they may.

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, the Commercial Cable Company, the American Surety Company, the New York Life Insurance Company, the Home Life Insurance Company and a long list of others have had their assessments reduced by millions of dollars.

Electric Light Trust for Mitchel.

Do you happen to pay bills to the Edison Company? You know how prosperous it is.

You know that on one plant of this company, in West Two Hundred and First street, the Mitchel administration has granted a reduction in the tax assessment of $870,000. Do you wonder that this corporation, which taxes you so heavily through its electric light bills, thinks it would be a great misfortune if you failed to re-elect my opponent, Mr. Mitchel?

Land Frauds.

You have read about the land frauds which have resulted in the indictment of a number of distinguished citizens dealing with the city in real estate matters. I ask you whose friends those indicted men are.

They are Mr. Mitchel's friends—and Mr. Mitchel said (in the New York World of October 21, 1917), "If they don't like my friends they can go to hell."

Mr. Roosevelt, etc.

You know also that Mr. Roosevelt feels it his duty to come from Oyster Bay, where he pays taxes, to New York City, where he does not pay taxes, and tell you that you ought to re-elect Mr. Mitchel and allow him to continue his magnanimous tax reductions for the big men and the big corporations.

When you ask why Mr. Mitchel is so closely associated with those that are indicted for land frauds, you are told that Mr. Mitchel is a great patriot, that all who fail to vote for him will prove their treason and disloyalty.

When you ask why it is that Mr. Mitchel's administration knocked twenty-nine millions of dollars off the tax assessments of fifteen friendly corporations and admiring rich men, they point out to you a picture of Mr. Mitchel in khaki posing as a hero.

But tax reduction for corporations during office hours and khaki photographs in between do not exactly satisfy the people of New York.

Rents are outrageously high, and high taxes make them so.

Great corporations and powerful individuals are shamefully favored—and the smaller people must carry the load.

The real estate in the richest city in the world is a drug in the market, because the small parcels must pay the whole to let the big escape.

Clever corporation lawyers, from Mr. Root at the top to the cunning juvenile at the bottom, all living on corporation pickings, tell you that honor requires the re-election of the khaki tax-reducing hero, Mr. Mitchel.

Voters, Not Corporation Lawyers, Decide.

Fortunately, next Tuesday the city will hear from the seven hundred thousand voters who have been silent during the campaign—paying the rent, paying the electric light bills, hanging to car straps, paying the high cost of living, worrying about their taxes.

On Tuesday next the fifteen big corporations and big individuals anxious for another four years of tax reduction for their especial benefit will disappoint their friend Mr. Mitchel.

Fortunately for the people, while it is possible for a Mayor to deliver the city for four years to a few friends and a few corporations, it is not possible for those friends and corporations to deliver the city to that Mayor, once the people are informed.

The statements that I have made here as to taxation are matters of record.

Not one of them can be disproved by Mr. Mitchel, or by any of those that I have mentioned.

Does any citizen think it entirely accidental that those with too much money should have their taxes reduced, while those with too little money have their rent and the taxes on their small parcels of property greatly increased?

I respectfully request the votes on Tuesday next of the citizens of all parties who believe that city government should represent honestly the entire population of the city, and not a few chosen corporations and a few chosen friends, some indicted and some not.

After my election I promise to work for public ownership of public property in this city; for just, fair taxation; for full, complete public education for all children; for the welfare of all the people of the city as opposed to the private interests of a few.

I shall endeavor to serve faithfully the whole city—not a chosen few.

JOHN F. HYLAN

NEW WAR TAXES PUT INTO EFFECT

Range So Wide That Few in City Failed to Pay Something Yesterday.

RAILROADS ACT PROMPTLY

Telegraph and Telephone Messages Bear Their Part as Well as Theatre Tickets.

With many new war taxes effective yesterday for the first time, thousands of persons in New York were called upon to do their bit to prosecute the war. The imposts which became due were of such wide range as to practically touch the pocketbook of every citizen, the new taxes covering, among other things, cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco in all forms, life, fire, marine, and casualty insurance, railroad and steamship tickets and berths, postal rates, express and freight charges, telegrams, telephone messages, admissions to places of amusement, club dues, &c.

Hundreds of persons visited the offices of the Second Internal Revenue District in the Custom House, of which William H. Edwards is Collector, while similar conditions prevailed at the headquarters of the Third District, 1,150 Broadway, and at the First District in Brooklyn. The Internal Revenue branch office for the Bronx, at Arthur and Tremont Avenues, also had many callers. In all the offices extra clerks were assigned to take care of the crowds.

Owing to the arrangements made in advance by the railroad and steamship companies, there was little or no confusion in the collection by the carriers of the 10 per cent. tax on tickets, berths, and seats in parlor cars. As the law expressly exempts commutation tickets for trips less than thirty miles, or transportation costing not to exceed 25 cents, many classes of commuters buying their November transportation were not affected by the revenue act.

In the case of mileage or three-month tickets, however, conductors on the railroads entering this city began yesterday morning to levy the 10 per cent. tax on the value represented in the unusual mileage. Collections of this kind, as well as those from the sale of passenger tickets generally, will be tabulated by the transportation companies and certified monthly to the Internal Revenue Collectors.

Persons starting yesterday to take out new life insurance were taxed at the rate of 80 cents per $1,000, while insurance in marine, inland, fire, and casualty companies paid a tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or document. Yesterday also automatically addded 5 cents to all telegrams, radio and telephone messages for the transmission of which a charge of 15 cents or more is imposed. Persons using coin boxes or calling from hotel or public booths of the New York Telephone Company had 5 cents added to their charges where the regular rate was 15 cents. Regular subscribers making calls of this kind will have the war tax added to their monthly bills.

Interest at the revenue offices centred on the payment of, or the bonding of the so-called floor taxes, covering stocks of tobacco, liquors, and other merchandise on hand Oct. 4, the day following the passage of the Revenue act. The floor tax, generally known as the half tax, may be paid under a recent order of Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper within a period of seven months from Oct. 3 last. The full tax, however, provided by the law on tobacco, liquors, &c., becomes effective on all sales made beginning today.

One of the two large chain-store distributers of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco advanced prices at the time of the passage of the revenue law, while the other concern recently put up prices to the general level of its competitor. Independent dealers also raised prices.

The 3 per cent. tax on jewelry and precious stones, which has been the subject of conferences between Commissioner Roper and Maiden Lane jewelers, remained a bone of contention yesterday, and many merchants called on Collector Edwards for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the regulations laid down by the Treasury Department for the collection of this tax.

Announcement was made at the Custom House that L. G. Nutt, for several years Supervising Internal Revenue Agent in this city, had been transferred to Washington to become Chief of the Corps of Internal Revenue Agents. Mr. Nutt will be succeeded here by D. J. Gantt.

REVENUE BUREAU CHANGES.

Staff Reorganizes for Administration of New War Tax Law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A reorganization of the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue went into effect today for the purpose of carrying out the new war tax law. The Law Division is discontinued. Its work will be taken over by the Solicitor of the Treasury Department. Paul F. Myers has been appointed Executive Attorney and will be next in authority to the Solicitor in charge of internal revenue matters. The position of assistant to the Commissioner has been created. J. H. Calian, an old official of the office, is designated to serve in this capacity. The subjects of chemistry, stamps, and accounts will be under the Assistant Commissioner. The work of the Chief Clerk of the office will be divided into two divisions, that of Appointments and that of Supplies and Equipment.

The Division of Personal Income and Corporation Taxes will be under the direction of Deputy Commissioner Speer. S. H. Boyd is designated Assistant to the Deputy. David A. Gates will be Deputy Commissioner in charge of the divisions of Distilled Spirits, Tobacco, and Estates and Capital Stock, and C. W. West will be Assistant Deputy. D. W. Fletcher will be the Deputy in charge of the Miscellaneous Division and the Sales Tax Division, and A. M. Keith will be the Assistant Deputy. Dr. C. E. Brenizer has been designated as head of the Sales Tax Division, with A. B. Marstella and D. E. Nevin as assistants.

The Supervisor of Collectors' Offices will be charged with the responsibility for organization, methods, and personnel of Collectors' offices. The Chief Revenue Agent will become a co-ordinate officer and be charged with responsibility for the organization, methods, and personnel of the Revenue Agents' offices and forces. L. G. Nutt has been appointed Chief of Agents.

The position of Supervisor of Business Co-operation has been created and C. B. Hurrey has been designated to act. This officer will receive and digest suggestions from business men and organizations and transmit them to the various administrative units of the bureaus. He will likewise distribute among business men and associations information and announcements promulgated by the bureau.

THEATRE PATRONAGE DROPS.

Ticket Agencies Particularly Feel Effect of New Tax.

Although business in the theatres was at low ebb throughout the city last night, theatre managers generally were inclined to attribute this condition only partly to the increased rates brought about by the 10 per cent. war tax. The hotels and other premium agencies, however, announced that the tax had affected their business considerably, the falling off being in some cases almost 50 per cent. Inclusive of premium and war tax, tickets sold at box offices for $2 and $2.50, respectively, were held at $2.75 and $3.25 at the agencies, and many persons, upon ascertaining these prices, refused to purchase.

The tax of 8 cents on seventy-five-cent tickets compelled box office men to handle pennies for the first time, and also placed upon some of them a burden of calculation to which they were not accustomed. In all the Keith vaudeville houses, as well as a number of other theatres, this burden was lifted from the box office man's shoulders by means of automatic change-making machines.

The Winter Garden met the tax half way by abandoning the $3 scale of prices, which went into effect with the opening of the new show recently. It had been planned to have the $3 price include the tax after Nov. 1, but the old rate of $2.50 has been restored instead. With the tax, therefore, the price is now $2.75.

Many inveterate pass seekers were pained last night to discover that they were required to pay 40 cents for a pair of $2 tickets. It was at first believed that this tax also would apply to newspaper men attending performances as a matter of business, but late last night a ruling to the contrary was received from Washington by the Hippodrome management.

The war tax took toll of three concerts to the tune of nearly $1,000, on the opening day of the Government's collections on amusements in New York. It will run to $5,000 at the Metropolitan Opera next week, and better than $2,000 at both Carnegie and Aeolian Halls.

Anti-Disloyalty Meeting Tonight.

An anti-disloyalty mass meeting will be held tonight at Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the American Defense Society, in conjunction with the American Rights League and other patriotic societies. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, will preside, and among the speakers will be Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Major George Haven Putnam, and James M. Beck.

EXCHANGE MOVES TO CURB SHORT SALES

Continued from Page 1.

Governors' plans to limit short sales expressed much satisfaction over the rules. They pointed out that the liquidation which has followed publication of the war tax law and fresh realization, through the German Army's progress in Italy, that the struggle is likely to be long drawn out, is sufficiently disturbing to security values without the additional weight of short sales. The bankers emphasized their assertion that the financial situation, in respect to bank loans particularly, had not been impaired by the decline of stocks. Rather, liquidation of speculative holdings has enabled brokers to pay off many of their loans and increased the funds which the banks may use in commercial lines.

Steel Common Suffers Big Loss.

The forced liquidation of margined accounts appeared to play an important part in yesterday's drop of stocks, together with sales for the short account. The day's turnover amounted to 1,390,000 shares, the largest business for any day since May 25. Steel common was thrown over in big blocks, and its gross loss was the greatest for a single session since the slump which occurred when the Government's dissolution suit against the corporation was filed in 1912.

The extraordinary character of the market was shown further in such declines as 6½ points in Chesapeake & Ohio, 3¼ points in Great Northern preferred, and 4¼ points in Baltimore & Ohio, stocks which, even on days of weakness, seldom swing more than 2 points downward. The commission houses with direct wire connections to interior cities did a tremendous business on the selling side. A substantial amount of this outside selling was believed to have resulted from telegrams sent out on Wednesday by an agency for distributing stock market information, advising clients to sell Steel every point down to 85. It was estimated in brokerage offices that half the Steel sold represented short sales.

Yesterday's Declines in Detail.

In the following table a picture of the day's declines is presented, with comparisons:

	Yesterday's Decline.	Decline Since Oct. 1.	Yesterday's Close.
American Can	3	10¼	36
American Locomotive	5	11¼	50
American Smelting	6⅞	21½	75½
Anaconda	4⅝	10½	55⅝
Atchison	3	8⅝	87½
Baltimore & Ohio	4¼	12⅝	50
Bethlehem Steel	21½	20	76
Central Leather	4⅛	25⅞	44⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio	6½	12	43
Crucible Steel	5¼	16⅝	56
Mercantile Marine pf	3½	*10⅝	97⅛
New York Central	2⅝	7¼	68½
Northern Pacific	3¼	10½	89¼
Reading	3½	14⅜	86⅜
Southern Pacific	1⅞	5⅝	82⅝
Union Pacific	1½	12	116
United States Steel	6⅞	16¾	95⅞
Utah Copper	2	13	78

*Gain.

On the Curb some of the most severe breaks of the year occurred among the oil stocks. Standard Oil issues were reported down from 5 to more than 15 points. Midwest Refining, one of the leading independent oil issues, dropped 17 points and failed to recover much of the loss. The markets appeared to have lost all perspective of earnings and other factors which normally promote buying after prolonged declines, and the absence of banking support was felt to be a noticeable influence in stimulating the operations of partisans of the short side of securities. Prices closed at or close to their lowest levels of the day.

COMMEND DANIELS'S STAND.

Mothers Thank Him fo Efforts for Morality in Navy.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The Executive Board of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers' Association selected Albany, N. Y., as the place for the national congress, May 12 to 17, 1918, at the closing session here today.

A resolution passed by the board indorsing Secretary of the Navy Daniels reads:

"The officers and Board of Managers of the Mothers' Congress and Parent-Teachers' Association meeting in Columbus, Ohio, express their gratitude and heartfelt appreciation of your splendid message for clean manhood. Representing, as we do, the organization of the motherhood of America, we rejoice that the Secretary of the Navy has taken such a stand for morality and pledge you our co-operation in any service we may give you."

Imprisoned Socialist Gets Appeal.

By a decision handed down yesterday by County Judge Dike in Brooklyn, Russell J. Dunn, the Socialist soapbox orator, may appeal from his conviction of disorderly conduct in the Fifth Avenue Court. Dunn was arrested for making an alleged inflammatory speech at Ninth Street and Sixth Avenue. He was sentenced to prison. In permitting Dunn to appeal, Judge Dike denied him bail pending the appeal.

820 MORE MEN JOIN ARMY.

239,616 Recruits Now Have Been Obtained Since April 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—By taking in 820 recruits yesterday the regular army brought the total number of recruits obtained since April 1 up to 239,616, which is 51,718 more than were necessary to raise the army to its maximum war strength of 300,000 men. The daily statement on recruiting in the Eastern States follows:

	Obtained Oct. 31.	Since April 1.		Obtained Oct. 31.	Since April 1.
*Conn.	17	2,861	*N. Jersey	12	7,127
*Delaware	2	548	*New York	83	28,583
*Dist. of C.	5	670	*Penn.	96	27,836
Maine	9	1,287	*R. Isl'd	10	1,280
*Mass.	33	11,776	Vermont	8	170
N. Hamp.		704			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.

Total obtained throughout the country, Oct. 31, 820.

Total obtained throughout the country since April 1, 239,616.

New Roundup of Slackers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Provost Marshal General Crowder today notified all Governors of amendments to the draft regulations which will insure practically immediate army service for all slackers convicted of failing to register.

MATERNITY

THE MOTHER'S STORE

Lane Bryant

is a name every mother knows. It is famous for apparel for expectant mothers, and for wonderful baby clothes.

Maternity Apparel

at prices no higher than clothes for normal wear.

Dresses, 7.95 to 134.75 | Coats, 19.75 to 125.00
Suits, 12.95 to 84.75 | Skirts, 4.95 to 14.95

Corsets and Underwear

"Loveliest Baby Shop"

Where the expectant mother can select in privacy and comfort: Infants' layettes, separate garments, accessories and nursery furniture.

"First Layette," 8.50 to 250.00

Lane Bryant, 21-23 West 38th St.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy must be in The Times Building before 6:00 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

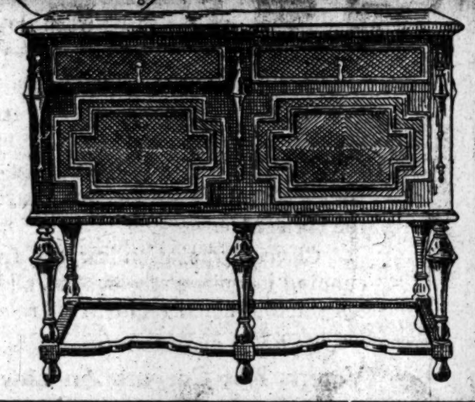
The Columbia Shop

GRAFONOLAS AND RECORDS

Fifth Avenue's Beautiful House of Music

May we suggest that the next time you are shopping on Fifth Avenue you stop in to see some of the new period Grafonolas? This graceful William and Mary design is merely one of many beautiful pieces. It is a worthy reproduction in walnut and English oak of the best work of the 16th century craftsmen. The cabinet holds 80 records and the mechanism is electrically operated with automatic starting and stopping device.

Convenient terms may be arranged and we shall be glad to advise you regarding disposal of your present phonograph.



THE COLUMBIA SHOP
Fifth Avenue at 37th Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

CUTICURA WILL HELP MAKE IT ALL WELL

Don't let your little ones suffer or fret because of skin troubles. Give them a hot bath, using Cuticura Soap freely. Then anoint affected parts with Cuticura Ointment. The daily use of Cuticura does much to prevent these distressing troubles.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-page book on the skin. Address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere.

Everybody's loading up heavily! GIGANTIC SALE of MENS 20c Collars at 3 FOR 25¢ Shirts reduced 40% FACTORY Collar Shops' 49&51 WEST 125 St.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No. 4 of Series

You Want to Know *WHY* I Shall Vote for

COMMISSIONER

Wallstein

For Justice *of the* City Court

IT is because I believe him to be *absolutely fitted* for this important office—important because it is the court upon which *you and I, the everyday citizen,* depend, in our legal difficulties, for honesty and justice.

Because as Commissioner of Accounts, Wallstein conducted over 600 judicial hearings in which he displayed extraordinary ability, satisfying me that he will make the best kind of judge. In my mind, his handling of THE RUTH CRUGER CASE alone was enough to earn him my vote.

HOW I SHALL VOTE FOR WALLSTEIN

I shall remember Wallstein's name is FIFTH in GROUP 7 on my ballot, and shall put a cross in front of his name.

Wallstein Campaign Committee

ADVERTISEMENT.

HOW DOWLING HAS EARNED ELECTION AT YOUR HANDS

DOWLING GOES TO VICTORY ON HIS RECORD

To those residents of the Borough of Manhattan who are actuated solely by the desire for intelligent and straightforward administration of the borough government there should be no hesitation in making a selection for Borough President at the polls next Tuesday.

The Democrats have put forward Frank L. Dowling, one of the wheelhorses whose record is unblemished and whose knowledge of administration of public affairs is unexcelled. He is a product of the city of New York who knows intimately its people, its needs, their aspirations and its financial and commercial intricacies.

As a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and for more than a generation a leader in the Board of Aldermen, Frank L. Dowling has had opportunities for feeling the pulse of New York as no other public official could. Since 1900 he has represented the old Chelsea district.

While serving the city as a district Alderman and as member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, President Dowling has devoted his entire time to the study of municipal problems. His twenty years of city service has equipped him for administrative duty.

HALTED FARE INCREASE.

It was President Dowling's resolution in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that administered a death-blow to the aggressive agitation for an increase of surface railroad fares. His analysis of the extravagant underlying leases and operating guarantees made by the New York City Railways Company and its predecessors, disarmed the attorneys and officials of the transit lines to such an extent that since his exposure of actual conditions only feeble efforts have been made to press the fare increase demand.

When the free transfers between various lines of surface railroads were cut off at 255 transfer points, it was Frank L. Dowling, as majority leader in the Board of Aldermen, who rallied the opposition to the proposal and not only secured aldermanic indorsement of the demand for a restoration of these transfers, but urged the enactment of legislation at Albany that restored the present transfer arrangement.

Every measure directed at an increase in the city tax budget, without a more than corresponding increase in public benefit, has been opposed by President Dowling. He has aggressively protested against the constant rise in taxes and in the tax rate. He has agitated untiringly for the sale of unused and unneeded city property.

He has protested in the Board of Estimate and in the Sinking Fund Commission against the policy of leasing city-owned real estate at figures so ridiculously small that taxpaying owners in the vicinity were hopelessly handicapped by being compelled to come into competition with lessees of unneeded city realty.

While constantly advocating the payment of a fair wage and proper compensation to city employes, President Dowling has waged constant warfare on the policy of calling nonresidents to the city service on the plea that the most progressive community in the world had not within its confines sufficient talent to handle its own affairs.

FOUGHT HIGH LIVING COST.

Long before the cost of living became a vital question with most of the residents of the city, President Dowling devoted himself to a study of municipal control over foods and foodstuffs. Several years ago he forced through the Board of Aldermen an ordinance for the regulation of cold storage plants. The ordinance, however, was vetoed.

Mr. Dowling has prepared and passed an ordinance which provides for the sale of bread by weight.

He strenuously opposed the proposal that every dwelling in the city should be equipped with water meters, and that the consumption of water should be paid for by measure. That measure has been defeated.

Always an advocate of parks and playgrounds, President Dowling was one of the leaders in the agitation for city-owned free baths. He worked for the establishment of the municipal bath house at Coney Island and for the creation of bathing beaches in all of the city parks touched by tidal waters. He was the first to suggest that the old reservoir in Central Park be made a playground.

It was largely due to his agitation that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment appropriated funds for the destruction of the beach barriers that had been erected by greedy amusement purveyors.

As chairman of the Board of Estimate Committee on Food Gardens Mr. Dowling this present year arranged for the plowing and planting of hundreds of acres of unused city land for the "potato patriots" and other amateur food raisers.

OPPOSED WEST SIDE DEAL.

In the Board of Estimate and Apportionment President Dowling led the opposition to the surrender of the city's rights to the New York Central Railroad Company in the so-called West Side deal. His searching inquiries brought out many of the phases of the deal by which the city would be forever deprived of its valuable water front and of the use of a great slice of Riverside Drive.

He has unalterably stood out against the continuance of the "Death Avenue" menace.

President Dowling has also opposed all the extravagancies in land operations that have made the city tax budget burdensome without corresponding benefit to taxpayers. He has again and again assailed the policy of the city administration by which millions were expended for unused or useless sites and practically nothing appropriated for the repavement of streets or the construction of needed public schools.

President Dowling was born in this city in 1867 within a block of the house in which he now resides. His education was secured in an elementary school, and he has always evinced the keenest interest in the administration of school affairs. His own education was limited because of the necessity of becoming a wage earner at the age of twelve.

This fact has sharpened his desire that the educational affairs of the city shall be so administered that the children of the poor shall receive the greatest possible instruction in educational fundamentals. He has been a close student of the operation of the so-called Gary System.

The Dowling Campaign Committee, NATHAN HIRSCH, Chairman, 1 W. 34th St.

Outstanding Facts in Public Service of Frank L. Dowling

Born at No. 360 West Twenty-fifth street, July 31, 1865. Attended public school in West Twentieth street. After elementary school education started to earn his living.

From 1891 to 1899, inclusive, served in the office of the District Attorney. Elected Alderman from the old Chelsea district in 1899, re-elected every term until 1916, when he was elected President of the Board of Aldermen. In that capacity served as Acting Mayor in the absence of the Mayor. Was floor leader in the Board of Aldermen for eight years.

Introduced resolution for revenue bonds for after-care of children suffering from infantile paralysis. Introduced resolutions appropriating money for the use of Board of Child Welfare, commonly called the "Widow's Pension Fund."

Introduced resolution permitting the soliciting of contributions for Jewish war sufferers in Palestine and resolution favoring full pay to members of the Police and Fire departments attending military camps.

Introduced resolution extolling Nathan Straus for twenty-five years of service in maintaining pasteurized milk stations. Introduced resolution protesting against the increase of fares on street surface railroads.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Pancakes are an expensive breakfast if you mix all these materials

Make your pancakes the new Aunt Jemima way. There's no mixing for you to do—and they cost less than 3 cents a person

How to make delicious pancakes economically

GIVE your family the pancakes they long for, but don't make them the old-fashioned way where you mix all your materials. Eggs, flour, and milk cost too much. Make the economical Aunt Jemima pancakes, which are so unusually delicious.

Measure out your Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour; add the right amount of water and your batter is ready to make the fluffy, tender cakes that cost less than 3 cents a person.

Everything has been mixed in this flour, even the sweet milk. You save the cost not only of milk, but also of eggs, for this flour is so rich that you need add nothing but water.

Aunt Jemima pancakes are not only the most economical pancakes you can make, but also they are actually the cheapest, most satisfying breakfast you can serve, now that all foods are so expensive.

For 3 cents a person, what other breakfast could you give your family that would be half so delicious, half so nourishing?

Give them a morning meal that will delight them. Tomorrow serve economical, delicious Aunt Jemima pancakes—or Aunt Jemima buckwheat cakes. Your family will ask for this breakfast again and again. Aunt Jemima Mills Company, St. Joseph, Missouri.

AUNT JEMIMA PANCAKE FLOUR

© 1917 by Aunt Jemima Mills Company

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the members of the

Window Cleaners Protective Union

In answer to your circular addressed to

The Window Cleaning Customers

(and the Public of Greater New York)

WE, YOUR EMPLOYERS, inform you that we will grant you beginning Tomorrow, Saturday, November 3rd, $3.50 per working day of eight hours. Permanent Employment—6 days a week—52 weeks a year.

OPEN SHOP

Full protection and safety to all. Compliance with all city and state ordinances governing our industry.

Report to your previous employer at 7 a. m.

CITY GETS PRIVILEGE OF DEALING IN FOOD

State Commission Empowers Municipality to Buy and Sell at Cost.

CUTS OUT THE MIDDLEMAN

Commissioner Moskowitz Sees Way Clear to Wipe Out Speculation in Foodstuffs.

New York City now has the right to go into the open food and fuel markets, buy at bottom prices, and sell without profit to relieve suffering and cut down the cost of living. This freedom from the middleman and food speculator was obtained yesterday by act of the New York State Food Commission, which, after a hearing in City Hall, decided that the present time was an emergency within the meaning of the new Food Law.

The action of the State body was announced by John Mitchell, the Chairman of the commission, after an executive session held at the commission's headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue. This is the permission that gives New York the right to buy, store, and sell food.

Whereas, The City of New York has certified to the existence of an actual and anticipated emergency on account of a deprivation of necessaries by reason of excessive charges and otherwise, and has applied to the State Food Commission for the consent of such commission to exercise the power of purchasing food and fuel with municipal funds and on municipal credit, and provide storage for and sell the same to the inhabitants of such city, in such manner and through such agencies as it may determine;

Now, therefore, after due consideration, the State Food Commission hereby grants such application, subject to the following regulations and restrictions, viz.:

(1) Such consent is granted until further order of the commission.

(2) The City of New York shall make, monthly or oftener if required by the State Food Commission, a report of its operations pursuant to the foregoing consent to the State Food Commission. Such report shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the commission.

Cut Out the Speculator.

Under the terms of this grant the Mayor, through Henry Moskowitz, his Commissioner of Markets, can, when he thinks the necessity demands, purchase quantities of foodstuffs either at the source of supply or from wholesalers here and resell it to the consumers, giving them the benefit of the middleman's profits. This power will give the city tremendous force in breaking corners in foodstuffs and will, it is expected, be a complete check on those who would store for high prices.

The Mayor and Commissioner Moskowitz would not give out any statement of the plan for taking advantage of the newly acquired power, but it is said that both officials, with the assistance of experts on market conditions, have been working out a plan for action. One of the first things to be done by the city is to obtain places in which food can be stored if it is found necessary. It is probable that the first actual selling will be to dispose of the thousands of barrels of potatoes which George W. Perkins, as head of the Mayor's Food Committee, obtained at a price of $1 a bushel at a time when it appeared that potatoes prices were to soar.

Another thing that the Mayor has in mind is the handling of milk for the city institutions. During the year which ended June 30 the city bought 5,034,347 quarts at a total cost of about 6¼ cents a quart. The present contract price is from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 is 9.4 to 9.875 cents a quart. The Mayor believes that milk could be purchased cheaper if the city had its own centralized pasteurizing plant. In a letter written several days ago to the committee which he appointed to investigate milk conditions it is the Mayor asked it to consider the advisability of such a plant.

The Mayor was not present yesterday, but a letter from him was read. The Mayor reviewed the condition which arose when prices took an upward move and the dollar decreased to fifty cents purchasing power. He said that for three years the Administration had sought to obtain the power to have a market department established and the food problem met by sound and radical methods. To prove that an emergency existed, the Mayor called attention to the present milk situation. He recited facts obtained by an investigation made by the Department of Health and a charity association.

"Two thousand two hundred families were visited, consisting of 12,439 adults and children; because of the increased price of milk, in 1916 4,797 quarts of milk were used daily, and in 1917 3,193 quarts daily, making a difference of 1,604 quarts for daily use," he said. "Of the 2,200 families, 1,480 are getting less milk in consequence of the high prices. Two hundred and nineteen used 25 per cent. less; 960 between 25 and 50 per cent. less; 160 between 50 and 75 per cent. less; 8 between 75 and 99 per cent. less, and 120 used 100 per cent. less, or no milk at all. Of the 120 dropping milk entirely, 73 substituted condensed milk. Of the 1,480 families getting less milk, 1,318 are substituting tea and coffee. In 620 families where milk has been decreased, the mother states that the children are either losing weight or not gaining. In these 620 families there are 1,061 children under 5 years of age. In these families 2,148 children under 6 years of age are drinking tea and coffee. The effect upon the infant mortality as a result of these conditions has been stated very clearly by the Department of Health. During the week from Aug. 11 to 18, 1917, a sharp increase was noted in the occurrence of deaths from diarrheal diseases in babies under 1 year of age. This increase has been persistent, and up to the week ending Oct. 13 has amounted to 421 more deaths from this cause than occurred during the same period last year.

Decrease in Use of Milk.

The total figures are even more startling. They show that there has been a total decrease in the consumption of milk throughout the city of 400,000 quarts. This fact should be borne in mind in considering the effect of high prices upon living conditions. Up to two and one-half years ago there were 2.4 per cent. of the children in the schools suffering from malnutrition, which means flabby muscles, pinched faces, and under weight. At present the children in the schools suffering from malnutrition amount to 10 per cent.

"I desire publicly to state that the city intends to use this power with discrimination; that there is no intent to drive out of business the vast majority of honest and legitimate dealers. We want, rather, to make the city's resources avail these dealers, so that they can give to their customers the advantage of prices which the city may obtain for them and which they cannot obtain for themselves. We intend to encourage the legitimate dealer and to use existing trade agencies to the fullest extent, and we shall establish new resources only when we are thoroughly convinced that there is no other way to meet the situation, but we shall deal mercilessly with the dealer who takes advantage of the market conditions for excessive personal profit at the expense of the City of New York."

Carl W. Kimball, representing the New York Food Distributers' Association, or 10,000 retail food handlers and hotel and restaurant men, read a brief for that organization. He outlined the processes that must be put into operation before New York can sit down to a meal. He said that it had been found impossible to control all prices.

He thought his association could do this price fixing better than a new, untried, inexperienced force, such as the city would be compelled to make use of. Chairman Mitchell wanted to know how to get at the small dealers, as under the Federal law this cannot be done. Mr. Kimball favored legislative action to correct this.

WILL CUT DOWN FUEL OF MANY FACTORIES

Washington Soon to Put a Limit on the Supply of Plants That Turn Out 'Non-Essentials.'

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—With a view to saving coal the Fuel Administration announced today that it was considering limiting the coal supply to plants manufacturing so-called "non-essentials." L. A. Snead of the Fuel Supply Division said that at the earliest possible moment announcement would be made of the rules and regulations to be put into effect to govern the limitation to be placed on the various types of manufacturing plants.

The Fuel Administration also announced the following appointments of State Fuel Administrators:

Kentucky—Wylie B. Bryan of Louisville; South Dakota—W. G. Bickelhaupt of Aberdeen.

Mr. Bryan is a hardware merchant of Louisville, and was recommended by Governor Stanley of Kentucky and the State Council of National Defense. Mr. Bickelhaupt is Secretary and Treasurer of the Dakota Telephone Company.

The campaign to save coal is being aided by soldiers in the army cantonments. Brig. Gen. I. W. Littell, of the Quartermaster Corps, sent word to Harry A. Garfield that odds and ends of lumber left from building operations in the cantonments, together with all other possible firewood, was being piled up to be used as fuel this Winter instead of coal. Persons living near many of the cantonments had complained to the Fuel Administrator that much valuable fuel was being wasted.

When Mr. Garfield asked for an investigation by the War Department of these reported wastes he was assured that the fires which had caused so much unfavorable public comment had been very largely bonfires of stumps and brush material without fuel value. The War Department has directed that all wood fuel found near the cantonments which is the least suitable for fuel be preserved for camp use this Winter.

COMPLETES FUEL BOARD.

State Administrator Names Staff and County Aids.

Albert M. Wiggin, Fuel Administrator for New York State, announced yesterday that the organization of his office is complete. He has appointed J. M. Peters as member of the Advisory Committee and Ellery B. Gorgen, formerly with the Federal Trade Commission, as a member of his staff. The Advisory Committee for the State now comprises S. R. Flynn, Valentine P. Snyder, Clark Williams, G. M. Dahl, Charles E. Robertson and J. R. Peters.

Mr. Flynn was formerly President of the Livestock Exchange National Bank of Chicago and now resides in this city. Mr. Snyder was formerly President of the National Bank of Commerce. Clark Williams was Superintendent of Banks for New York under Governor Hughes; Mr. Dahl is Vice President of the Chase National Bank; Mr. Robertson is President of the Brooklyn Lumber Company, and Mr. Peters is Vice President of the Waterbury Company.

PLAN TO END WAR PROFITS.

Grocer Wants Manufacturers to Publicly Announce Price Rises.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 1.—Plans for putting an end to unwarranted cries of war profiteering were discussed at a convention of food manufacturers here today, when Sol Westerfield of Chicago, Vice President of the National Retail Grocers' Association, asked the manufacturers to make public announcement of increases in prices, so as to protect the retailers when forced to advance their prices. Mr. Westerfield said that there was entirely too much talk of war profiteering whenever prices advanced, and said that great suffering on this score was being endured by "the men engaged in distributing the very essentials necessary for the maintenance of the life of our people." He said that too much talk of war profiteering was "an anaesthetic upon patriotism."

"It plays directly into the hands of the Kaiser," he declared, "for a people believing that their neighbors profit through the war and that heavy toll is being levied upon the consumer by the manufacturer and distributer will not willingly make such sacrifices as the nation demands now of all of us. A satisfied nation, satisfied with its Government and satisfied with the conduct of its fellow-citizens, means a unified nation, and if unity was ever necessary it is now.

"There is an avenue open by which manufacturers and wholesale dealers can lighten the burden of the retailer. Dealers can help us by giving public notice of advances in the price of their product. The buying public is thereby informed as to the correct price and the retailer is relieved from the necessity of explaining and apologizing for the higher prices."

Speaking for food manufacturing concerns, the American Specialty Manufacturers' Association called on the Federal authorities to protect the value of the exchange dollar, declaring that the American dollar today was at a discount of from 8 to 20 per cent.

The delegates, representing 122 proprietary food firms, placed behind the nation "all their resources and services." They will stand behind Food Administrator Hoover and will call upon the manufacturers of foods to market their products at the least profit that can be safely adopted. The rising food prices are having an effect on the consumer, speakers declared, and if they are not halted there will result a lowered vitality among the people who are employed because of lack of money to buy sufficient food of the nourishing kind.

Food Administrator Hoover was represented by two of his aids, Theodore F. Whitemarsh of New York, President of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, and Miss Sara Field Splint of Washington. Mr. Whitemarsh pointed out that before the war exports of wheat were 150,000,000 bushels. Last year they were 405,000,000 bushels. He said reports from Europe this year show that the wheat crop of the Allies was 300,000,000 bushels short. The year before the war exports of fats were 300,000,000 pounds; last year they were 1,500,000,000 pounds.

Miss Splint said that the food situation today was regarded as not dangerous, but "perilous." Soldiers' rations were even cut, Miss Splint said, and the men at the front were handicapped with tormenting thoughts of the needs and privation of their kin and families at home. Miss Splint asked the association to preach the gospel of substitution, of a wise distribution and of careful use of all food products.

William L. Sweet of Providence was elected President of the association.

40,000 FOOD DEALERS APPLY FOR LICENSES

Represent Wholesalers and Large Retailers—Penalty for Those Who Hold Back.

FOOD PLEDGES BY 3,500,000

New York City Alone Reports 193,000 Thus Far—Cold Wave Reduces Louisiana Sugar Crop.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—President Wilson and Food Administrator Hoover today officially approved rules and regulations governing lincenses under Presidential proclamations affecting dealers and handlers of twenty staple food commodities. Persons who have applied for licenses may continue to operate, unless advised to the contrary, on the assumption that license is in process of issuance. Those who have not yet applied are counseled to do so at once, under penalty for failure to comply with the regulation governing applications. Retailers doing a gross business of more than $100,000 annually must take out licenses, as well as all wholesalers, manufacturers, and other distributers of the foodstuffs specified in the President's proclamations.

The regulations are to be issued in pamphlet form to all dealers licensed, and will be sent with the licenses. No licenses have as yet been sent out from Washington. More than 40,000 applications have been received, and 18,000 licenses have been prepared. These will begin to issue next Saturday, when the pamphlets will be ready to mail with them.

The Food Administration plans to keep in close touch with the operations of all licensees through a system of monthly reports. These will include statements as to the volume of business done and the amount of stock on hand at the beginning of each month.

"It is impossible," said the Food Administration, "to make a detailed advance statement of just what information will be asked for, but one question will concern the amount of stock on hand Nov. 1. All licensees should be prepared to answer this query Dec. 1, which is the time set for their first report to the Law Department, License Section, Food Administration."

The Food Administration urged the widest publicity for the fact that persons who have not applied for licenses under the President's proclamation of Oct. 8, 1917, may find themselves in serious trading difficulties unless their applications are forwarded to Washington at the earliest possible moment. One of the regulations under which business must be conducted reads:

The licensee shall place on every contract, order, acceptance of order, invoice, price list, and quotations issued or signed by him the words, "United States Food Administration License Number," followed by the number of his license. No licensee shall knowingly buy any food commodities from or sell any such commodities to, or handle any such commodities for, any person required to have a license who has not secured such license and complied with the provisions of this rule.

Applications must be made upon forms furnished by the Food Administration. They can be obtained by addressing the License Division, Food Administration, Washington.

Food Pledges Reach 3,500,000.

The 3,500,000 mark has been passed in the number of cards signed in the Food Pledge Week campaign. This merely represents the official tabulation in Washington of the results of the canvass in the larger cities in those States that have reported. Eleven States have telegraphed no returns at all as yet.

The returns from those districts that have reported are encouraging, many of them having already passed their complete quotas. Michigan leads the States, with a total of 145,000 cards signed; California is second, with 132,000, and New Jersey third, with 120,000. In New York City, for which returns are tabulated separately from the State, 193,000 cards have been signed.

In Louisiana and Utah, where the canvass is practically completed, results are well over the mark set for those States. Eight counties in Southern California reported 30,000 families signed on the first day of the campaign. Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana are overcoming certain handicaps. New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia are doing notable work. The New England States have carried the food pledge message into practically every home through their County War Work Conventions.

"The close of this campaign will see one family out of every two in the United States enrolled," said H. J. Hill, National Campaign Director, today. "Reports indicate intense pro-German propaganda in certain parts of the country, but the effect of this has been to solidify our organization of 500,000 workers and to make evident to communities furthest removed from war conditions the fact that this is a vital war work.

"The food pledge scheme is unbeatable, in spite of efforts of the enemy within to make it appear that we are listing the contents of family pantries to seize them. Needless to say, no intelligent family falls for this malicious propaganda, and the great mass of our people are beginning to recognise the fact that homes united, families enrolled, food conserved, means America invincible."

Canned Goods to be Lower.

The Food Administration expects an immediate reduction in the prices of canned corn, tomatoes, and peas in stores throughout the country as a result of its new licensing system, which went into effect today. Many lines of canned goods were bought by dealers at low prices last Spring on future contracts. The goods are now being delivered, the canning season being at an end. If dealers take only a reasonable margin of profit on these goods, the prices to the consumer should be correspondingly low.

It is expected that goods which the wholesalers still have on hand and which were bought early will be sold on a lower margin under the licensing regulations than has prevailed up to the present, in accordance with voluntary assurances given by the wholesalers to the Food Administration. Similar assurances have been given by representatives of the retail grocery trade. These assurances look to only reasonable profits on all food necessities.

The War Trade Board has put into effect the prohibition of export of corn except in special cases where satisfactory evidence of the necessity of exporting has been submitted. This is due to the late arrival of the new corn harvest. Exporters have been warned not to make any shipments, or any contracts for shipment, unless licenses for export have been obtained. The board authorized this statement:

"In the past exporters have made shipments and then attempted to use the fact that they were paying demurrage as a reason for releasing such shipments. This reason can no longer obtain, and henceforth export licenses will be refused if shipments of corn are made previous to securing licenses."

John Bauman, delegate of the Norwegian Government to the United States, has turned over to the United States Food Administration, at actual cost, all the sugar purchased here for his Government. This cost is considerably less than the present market value. This action was taken because of the embargo placed on sugar shipments. The sugar could have been sold on the New York market at a material advance over its cost price.

Louisiana Sugar Curtailed.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—Louisiana planters will not be able to deliver to the American Sugar Refining Company much more than half of the 100,000 tons of raw sugar promised at the recent conference at Washington, and with which it had been hoped to speedily end the sugar shortage in the East. It developed at a conference of planters and others here today that the recent cold wave had caused a decided shortage in the Louisiana crop.

Committees of growers were appointed for each sugar producing parish of the State with instructions to go through their districts and secure all possible tenders of raw sugar. About 25,000 tons was pledged at today's meeting, but it was announced that the provision of the contract calling for delivery of 25,000 tons by Nov. 15 could not be carried out. The price of $6.25 agreed upon at the Washington conference was approved.

Chicago Faces Milk Famine.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Not more than 20 per cent. of the normal quantity of milk was delivered today at the collecting stations and factories in the dairy district about the city, it was said tonight, and this is the supply on which Chicagoans will have to subsist tomorrow.

Distributers and farmers alike considered that the problem was up to Harry A. Wheeler, State Food Administrator. The farmers said they would accept any reasonable figure set by a responsible agent of the Government, but would fight to the limit against the $3 a hundredweight offered by the distributers, unless the Government said the price was a fair one. Two of the large companies made an offer of $3.21 a hundredweight, but this was rejected. The farmers demand $3.71. They say they cannot maintain their herds at the October price of $3.42 a hundred pounds.

Mr. Wheeler held several unofficial conferences today, and there was hope that before morning he might find some solution of the problem.

French to Command Greek Army.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Greek army will go under French command, according to dispatches from Athens. General Braquet of the French army has been made chief of the Greek staff and 200 French officers have been detailed as instructors. The mobilization of the Greek army is proceeding rapidly.

CANDY PROMOTERS NAMED IN NEW SUIT

Members of Firm in Which Dr. Parkhurst Lost $83,800 Figure in Woman's Action.

RECEIVER FOR FLOUR CO.

Complainant Says She Was Deceived in Purchasing Stock of D. & C. Corporation.

The D. & C. Company, Inc., a $2,500,000 concern which makes self-raising flour, with headquarters in the Bush Terminal, passed into the hands of a receiver yesterday in an equity suit begun in the Federal District Court by Mrs. Anna F. Hastings of Lancaster, N. H., who owns 10,300 shares of the company's stock, for which, she says, she paid $48,070. Mrs. Hastings asserts she was induced to sell gilt-edged stock and invest the proceeds in the D. & C. Company by receiving in the mails on June 1, 1916, a circular setting forth the merits of the company and describing the business abilities of Edward Ellsworth, President of the company, who was said to have originated certain well known breakfast foods and to have made them famous through advertisements.

Among the defendants named in the action are Nova Adolphus Brown and Harold Lewis Davis, one time promoters of the Franklin Candy Company, in which the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst invested and lost $83,800. These two men, together with Floyd N. Franklin, were indicted on a charge of using the mails to defraud. Originally the D. & C. Company was capitalized at only $300,000, but when the capital was increased to $2,500,000 in August, 1916, Mrs. Hastings says, the business of making and distributing foodstuffs was practically suspended in favor of the work of disposing of the stock. In this work Brown and Davis took the lead, according to allegations, the former writing alluring literature and the latter helping in other ways in putting the stock on the market.

Mrs. Hastings avers that the money derived from the stock was not used as working capital, but was largely dissipated by exchanging it for formulas owned by Ellsworth, which she says were valueless, and in paying broker's commissions and the expenses of Brown and Davis and their assistants. It is also charged in the complaint that efforts to conceal the actual methods of the company were made by books which showed false balances and entries. In August last the company paid a dividend, but the plaintiff says that this was paid out of the capital because there had been no profits or any surplus which could have provided the money.

"The business of the corporation," the plaintiff declares, "has been and is being managed, not as a legitimate enterprise, but as a stock swindle for the purpose of defrauding the public for the benefit of Ellsworth, Brown, Davis, and others."

A supporting affidavit made by Louis C. Baer, an employe of the company, accompanies the complaint. This purports to explain how the stock of the company was manipulated. From time to time, according to Baer, Ellsworth would transfer to the D. & C. Company blocks of 10,000 shares of the stock which had been issued to him without consideration and credited to him on the books at $5 a share. Then this stock was sold to the public as treasury stock through agents and circulars. It is asserted, on the plea that the proceeds were to be used for developing the business.

According to Baer, half of the money went to Brown and Davis, and Ellsworth received credit for the other half. Whenever Ellsworth needed money, Baer says, he would draw against this account amounts ranging as high as $1,000.

"In this way," asserts Baer, "Ellsworth got his and Davis and Brown got theirs. This method of operation was continued until the Fall of 1916, when we were suddenly informed that the books of the company must be rewritten in a hurry, and with Mr. Schofield, the chief bookkeeper, I worked nights on the job."

Baer declares that he was asked by John H. Atkins, one of the defendants, to sign an affidavit which Atkins had prepared, to the effect that owing to changes of bookkeepers much confusion had occurred and the books had to be rewritten and that because of lack of room some of the books had to be removed from the office. Baer says he signed this affidavit, which represented a situation which did not exist.

Judge Mayer named Charles J. Campbell receiver. Philip Carpenter of 111 Broadway is counsel for the plaintiff.

A single application of

Resinol

usually relieves skin trouble

As soon as Resinol touches irritating, burning skin, the suffering usually *stops*. The skin rapidly loses its angry-look, the skin ailment clears away, and in a surprisingly short time skin-health is restored. It acts even more quickly if aided by Resinol Soap.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap contain nothing that could injure or irritate the *tenderest* skin. They clear away pimples, redness and roughness, stop dandruff, and form a most valuable household treatment for sores, chafings, cuts, burns, etc. Sold by all druggists.

Second

4-DAY BARGAIN SALE AT NUTTING'S

Today, Friday, Nov. 2
Saturday, Nov. 3
Monday, Nov. 5
Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 6

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S

18.00 TO 22.00 OVERCOATS AT 14.50

15.00 TO 18.00 OVERCOATS AT 10.00

Furnishings

Soft Cuff Fancy Shirts, 47c and 97c
Soft Cuff Fancy Shirts, 47c and 79c

Neckwear

35c and 50c Newest Patterns at 19c and 35c
Men's Hosiery, Winter Weight, 14c
Suspenders, 19c

A. J. NUTTING & Co.

Fulton and Smith Sts., Brooklyn

1% Per MONTH on PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PRUDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
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Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
Eighth Av., cor. 127th St.

BRONX
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Little things grow to big things, all by themselves, if you start them at the right time. Now is just the time to plant if you want to realize your dreams for next summer. But you don't have to start with acorns. We have done all the ground work and done it so carefully that we guarantee success, not only with oaks but other trees, shrubs, and flowers. Insure beauty, shade, comfort for your home by putting us to work now!—the cost will be less, the results quicker and better. Call and see us tomorrow at home or write for booklet.

Sixty Years of Planting New York

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WESTBURY (Phone 68) L.I.

KARL FREUND Collection Now on View

Exhibition Daily till Tues., Nov. 6. Fifteen remarkable interiors, including the Jonathan Richardson library, the Ming Panel Room, the de Wit Room.

The magnificent overdoors from the Irish Houses of Parliament.

An important collection of paintings, including the d'Augsy Panels by Francisco Goya; the Louvre Pictures by Phillippe de Champaigne.

Mr. Freund's notable collection of Old Musical Instruments, many in excellent playing condition.

Furniture of beauty and historical interest, objets d'Art, wrought iron-work, mantels, overmantels, lamps, etc.

At CLARKE'S ART ROOMS,
5 West 44th St. (Op. Sherry's).
SALE (conducted by AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE) WED., NOV. 7, to SAT., NOV. 10

Columbia Grafonola

Rothier

will appear in Aeolian Hall on Nov. 3rd

Columbia Grafonola Number 200

Leon Rothier, the principal French basso of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is back in America, after a year spent in the service of his country in the trenches of northern France. His return preceded the visit of General Joffre, and during Joffre's stay in the United States, Rothier was called on to sing the Marseillaise at the official celebrations given in honor of the great French hero.

Let the Columbia Grafonola play the Marseillaise for you as sung by Rothier, and know the thrill that can only come with the hearing of this great French war song, welling up from the very heart of a French patriot.

Hear Rothier, at any Columbia shop, and you will appreciate what Columbia reproduction means.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 20th of Every Month

Columbia Records

Use Sugar Sparingly—Do Not Waste It

Everyone—manufacturers and householders—should use sugar sparingly for the present.

The supply is limited and will be until the new crop of cane can be harvested and shipped from Cuba and the Tropics. The supply will then be ample.

In the meantime, the people of the New England and Atlantic Coast States should use sugar sparingly.

Grocers should limit their sales to any one family. No one should hoard or waste sugar. Do not pay an increased retail price.

American Sugar Refining Company

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners, Brown

PRESIDENT TENER IS DUBIOUS ABOUT PROPOSED NEW MAJOR LEAGUE

TENER POINTS OUT NEW LEAGUE SNAGS

President of National Circuit Discusses the Problems Involved.

MINORS IN BAD STRAITS

Baseball Head Declares That Standard of Major Organizations Must Be Maintained.

"A major league is not formed by a few officials getting together and declaring it so," said President John K. Tener of the National League yesterday. "This fact was demonstrated in the case of the Federal League. It requires something more than mere say-so to form a major league. First, there must be sufficient territory for the clubs to draw from to establish major league prices. Also, there must be baseball establishments in keeping with major league standards.

"With the International League and the American Association," continued President Tener, in discussing the proposed plan of these two organizations to form a third major league, "I think it is a case where they are at their wits' end to know just what to do to better conditions on both circuits. Many of them feel that the prosperity would come back if some of the clubs were placed on a major league basis. That, of course, is a question. Conditions were such on these two circuits last year that the club owners feel that something will have to be done to stimulate interest in the game, and a third major league may solve the question.

"It might be a good plan to raise the rating of a new league to a rank higher than Class AA, that is, it might be called a Class AAA rating. While this would not be of major league standing, it would possibly grow to a major league rating if the draft rule now in operation was suspended.

The Class AA leagues, the International, the American Association, and the Pacific Coast, have on former occasions requested the National Commission to suspend the draft rule, which gives the majors the annual privilege of picking their best players, but the request has always been refused. In the event of a new third league composed of four International League clubs and four from the American Association, the disposal of the other clubs is a question which is now puzzling baseball officials.

If some of the clubs receive a higher rating, there is sure to be a storm of protest from the other Class AA league on the Pacific Coast. One plan is to raise some of the clubs of the Western League to Class AA rating, but it is still a question what is to be done with the four remaining clubs in the International League.

These questions and several others must be thrashed out at the annual meeting of the National Association of Minor Leagues which convenes at Louisville this month. All the baseball officials from all parts of the country will be on hand. There is a fear that the division of the clubs in the American Association may result in another baseball war in that territory, as the four club owners who will have to be left out in the cold will fight if there is a secession movement. A Winter which looked unusually quiet in baseball is already developing serious outbreaks.

President Tener believes that after the war baseball will take Europe by storm. He thinks that the game will be established in all parts of the world. The European soldiers are seeing so much of the game from the American and Canadian soldiers that they are picking it up rapidly. The sport, said President Tener, "is bound to go through the boundaries of our country. It has taken hold in England and France already. After the rudiments of play are better understood, I look for the game to win followers fast in various climes."

There is much speculation about the successor of Miller Huggins as manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Jack Hendricks of Indianapolis is the latest one to be mentioned for the place. Miller is also being considered, but there is a strong impression that President Branch Rickey may take up the managerial reins. This move would be a stroke of economy for the club, and a few ball players could be exchanged with the money which would have to be paid for a new manager. Rickey had considerable experience in managing the Browns and proved his worth in that job.

St. Louis fans are also speculating about the next manager of the Browns, but President Phil Ball still insists that Fielder Jones can have the job again if he wants it. Jones also says that he will stick to the position unless he is asked to resign, a proceeding which Owner Ball says is not likely. "I repeat," said Ball recently, "that Jones will manage the Browns next season. President Frank Robison, Jones, and myself have talked this matter over, and we have decided that it will be for the club's best interests to retain Jones. There never was a question of Jones's ability in our minds. Jones feared that he might not be welcome, and wanted to do anything for the best interests of the team. He decided that he should come back, so that's all there is to it."

The libel suit which players Pratt and Lavan brought against Owner Ball of the Browns has not yet been heard, and a tangle will result, according to the opinion of baseball men, in the sale of Pratt and Lavan to some other club before next season. If any clubs gets these players it will probably be the Yankees, for President Jacob Ruppert has been trying to land Pratt for the Yankees for some time. Up to the time that Pratt and Lavan sued Ball, the St. Louis owner refused to listen to the New York offer, but as the lawsuit has created more or less ill-feeling between the players and the club owners, he will probably decide to get rid of these players, both of whom would jump at the chance to play here under Miller Huggins.

Paddy Livingston, the old catcher of the Athletics and last season manager of the Milwaukee club, will probably come to the Yankees to coach the pitchers. A report from Cincinnati says that Huggins has been negotiating with Livingston, and has practically engaged him, although no verification could be had at the local officies of the club. Duke Farrell coached the pitchers under Bill Donovan's régime.

TENER TO BE RE-ELECTED.

President Baker of Phils. States He Will Again Head National League.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—John K. Tener has accepted the invitation of the National League magnates to continue as President of the league for next year and possibly for a much longer period, said President William H. Baker of the Phillies today.

"The Phillies" boss stated that during the meeting of the club owners a few weeks ago to consider the second Federal League suit, it was decided to continue Mr. Tener in office if he would accept the position, and to also re-elect John Heydler Secretary and Treasurer. Tener was notified of the action and immediately informed them that he would accept the renomination. The term of office will not be decided until the National League holds its annual meeting in New York next month, but President Baker intimated that Tener would be elected for a term from two to five years.

Union Eleven in Good Trim.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—The Union team has been greatly heartened by the game at N. Y. U. last Saturday. Captain Frank Moyhihan has recovered from the injuries which put him out of the game, and Coach Murray reports the rest of the squad in good physical condition. Alumni have been assisting in the practice during the week, and the squad is looking forward to a visit on Friday from G. Herbert Daley, '92, whose advice and spirit always benefit the team. In Saturday's game Springfield Training School will invade the Union campus.

SULLIVAN HAS EASY TIME.

Disposes of Burkhardt Quickly in N. Y. A. C. Amateur Bout.

James Sullivan of the Union Settlement A. C., holder of the 135-pound metropolitan amateur boxing championship, last night made his first appearance of the season at the New York Athletic Club's tournament and came through the preliminary round of the 140-pound class with flying colors. Sullivan drew as his opponent W. Burkhardt, unattached, and in less than one full minute of boxing the title holder convinced Burkhardt and the small crowd of spectators of his superiority. Burkhardt never landed a clean blow during the short time required for the bout, and, after being shaken several times with right-handers high on the head, was finally sent down with a snappy left hook.

A total of twelve contests was put on in four classes, and short bouts ruled. Five exhibitions ended in decisive victories, among the successful contestants being F. Eisenstadt, unattached, who competed in two trials at 110 pounds, and A. Hirschberger, Union Settlement A. C., who scored a one-round knockout victory in the 120-pound class. In three of the bouts extra sessions were needed before a decision was finally reached, and in two of these the judges disagreed even at the end of four rounds. The finals will be held tomorrow night.

The summaries:

110-Pound Class.—D. Horn, Rutgers Gymnasium, defeated M. Kaplan, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision; F. Eisenstadt, unattached, defeated F. Richman, Clark House A. C., one round, referee's decision; S. Seiger, Rutgers Gymnasium, defeated A. Golden, Hollywood Inn A. A., four rounds, referee's decision, (Judges disagreed twice); L. Monash, unattached, defeated L. Goldberg, Homewood A. C., four rounds, referee's decision, (Judges disagreed.

Second Trials.—Eisenstadt defeated William Stuart, Osaman Association, three rounds, judges' decision; Horn defeated John Mace, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

130-Pound Class, Novice.—P. McMahon, Holy Rosary Lyceum, defeated J. Mendleson, Educational Alliance, one round, referee's decision; E. Hopkins, Union Settlement A. C., defeated W. Griffin, Union Settlement A. C., four rounds, judges' decision.

120-Pound Class.—M. Schwartz, University Settlement A. C., defeated D. E. Duetsh, St. Bartholomew's Club, two rounds, referee's decision; A. Hirschberger, Union Settlement A. C., defeated L. Adams, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

140-Pound Class.—I. Riese, Radio S. C., defeated G. Shapiro, Educational Alliance, three rounds, judges' decision; J. Sullivan, Union Settlement A. C., defeated N. Burkhardt, unattached, one round, referee's decision.

CARD OF SUBSTITUTE BOUTS

Harlem S. C. Offers Two Ten-Round Contests in Place of Leonard.

Two ten-round bouts between lightweights and bantamweights will be held at the Harlem S. C. this evening, replacing the bout between Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn, which has been abandoned temporarily because of the former's injured hand. In the principal bout of the evening the opponents will be Vic Moran, the New Orleans lightweight, and Leo Johnson, the colored boxer of Harlem. These two boxers have both been recently knocked out by Leonard, and are starting tonight on a campaign to secure a return engagement with the champion. Johnson is particularly anxious to box the champion again. Both boxers are reported in good condition despite the fact that the contest was arranged on short notice.

The other ten-round bout will bring together Joe Burman, the heavy-hitting Chicago bantamweight, and Willie Astey of the west side. This will be Burman's first appearance in a New York ring in several months, and he comes back to the city with the confidence gained through victories over several leading boxers in the West. Billy Gibson, manager of the Harlem S. C., announced that the show this evening would be a record-breaking one. Kid McPartland will referee the bouts.

At the Vanderbilt A. C. of Brooklyn this evening K. O. Lew Williams and Frank Carbone, the west side middleweight, will be opponents in the feature ten-round bout.

AMATEUR BOUTS TO GO ON.

A. A. U. Officials Deny Report That Sanctions Will Be Withheld.

Amateur Athletic Union officials yesterday denied a report to the effect that the Metropolitan Association's Registration Committee had decided to issue no more sanctions for amateur boxing tournaments at local clubs because of the approach of the end of legalized boxing in this State under the Frawley law. Benny Levine, who attends to the details of local amateur boxing tournaments, was emphatic in denying the rumor, stating that the Registration Committee has not had a regular meeting recently, and will have none until after Nov. 12. This is the date on which the mail vote on the nomination of E. Wetmore Kinsley for a vacancy on the committee closes, and it is unlikely that a meeting will be held for several days after that date.

MacPHEE TO HEAD LEAGUE.

Erasmus Hall Athlete Elected by L. I. Interscholastic Hockey Body.

Walter MacPhee, Erasmus Hall High School, was elected President of the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League at the annual meeting of the organization, held at the Brooklyn Ice Palace yesterday. MacPhee is a well-known schoolboy athlete, and is particularly good at football, hockey, and baseball. Fred B. Mohle, also of Erasmus, is the new Secretary-Treasurer of the league.

Representatives of Erasmus Hall High School, Flushing High School, Jamaica High School, Boys' High School, Commercial High School, and Manual Training High School attended the meeting. These schools were all in the league last year. St. John's Prep did not attend, and probably will not be in the league this season. Poly Prep was elected to membership.

Although the teams will at once begin practice at the Brooklyn Ice Palace, the championship series will not start until the end of the football season, as practically the same boys play both sports. This year the championship medals will be given by the Amateur Hockey League. There will be another meeting of the league at the Brooklyn Ice Palace on Monday, Nov. 12, to take up the question of a championship schedule.

STEVENS PERFECTS PLAYS.

Final Hard Drill for Engineers for Worcester Poly Game.

Al McGall put the Stevens Institute football squad through its last hard drill yesterday before the game with Worcester Poly at Castle Field on Saturday. Both Carlson and Goodale, who were badly battered in the game with Middlebury a week ago, were on the field and went through a long scrimmage against the scrub. Both showed the benefit of their four-day rest.

McGall spent most of the time in having the Varsity perfect the open plays which it will use against the Massachusetts eleven. Eggers at right end is being schooled as the receiving end of the forward pass. Howard, who played at Boys' High School, Brooklyn, two seasons ago, reported for the eleven.

LIPTON WOULD BUY YACHT.

Irish Sportsman Ready to Save America from Scrap Heap.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—With reference to his expressed desire to purchase in the United States the schooner yacht America, which in 1851 won the America's Cup, the blue ribbon prie of the yachting world, Sir Thomas Lipton today said to The Associated Press:

"I feared the America might be broken up if sold, and this would be a pity on account of her great historic association. Since I have not been successful in lifting the America's Cup, I thought the next best thing would be to buy the winner of it and present it to the American nation."

ROAMER IN FRONT AS PIMLICO OPENS

Miller's Former Champion Leads Field in Fast Time, Winning Arlington Handicap.

PIMLICO, Md., Nov. 1.—Bright weather, a fast track, and a large attendance contributed to the success of the opening of the Maryland Jockey Club meeting here today. The auspicious beginning, together with the more valuable purses offered, indicates that the sport will be on a higher plane than that at Laurel, where the gates were closed yesterday after the most successful session ever conducted in Maryland.

In addition to large crowds from Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia there was a fair sprinkling of New York turfmen to enthuse over the victory of Andrew Miller's former champion Roamer in the Arlington Handicap, which was the feature of an excellent card. The cross-country division was out in great force and most of the owners of crack steeplechasers have taken quarters in the capacious clubhouse to await the decision of the Manley Memorial and other big races through the field.

After the dreary days that marked the concluding week at Laurel the regulars welcomed the sunshine and fast track which enabled the thoroughbreds to show their best speed in the bracing air. Adverse track conditions allowed Roamer to run in only one race at Laurel, consequently the son of Knight Errant went to the post for the Arlington a fresh horse and in the form which made him a formidable competitor at the closing of the New York meetings. The distance of a mile and a sixteenth also suited Mr. Miller's crack, and after a short tussle with Naturalist at the break he went to the front to race under the conditions that he likes.

Shuttinger, who has ridden Roamer in most of his races, was in the saddle, and after taking a slight lead in the early stages he shook up Roamer just before the stretch, and the old gelding increased the advantage he had gained on A. K. Macomber's Sunbonnet, the leading three-year-old filly. Roamer was under restraint when he passed the Judges in 1:47, which is a second slower than the track record. Sunbonnet took the place easily, while Ed Roche finished strongly and took third place from Naturalist.

The victory of Roamer constituted a double for Mr. Miller, as his three-year-old colt Reprobate captured the claiming race at a mile in which a large field went to the post. Shuttinger's hustling ride had much to do with the victory of Reprobate, but at the finish he was doing his best to withstand the rush of Lazy Lou, an outsider that showed great improvement over her recent races.

The inaugural steeplechase introduced a promising jumper to the Maryland crowd in W. A. Prime's imported Silver Dart, a nine-year-old mare that made her first appearance at the United Hunts meet. Silver Dart fenced cleanly and was in the leading division all the way, beating J. E. Widener's Pussy Willow for the long end of the purse.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15 4-5.

Seafarer, J. E. Widener's ch. g., 115 pounds, by Rabelais-Ocean Bound, $3.50, $2.50, and $2.30, (F. Keogh).....1

Onward, T. Clyde's br. g., 115, by Syrn Mawr-Nantila, $3.40 and $2.80, (T. Rice)..2

Discoverer, R. Parr's b. c., 115, by Star-shoot-Unseen, $4.20 third, (J. McTaggart).3

Winning Card, Sallie Waters, Eliminator, Kate Glenn, Bandana III., and Dairyman also ran. Elmendorf scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Inaugural Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, $1,000 added, about two miles. Time—4:02.

Silver Dart, W. A. Prime's b. m., 9 years, 149 pounds, by Flying Hackle-Lady Silver, $4.50, $3.50, and $2.90, (N. Kennedy).....1

Pussy Willow, J. E. Widener's b. g., 4, 145, by Migraine-Lady Schorr, $7.70 and $3.50, (B. Haynes).....2

King Simon, A. J. Davis's ch. g., 5, 150, by Sea King-Athelina II., $3.50 third, (E. Wolke).....3

Tropaeolum and Bet also ran. Sharpsbooter and Luel Bonheur scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:42 3-5.

Reprobate, Andrew Miller's ch. c., 3 years, 108 pounds, by The Commoner-Hortensia, $11.60, $6.80, and $3 (A. Shuttinger).....1

Lazy Lou, W. Smith's br. f., 3, 100, by Jack Atkin-Mrs. F. G. Hogan, $13.30 and $4.90 (B. Koppelman).....2

Top o' the Wave, J. J. Fitzgerald's ch. g., 3, 103, by Ballot-Spendrift, $2.90 third (S. Haynes).....3

Brooklyn, Traction, Star Gaze, The Dean, King's Oak, Adriano, and Sea Beach also ran. The Decision scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Arlington Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; $2,000 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47.

Roamer, Andrew Miller's b. g., 6, 126, by Knight Errant-Rose Tree II., $3.90, $3.30, and $2.50, (A. Shuttinger).....1

Sunbonnet, A. K. Macomber's b. f., 3, 115, by Sunstar-Marian Hood, $5.80 and $4.20, (M. Buxton).....2

Ed Roche, Brighton Stable's b. c., 3, 106, by The Commoner-Maxus, $4.20 third, (M. Rowan).....3

Naturalist, Jolo Mount, and Julialeon also ran. Chiclet, Cafra, Crimper, Hendrie, Rhine Maiden, Queen of the Water, and Woodstone scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Woodthrush, R. T. Wilson Jr.'s b. c., 114 pounds, by Olambala-L'Alouette, $11.40, $5.20 and $3, (J. McTaggart).....1

Dalrusa, J. Sirrell, Jr.'s b. f., 107, by Dalhousie-Rosebay, $21.50 and $5.80, (W. Obert).....2

Charley Leydecker, E. McBride's b. c., 112, by Jack Atkin-Polly D., $2.50 third, (M. Rowan).....3

Tell Me, Sister Marjorie, and Lindsey also ran. High Pass scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Eyelid, A. L. Aste's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Eyebrow-Raiment, $7.40, $4.40, and $3.40, (E. Haynes).....1

Colonel Cluff, S. Ross's ch. c., 116, by Galloping Simon-Amitie, $6.30 and $4.20, (M. Buxton).....2

Phalerian, W. R. Coe's ch. c., 115, by Phaleron-Aunty Hilda, $5.70 third, (L. McAtee).....3

Shanballymore, Thomas Boms, Man. of the Hour, Golden Soldier, Joseph P. Murphy, and Supermald also ran. Whippoorwill scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $700; one mile and an eighth. Time—1:56 4-5.

Obolus, W. Smith's b. g., 5 years, 112 pounds, by Oddfellow-Kermore Queen, $4.50, $2.90, and out, (T. Rice).....1

Copper King, J. O. Talbott's b. c., 4, 103, by Bowling Brook-Tarleton, $2.20 and out, (G. Walls).....2

Captain Ray, J. E. Griffith's b. c., 3, 104, by Sea King-Katriona, out for third, (W. Doyle).....3

Only three starters. Trentine, Maxim's Choice, Spectre, and Felucca scratched.

Weather, clear; track fast.

PIMLICO ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs. Tickolette, 112 pounds; Happy Smile, 115; *George Starr, 110; Phalaris, 115; Mine Own, 112; Tippo Babb, 115; Oeonia, 112; Beaupre, 112; Portia, 112; Lady Small, 112; *Clarissa, 107; Alderberry, 112; Tolerances, 112; Jim Hoey, 115; Whippoorwill, 115; Dryad, 115. Excluded: Sweetsails.

SECOND RACE.—The Mount Washington Steeplechase, selling, for four-year-olds and upward; two and a half miles. *Superhuman, 135 pounds; Hallowell, 140; Welsh King, 147; New Haven, 142; *Racebrook, 137; Rhomb, 142; The Brook, 146; *Abdon, 137; *Melos, 137; Royal Spinner, 142; *Kitty K., 137; Doublet, 142.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Silk Bird, 113 pounds; Torchbearer, 113; *Bonl, 108; †Incog, 108; Sir William Johnson, 113; *Murphy, 113; *Milkman, 113; Zouave, 108; Jock Scot, 118; Gloaming, 113; Star Finch, 113; Opwa, 108; Miss Gayle, 110; Top o' the Morning, 113; King Worth, 118; Cachet, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a quarter. Felucca, 104 pounds; Ask Ma, 110; Spectre, 100; Judge Wingfield, 107; Bar of Phoenix, 101.

FIFTH RACE.—The Hotel Kernan Purse, for two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Perigourdine, 107 pounds; Paddy, 116; †Currency, 110; *Blazonry, 113; Quietude, 116; Kewple O'Neil, 113; Bill McCloy, 110; †Bughouse, 110; So Long Letty, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile. King Hamburg, 115 pounds; *Margaret L., 111; Lohengrin, 115; Sandman II., 115; Ring Dove, 105; *Smithfield, 110; Pepper Sauce, 115; *None Such, 106; Kildare, 108; Fres, 108; Mountain Rose II., 115; Otisco, 113; Master Karma, 108; Scarpil, 120; Handrul, 115.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Firing Line, 107 pounds; Starter, 110; Right, 111; Pierre-A-Feu, 105; Monsoon, 113; Handsale, 101; Vermont, 112; Queen of the Sea, 112.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.
†Cochran entry.

FAVORITES WIN ON LINKS.

Mrs. Fox and Miss Caverly Successful in Philadelphia Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1. — The matches in the first round of play for the women's championship of the Philadelphia Country Club at Bala today came out very much as was expected. Mrs. Caleb Fox, the Philadelphia champion, defeated Miss Florence McNeely, 4 up and 3 to play. The best contested match was played between Mrs. E. G. Betz and Countess von Hoistein, and they had to play the full eighteen holes before Mrs. Betz was returned the winner, 2 up. Miss Eleanor T. Chandler proved much too good for Mrs. Burton Price and defeated her, 7 up and 6 to play. Miss Mildred Caverly was in great form against Mrs. J. W. Lucas and, winning eight holes and halving three, she came in an easy winner, 8 up and 7 to play.

VIOLET 'VARSITY LISTLESS.

Freshmen Have No Great Trouble Against Regulars.

The New York University football squad was put through rather listless practice on Ohio Field yesterday. In the signal drill both freshmen and regulars worked well. Later in the scrimmage, which was finished unler the electric arc, all life seemed to depart, especially from the 'Varsity, which was mainly composed of scrubs.

Goldberg, Fernandes, and Finley were the only regular forwards in the scrimmage. They were unable to stop the rushes the freshmen made. On line bucks the freshmen gained consistently, and on several end runs their triumph was complete. Hunter, a half back on the 1921 aggregation, was responsible for a major part of his team's gains.

Christopher, at quarter back in Egan's place on the 'Varsity, was the only regular backfield man in place. He helped materially in the gains his teams made. Early in the afternoon, during the hour usually devoted to the weekly meetings of class and student organizations, Coach Wall repeated the blackboard talk in the gymnasium instituted several weeks ago. The entire squad was present, and the whole Violet system of attack and defense was discussed.

RUTGERS CONTINUES DRIVE.

No Letup in Preparations for West Virginia Battle.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 1.—There was no letup in the work of the Rutgers team this afternoon in preparation for the big game with West Virginia which will be played here on Saturday. Coach Sanford put the men through an hour of the hardest kind of scrimmage, perfecting several new plays which will be tried out for the first time against the Southerners.

Considerable time was devoted to the defense, and Rutgers will rely to a great extent on Robesom the big defensive full back, to stop Rogers, the star of the West Virginia backfield. It is now practically certain that Gray, who was injured in the Fordham contest, will be out of the game for another week. His place will be taken by Francke, who is new at the position, but who is one of the strongest men on the line.

W. AND J. BUILDS DEFENSE.

Scrubs Use Pitt's Plays in Scrimmage with 'Varsity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Nov. 1.—Hard scrimmage, the second of the week, kept the Washington and Jefferson team busy this afternoon. The 'Varsity sharpened its defense against the Pitt plays used by the scrubs. All the regulars were in the scrimmage except Henry, Wilberly, and Brown, linemen, and they got into the signal drill earlier in the afternoon. The scrubs failed to score, and in the final few minutes the 'Varsity, employing its rebuilt attack, scored twice.

The work was behind closed gates and was pronounced satisfactory by Coach Metzger, who said the attack seemed to be going better than at any previous time this year. McCreight had a long drill in placement kicking, while Smith, who is to be used as a relief booter, was coached in punting. Head Coach Metzger goes tomorrow to West Point to watch Notre Dame against the Army on Saturday, and Line Coach Morrow will observe West Virginia at Rutgers. Notre Dame is on the Washington and Jefferson card for a game here on Nov. 24 and West Virginia on Nov. 17 at Fairmont, W. Va.

FORDHAM LINE BOLSTERED.

Coaches Drill Forwards for Battle with Georgetown.

For the third time this week the 'Varsity and scrub elevens met in a hard scrimmage at Fordham yesterday afternoon. With three practice days left before the game with Georgetown on Election Day Coach McCaffery again directed most of the workout to bolstering the line. The Maroon forwards have been weak in making openings for the backs, and the coaches endeavored to correct these faults.

Abbott was in at left guard for the best part of the scrimmage, and if the stocky forward continues his good work he will likely start against Georgetown. Mullan, another scrub player, had a long trial at tackle. Brennan's bruised leg is not coming around as well as was expected, and the full back will not be able to drill for several days. Walter Crovat was not on the field or in class, but no one could state whether he had quit the team. Gilmartin was at quarater for a while.

The regulars scored two touchdowns. Frisch and Galligan made the scores after some stubborn resistance by the second team.

Colgate will be unable to play Fordham on Thanksgiving Day. A telegram was receieved last night stating that the Colgate Advisory Board would be unable to accommodate the Bronxmen with a game.

COLLEGE HARRIERS TO RACE

Columbia and C. C. N. Y. Teams to Meet Today.

This afternoon the Columbia harriers will race against representatives from C. C. N. Y. over the six-mile Van Cortlandt cross-country course. Both the 'Varsity and Freshman squads of the two local rivals will meet. Al Hueisenbeck, the Columbia captain, and Turner, '19, has gone over the course within two minutes of the record, should be the contenders for first place, unless the City Collegians have unearthed some sensational star. The Columbia representatives will be Hueisenbeck, Turner, Larson, Owens, Ward, Moss, Cuffee, and Knox. The 1921 Blue and White entries will be Nelson, Laguardia, Landau, Forsyth, and Greenberg.

Cochran Wins Twice with Cue.

Welker Cochran, the Chicago professional billiardist, defeated John Ward and George Spear, two local amateurs, in 18.2 balk-line exhibition matches, played yesterday afternoon and evening at Daly's Billiard Academy. In the afternoon match Cochran defeated Ward by a score of 300 to 22. In the evening contest Cochran won from Spear by a score of 300 to 23.

COLUMBIA STRONG IN PRACTICE DRILL

Blue and White Makes Good Showing in Final Workout for Amherst Game.

Forty-five minutes of hard scrimmage tested the Columbia 'Varsity yesterday in its last heavy practice before going against Professor Gettels's Amherst eleven tomorrow on South Field. Amherst has a resourceful, husky team that has been beaten only once, and that, 13 to 6, by the Springfield Y. M. C. A. Although Columbia defeated Union, 21 to 0, and Amherst won over the same team, 19 to 6, Captain Bodenhorn was unable to play in the Amherst-Union contest. The Amherst Captain scored two touchdowns in the Amherst victory over Wesleyan last week.

In Phillips and Perry Amherst has two backfield men who undoubtedly will cause the Blue and White line a good deal of trouble. Purple and White is strong on fundamentals, and has developed a masked offensive.

During the first half of the scrimmage yesterday the Columbia 'Varsity faced the Stuyvesant High School team. Later on the scrub eleven took the schoolboys' places and struggled in vain against their comrades. The regulars were on a rampage and scored five times inside of thirty minutes. Houlahan, full back, returned to work with his elbow healed and indulged in the scrimmage. In the signal practice Coach Metcalf made several substitutions that are sure to be made Saturday. Lester went in at quarter, Memmott at half, Parnes at one end, and Weinstein at the other wing position.

In the scrimmage with the second 'Varsity yesterday the freshmen scored once when Stewart, the freshman quarter, intercepted a forward pass and ran seventy yards to the goal line. With three regulars—De Fronzo, Laskey, and Eccles—out on account of injuries, Coach McCabe faces a serious problem in the St. Paul-Columbia freshman game that will be played at Garden City tomorrow.

Long years ago, when Columbia was playing Wesleyan on South Field, the players for the Blue and White chipped in to the amount of $36, which was to go to the man who tackled the Wesleyan runner on the kickoff, provided the tackle took place behind the fifteen-yard line. Tom Thorp kicked off, and the ball sailed over and beyond the Wesleyan goal line. A husky tackle wearing the Blue and White traveled down the gridiron and sat quickly upon the spheroid, scoring a touchdown for Columbia. The player got the money and split it with Thorp.

This game Tom an idea before the Union-Columbia contest this Fall, so he promised a big dinner to the man who, on any kickoff, should score a touchdown. Dal Cochran and Rosie Rosen put their heads together, and at the start of the second half Cochran booted the ball over the Union goal line, Rosen waddled toward it and sat upon it in the midst of a group of yelling Union footballers.

Although he saw to it that Rosen got his reward, Tom Thorp is willing to try it again. This time it is a Liberty bond to the Blue and White player that scores at any time during the Amherst game when Columbia has kicked off to the visitors.

AMHERST HAS HARD DRILL.

Changed Lineup Will Face Columbia Eleven Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 1.—Coach Gettell worked Bidenhorn at half and O'Brien at quarter today in the first real practice Amherst has had this week. Kilby was substituted at end, replacing Davis, but Perry was in shape to be used through the whole scrimmage. Philips got into action for a short time, but his face still shows the effects of Saturday's battering by Wesleyan, and he is being rested for use in the encounter next Saturday with Columbia.

It is probable that Davis, end; Perry, full back, and Philips, left half, will be unable to play a full game Saturday, but the lineup as used today against the scrubs showed a style of football slightly inferior to the usual formations. The team took the field today as follows: left end, Davison; left tackle, Bliss; left guard, Reusswig; centre, Olson; right guard, Demarest; right tackle, M. Kimball; right end, Kimball; right end, Wilby; quarter back, O'Brien; left half back, Calkins; full back, Perry, and right half back, Bidenhorn.

SIGNAL DRILL FOR GREEN.

Dartmouth Hopes Injured Men Will Line Up Against Penn State.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 1.—Coach Spears did not risk another scrimmage practice today, but was content with running his team through a long signal drill. The team was without the services of Captain McDonough and C. E. Holbrook, who are as yet unable to run well enough to get back into the game. There is slight possibility, however, that they will be in shape by Saturday, and upon this the Green's hopes are based, for without these men the chance of beating Penn State is considered poor here.

The place of Murphy, the freshman tackle who was declared ineligible on Tuesday because of scholastic difficulties, will be taken by either Bevan or Sample, but neither of these men is the equal of the displaced player, and the line will be slightly weakened on this side.

The Green style of attack will be the same as that used against West Virginia, the heavy line being relied upon to open holes for the plunges of the light backfield. The latter part of this afternoon's drill was spent in polishing up some new plays.

SHIFT IN ARMY'S LINE.

Vandegriff's Injury Compels Coaches to Change Forwards.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 1.—As a result of Vandegriff's injury yesterday the Army coaches made a change in the forward wall in the lineup of the eleven today. Pulsifer, a rangy player who has been alternating with Stokes as centre on the 'Varsity all season, was in as left tackle in the dummy scrimmage and signal drill, which was the nearest thing to heavy work the soldiers indulged in during their one hour's drill this afternoon. Vandegriff positively will not face Notre Dame on Saturday, although it is probable that he may be able to play again this season. March, who was injured a fortnight ago, was back at left end today.

Luce and Adams filled in at the guard positions, Watkins and Badger going over to the second eleven. Murrill drove the team at quarter, and it is likely he will get the call over the plebe Barrack for Saturday's contest. Olyphant, Monroe, and Hahn completed the backfield. The coaches are pleased with Hahn's work, and he is almost sure to start the game on Saturday in one of the backfield positions. The Notre Dame squad is expected here tomorrow in time to take a workout on the Army's gridiron.

BROWN READY FOR BATTLE.

Great Contest with Syracuse Eleven Expected Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 1.—The Brown Bear is now pretty well primed for the Syracuse team, which travels to Providence tomorrow. Playing all around the second team today, the Brown 'Varsity scored two touchdowns against the scrubs and generally made themselves look like football players. A couple of graduates, Barry, Captain of the 1903 team, and Sisson, centre of the 1910 team which trimmed Yale by 21 to 0, helped out the coaches and instilled some more fighting spirit into the men. Thirty-five men reported in all, and one of the most profitable afternoons of the Autumn practice was spent.

Albright, who sustained a broken rib in the Boston College game, has been declared fit to play on Saturday, but Shaw, the other member of the damaged pair, is still out of commission. Sinclair is the newest arrival in Brown's hospital list, and will not play at his regular berth at tackle. Sinclair strained the ligaments of one foot badly against Colgate and has not yet recovered. Armstrong, who suffered a sprained wrist last Saturday, will probably not be in this week's game for more than a short time.

In spite of the injuries, Coach Robinson is confident that his men will put up a good argument in the game with the Orange. Whether the Bears' football laurels will remain unsullied remains to be seen. Both teams are ready and a good battle is expected by the local men.

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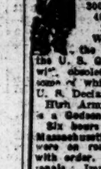

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Zobeida	Luisita Puchol
The Gypsy	Ampiro Saus
Alhamzar	Manuel Villa
The Bullfighter	Antonio Bilbao
First Gypsy Dancer	Dorolettes Ybarra
Second Gypsy Dancer	Violette Mazantinita
Pepe Hillo	Jesus Navarro

A very real novelty came to the Park Theatre last night, and bids fair to keep its spacious auditorium and comfortable chairs well filled for many weeks. It is a musical comedy, or "fantastic review," with music by Quinito Valverde, which has been widely popular in Spain and is now successfully hyphenated for English-speaking audiences.

Valverde is said on local authority to be "the Victor Herbert of Spain, or something like that." The performance of his music, which he conducted in person, lent weight to the allegation. One fancies that Mr. Herbert himself would not be displeased with the comparison. It was Valverde who, hearing the new American dance music in Paris, hastened back to Madrid and ragged the native dances. The Argentine tango as introduced by Maurice is said to have been his. The score of "The Land of Joy," certainly, is on a very high plane of popular music, and occasionally, as in the intermezzo between the prologue and first act, it has genuine quality.

The acclimating of the review is a new trick skillfully turned. The plot, and the characters concerned with it, have been Americanized; but, after a prologue in New York, the action shifts to Spain. Thereafter the use of the American characters is to keep the audience in touch with a series of vivid and beautiful scenes of Spanish life, interspersed with characteristic and skilfully executed dance and song.

In the two Spanish acts there are eleven scenes, painted by the Tarazona brothers. They rival in splendor the best work of our own stage, and have, in addition, the attraction of fresh and vivid color schemes, presumably true Castilian. They take one to Valencia, Granada, the Court of the Lions in the Alhambra, to Madrid and the arena of the bullfight.

L'Argentina, featured as "the world-famous Spanish dancer," interprets the "classical dances" of the Spanish people with the abrupt grace and latent fire of her kind. Antonio Bilbao does a "table dance" and a "heel dance" that are novel and characteristic and infinitely expert. Maria Marco, the prima donna, has an excellent voice which she uses to good effect. The Spanish singing chorus and the troupe of Spanish dancing girls greatly enhance the effect.

The principals in the American part of the evening are Nanette Flack, George Lydecker, and Irving Brooks. In themselves they are able and amusing; but the same cannot be said for the plot which they drag about with them in a Cook's tour of Spain. Really, it must have added greatly to the pleasure of the Spanish portion of the audience, which was very large, if the rendering of the plot into English made it incomprehensible to them.

But here for once the play was not the thing. The thing was the music of Valverde and the Spanish songs and dances; and their language is as universal as it is eloquent. In the wilderness of musical comedies of native commerce it is a pleasure to welcome a piece of the kind in which the local color and character are as novel as they are genuine.

Throughout, the audience—American as well as Spanish—displayed the most spontaneous enthusiasm; and after the final great scene of dancing there was a tumult, in which the countrymen of the performers roared with joy, and threw their hats upon the stage. Already the verdict is taking form that this is the most excellent, the most characteristic Spanish dancing we have yet seen, and that in variety and technique it rivals the best work of our operatic stage.

TAFT STIRS UP ST. LOUIS.

Ten Thousand Hear Him Appeal for Camp Funds—Indorses Mitchel.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 1.—Ten thousand persons packed three halls tonight to hear William Howard Taft, Sherwood Eddy of the Young Men's Christian Association and his wife describe the horrors of war and the need for $35,000,000 for the association's work.

As early as 8 o'clock, at which time the meeting in the Odeon was scheduled to start, several thousand persons had been turned away, and hasty arrangements were made to hold a second meeting at the Union Methodist Church. Before the speakers could make their way to the church, several blocks away, that edifice had been filled, and it was found necessary to hold a third meeting in a theatre.

Mr. Taft was cheered when he said: "Thank God we are in the war. We tried to be neutral on an issue upon which we could not be neutral. Now we are going to teach Germany and the German people how wrong they were in cultivating the false philosophy which has been theirs for forty years."

Mr. Taft described the manner in which the $35,000,000 fund for the Y. M. C. A. was to be used.

"People say: 'There are so many causes,'" he said. "Of course there are, and there will be more. And we must give to them all. So far we have not given anything that was costly. We have only been disposing of a surplus. We are still the same smug class that believes we are too far removed for the war to affect us.

"We are still laboring under the pleasurable excitement of patriotism—a sort of stimulated sensation. We haven't patriotism in our souls, and we won't get it until those that are dear to us are killed or wounded. Soldiers walking the streets only serve to give a new sensation for those of us who are seeking sensations. The slogan, 'Give until it hurts,' has been overworked in publicity, but not in practice."

In an interview Mr. Taft said:

"John Purroy Mitchel should be reelected Mayor of New York, if for no other reason than his fine administration."

ASKS GRONNA TO RESIGN.

Petitions Circulated in North Dakota by New Loyalty Organization.

VELVA, N. D., Nov. 1.—The National American Association, an organization whose announced purpose is to promote loyalty to the Government, was organized today and immediately petitions were circulated asking for the resignation of United States Senator Gronna.

The petitions cite Senator Gronna's opposition to war measures as the basis for his resignation.

$435,000,000 TO BRITAIN.

New Credit Is the Largest Yet Made to Any of Our Allies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A credit of $435,000,000 was made to Great Britain today by the Treasury, to cover British expenditures in this country up to Jan. 1, 1918. This brings the total loans to Great Britain to $1,860,000,000, and the total loans to the Allies to $3,566,400,000.

The credit today is the largest ever made to an allied Government. The money will be withdrawn from the Treasury only as needed to pay for war contracts.

SUES 'ALL PACKAGE' CO.

Stockholder Asserts Concern Is Losing $25,000 a Month.

That the All-Package Grocery Stores Company, which began business in December, 1915, with a chain of 140 stores in this city, New Jersey, and Chicago, has been a losing venture almost from the start was asserted in an equity suit yesterday in the Federal District Court. The plaintiff, Isaac Baschkopf, a preferred stockholder, through his counsel, Gilbert & Gilbert, said in his complaint that the losses of the company to June 30, 1917, aggregated $700,000 and that it was losing now upward of $25,000 a month.

The plaintiff also sets forth that the company borrowed of W. L. Sweet, Jr., one of the Directors, $100,000, and gave him as collateral security $3,500,000 of preferred stock, which was all that was in the Treasury. The court was asked to order the distribution of the assets and to declare invalid all of the stock issued without a cash equivalent.

The company was incorporated on Dec. 15, 1915, with a capital stock of $25,000,000, of which $5,000,000 was preferred. It is a Delaware corporation, having succeeded a company of the same name incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The plan of operation was to buy at wholesale in large quantities and to sell in packages at retail. At the outset a drive was made to sell the stock, and it was said that $1,400,000 of the preferred stock was sold and that every purchaser received a bonus in common stock.

The assets were said to be $500,000. No estimate of the liabilities was given. Judge Learned Hand will hear argument on Monday on the question of naming a receiver.

MINOTTO INQUIRY HERE.

Well-Known Man to be Asked About Count's New York Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—It is expected that the next important development in the case of Count James Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the packer, under investigation by the United States Government because of alleged pro-German activities, will be in New York City. This information was given out today by Immigration Inspector C. H. Paul. He indicated that Federal officials in New York were to examine a well-known man familiar with the Count's associations in New York.

The accused man's parents, Count Demetrio Minotto and his wife, the former Mme. Agnes Sorma, arrived in Chicago today to aid in their son's defense. The father said his son was pro-German before the break in relations between the United States and Germany, but since then had been loyal to the United States.

Mrs. Mabel Eldridge, wife of Chauncey Eldridge, President of the Federal Holding Company, who appeared as a witness for the Government in the case of Count Minotto in Chicago, arrived from Chicago last night. Mrs. Eldridge said her testimony was simply that she knew Minotto in South America in 1914 and 1915, and he was pronouncedly pro-German. She said she was told in Buenos Aires that Minotto was on intimate terms with Count von Luxburg, then German Minister to the Argentine.

DRIGGS GUILTY OF MURDER.

Sentenced to Die for Killing Farmer Near Potsdam.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Frank Driggs, on trial for the murder of James Ladue, on a farm near Potsdam last June, was found guilty of murder in the first degree this afternoon and sentenced by Justice Van Kirk to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing the week of Dec. 10.

The jury was out 2 hours and 35 minutes.

ALICE GENTLE IN SONGS.

Mezzo-Soprano Gives Her First Recital—Eva Gauthier Sings.

Alice Gentle, mezzo-soprano, a Manhattan opera discovery, who has since made her way at Milan, drew a large audience, not the least conspicuous of whom was Mr. Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan, to hear her first song recital last evening in Carnegie Hall. Miss Gentle has a fresh, clear voice that met the demands of her most dramatic songs, beginning with an air from Verdi's "Forza del Destino." The audience liked her best in Chadwick's "Ballad of Trees and the Master," Thomas V. Cator's personally conducted "Ramona," Carpenter's "On the Day when Death Knocks at Thy Door," after words of Tagore, and Rebikoff's "Kitayanka," or "The Chinese Girl," which was encored. Mildred Turner Bianco assisted at the piano.

Eva Gauthier, soprano, a specialist in quaint Breton folksongs and exotics of the Far East, sang, with Marcel Hansotte, many novelties at her recital in Aeolian Hall last evening, including one for the first time in America from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Coq d'Or." There were Japanese lyrics set by the Russian ballet composer, Stravinsky, to nine-part accompaniment of strings and wind, and some old Chinese poems done by Charles T. Griffes on five-tone scales. Out of France came new pieces by Ravel since his war service, one by Rabaud, whose "Marouf" is to be heard at the opera here, and others of Ladmirault, whom Miss Gauthier is to introduce to the Musical Art Choir.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Mr. Percy Grainger Soloist in the Carnegie Hall Concert.

The New York Symphony Society repeated in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon the program that it gave in Aeolian Hall last Sunday. It being the first day on which the war tax on tickets was collected, there was some confusion in the lobby and delay on the part of many people in gaining an entrance to the hall. Mr. Damrosch made a short intermission on this account. The delay was owing to the fact that many had not received the special tickets showing payment of the tax, and the necessity of making a cash payment at a little booth erected for that purpose in the lobby.

Handel's superb concerto for two wind choirs and string orchestra is not a stranger to New York programs, and it received a splendidly sonorous performance. The symphony in D by Mozart is a quite unfamiliar one, though it belongs to his mature period, and has many traits of mastery in common with the three last ones. It is elaborate in its development, especially the first movement and is beautiful in its clear instrumental color. To restore such a work to the symphonic repertory would be something worth doing.

The insinuating grace of Bantock's clever and imaginative overture "The Pierrot of the Minute" was much enjoyed. Mr. Percy Grainger was the soloist and played in the khaki uniform of a bandsman of the United States Army Rubinstein's D minor concerto. He played it with much sweep and power. Perhaps the exactions of army life accounted for a few unfortunate false notes at critical points. But the audience applauded him enthusiastically.

"Her Regiment" for the Broadhurst.

The new Victor Herbert operetta, "Her Regiment," will begin its New York engagement at the Broadhurst Theatre on the night of Monday, Nov. 12. Donald Brian will be starred in the piece, and the prima-donna role, which was to have been sung by Carolina White, will instead be in the hands of Audrey Maple. William Le Baron is the author of the book and lyrics. "Misalliance," accordingly, will end its engagement at the Broadhurst a week from tomorrow.

Dismiss McGraw Indictments.

ELKINS, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Colonel John T. McGraw, former West Virginia member of the Democratic National Committee, who has been under indictment for embezzlement in connection with the failure of the Bank of Grafton several years ago, was discharged in court here late today. Judge Kittle said that already the trial had been continued three times on motion of the State, and under the West Virginia law he could do nothing but dismiss the indictments and release the defendant.

HALT GERMAN OPERA AT METROPOLITAN

Minority of Directors Understood to Oppose Giving Wagner's Works.

ANNOUNCEMENT DELAYED

But Gatti-Casazza Says Bills Will Not Cause Least Offense to Most Patriotic Americans.

The Metropolitan Opera Company, which will open its season with Caruso and the Italian stars in "Aida" on Monday, Nov. 12, has suddenly been confronted with a difficulty in arranging for "a German opera" on the second night of the opening week, when it had been intended to have Olive Fremstad return in her famous rôle in "Tristan und Isolde." Director Gatti-Casazza and Chairman Otto H. Kahn planned to retain the Wagner dramas, often a third of the seasons répertory in the past, by having them sung largely by American artists this year, in place of Mr. Gadski, Mr. Goritz, and others now retired. It was not planned to give these operas in English, however, as was done in London since the war.

A minority of the Board of Directors is understood to have opposed giving opera in German, and for that reason the usual early announcement of the first week's bills is still delayed.

It was said at the Metropolitan Opera House last night that "when the repertoire of the opening week of the Metropolitan opera season is announced the public may rest assured that it will contain nothing to cause the least offense to the most patriotic American."

Mrs. William Jay, the only woman director of the New York Philharmonic Society, has written in The Chronicle, just issued for the current month, an article on "German Music and German Opera," in which she deprecates the performance of operas while favoring the retention of the works of Teutonic composers in concert halls during the war. Mrs. Jay in the course of her argument says:

"I feel that to give German operas, particularly those of Wagner, at this time would be a great mistake. Given in the German language, and depicting scenes of violence and conflict, they must inevitably draw our minds back to the spirit of greed and barbarism which has led to so much suffering. Perhaps gala nights of German operas could be used as a political propaganda to imply a division of sentiment in this country. As the Metropolitan is practically a national institution, we should take into consideration the sensitiveness of all patrons, and especially the patriotic ones. There can be no imputation of bigotry, since Americans continue to welcome the instrumental music of the great Germans, in spite of the status of war."

Walter Damrosch, who opened the Symphony Society's season in New York recently by conducting "The Star-Spangled Banner," as did also Josef Stransky with the Philharmonic Society later the same day, had this to say last evening of the excitement in many cities over the reported refusal of Karl Muck to lead the American anthem with the Boston Symphony Orchestra:

"Dr. Muck is a loyal citizen of Prussia, where he has lived the greater part of his professional life. He is in this country not because of his own desire, but at the request of Major Higginson of Boston, who, without doubt is loyal American, and would not insist on retaining Dr. Muck as conductor of his orchestra if he were not absolutely sure of Dr. Muck's strictly honorable attitude in a very trying position.

"Dr. Muck naturally does not care to conduct the national hymn at the present time, and I confess I should not enjoy hearing him do so. Considering his citizenship and his feeling regarding our war, this would be an act of hypocrisy. It seems to me that the issue could be easily met by having an assistant conductor lead the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 'The Star-Spangled Banner' mands."

An agitation has been started among the members of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, under the auspices of which a series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra has been announced for this Winter, to force Dr. Karl Muck, director of the orchestra, to play the "Star-Spangled Banner," which he has on several occasions recently refused to do. The matter will be considered at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Academy to be held next Thursday. The first of the concerts is scheduled to take place next Friday night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Dr. Charles D. Atkins, director of the institute, said yesterday that he had heard there was a feeling among some of the 9,000 members of the institute that Dr. Muck should play the national anthem or the concerts should be canceled.

"Anything that would deprive this or any other community of these concerts would be a musical calamity," he said. "All I can do is to express the hope that Dr. Muck will recognize the prevailing patriotic sentiment and not persist in his refusal to play the national anthem."

WILL PLAY THE ANTHEM.

St. Louis Symphony Orchestra Directors Order It Done.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 1.—The Directors of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra today voted that "The Star-Spangled Banner" shall be played at every concert. This includes the symphony concerts that are given twice a week during the orchestra season, and also the popular concerts on Sunday afternoons. Last Spring the national anthem was played at the popular concerts, but it never has been played at symphony concerts.

Max Zach, Director of the orchestra, opposed the playing of the anthem at symphony concerts, on the ground that it was not artistically in harmony with the concert program, but he was willing that it be played at popular concerts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—A request of the local branch of the Danish Society to raise the Danish flag and play Danish music in Golden Gate Park on Nov. 18, Denmark's annual patriotic holiday, was unanimously refused by the Park Commission, it became known today.

"Not this time," replied Judge Curtis H. Lindley of the commission. "Scandinavia has been unfair to the United States. Through the back door of Denmark have gone American goods and supplies to help the Germans."

'The Gay Lord Quex' to be Revived.

John Drew and Margaret Illington, in a revival of Pinero's play, "The Gay Lord Quex," will be the next attraction at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, succeeding "Peter Ibbetson" on Monday night, Nov. 12. The play, which was first acted here nineteen years ago, has been revised and brought up to date by the author. It is being produced by John D. Williams.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first performance of "Barbara" at the Plymouth next week will take place on Monday afternoon, instead of Monday evening, to avoid conflicting with other premieres scheduled for Monday night.

Next week will mark the end of the engagement of "Romance and Arabella" at the Harris Theatre.

Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who has come to this country to appear in a film version of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," will be directed in the taking of the picture by Herbert Brenon. Work on the picture will be begun next week, and the film will be released in January.

Milian Cosgrave, last seen here in "The Lasco," will have a role in "Good Morning, Rosamond," soon to be seen here.

A new Sousa march will be added to the patriotic finale, "The Land of Liberty," at the Hippodrome next week. Ethel Hopkins will represent Miss Liberty in the accompanying tableau.

Marion Sunshine has been added to the cast of "Going Up," the new Hirsch-Harbach musical comedy. It will have its first performance in Atlantic City on Nov. 15.

The first performance of "The King," the new Ditrichstein play, will take place next Monday night at the Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland. The piece is a comedy by G. A. de Caillavet, Robert de Flers, and Emmanuel Arene, and the supporting cast includes Fritz Williams, Ben Johnson, A. G. Andrews, William Ricciardi, and Betty Callish. The piece will be seen here at the Cohan late this month.

ROBBERS HELD FOR MURDER

Four Indictments Grow Out of Brooklyn Burglary.

As a result of the attempt to rob the store of Harry Regensberg, at 636 Park Place, Brooklyn, which resulted in the murder of the proprietor and his brother, Samuel; the serious injury of Mrs. Jennie Regensberg, wife of Harry, and the death of Hughes Davis, one of the burglars, the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday handed in four indictments against Leonidas Davis and Paul Chapman, alleged to be the surviving members of the robber band. The two youths were arraigned before Judge Lewis L. Fawcett, in the County Court, and pleaded not guilty.

Two of the indictments charge both prisoners with murder in the first degree for the death of Harry and Samuel Regensberg. The third charges them with assault in the first degree for the shooting of Mrs. Regensberg. The fourth charges them with burglary. Delbert Passage, 18 years of age, of 411 Adelphi Street, a student at Manual Training High School, was taken into custody yesterday by detectives and brought to the office of District Attorney Harry E. Lewis. After many questions, which the boy refused to answer, he was held as a material witness.

AUTOS KILL 88 IN A MONTH.

Nearly Half of State's Fatalities Occurred in This City.

Eighty-eight persons, of whom thirty were children, were killed on the streets and highways of New York State, including New York City, last month by automobiles, according to a report of the National Highways Protective Society. In this city forty-two persons were killed by automobiles, five by surface cars, and three by wagons, as compared with thirty-nine by automobiles, four by surface cars, and eleven by wagons in October, 1916.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. All That's Best in Musical Comedy. Klaw & Erlanger's Superb Production. The Riviera Girl. Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse. *** Theatre Pays Government Tax on $2.50 Orchestra Seats.

AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE Broadway-40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:30. Management Samuel Shipman. Seats except on Saturday nights and holidays. "A DISTINCT HIT."—Alan Dale. JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the New Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE

GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:25. THE FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN. Here Comes the Bride. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER Theatre, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:25. GEORGE ARLISS in his new play. 'HAMILTON' "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:25. BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY. The Country Cousin. With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" Last 6 Times

CRITERION B'WAY, 44th St., Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. THE LOVE DRIVE with FRED NIBLO, VIOLET HEMING, HILDA SPONG, ALBERT CRAN, others.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. at 8:25. Last Matinee Tom'w, 2:25. Miss BILLIE BURKE in "The Rescuing Angel," by Clare Kummer.

ELECTION NIGHT, NOV. 6, SELWYN & CO. PRESENT THE PIPES OF PAN by EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER. SEATS ON SALE.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. at 2:30. Romance and Arabella with LAURA HOPE CREWS.

"BROKEN THREADS" SCORES at FULTON THEATRE —SUN. "Another real American play." —Herald. "Excellently acted."—World. "A Western Play De Luxe." —Telegraph. "A vigorous play with plenty of atmosphere."—Tribune. "Never fails to be interesting."—Eve. World. SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. To-m'w, Tues. & Wed. Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years. A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evs. 8:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose

CENTURY SEATS NOW B'way & 62d St. OPENS NEXT MOND. NOV. 5 DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD ANNUAL REVUE "Miss 1917" MADE IN NEW YORK

PARK 59th St. Circle Nights at 8:15. Mat. Tom'w 2:15. INSTANTANEOUS HIT! VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW The Land of Joy WITH L'ARGENTINA Greatest of all Spanish Dancers. Seats Now for First 4 Weeks.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Thurs. 2:30. Polly With a Past

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:30. On With the Dance WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:30. Business Before Pleasure With Sarah Bernhardt & Alexander Carr

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

GLOBE B'way 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20. ICELAND ICE SKATING B'way at 53d St. Mats.—Art.—Eve.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND ACTS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM H. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evgs. at 8. MATINEE TOMORROW AT 2. Herald—"Proved the biggest bit of entertainment yet seen at the Winter Garden." Doing Our Bit. Charles Dornton, Eve. World—"'Doing Our Bit' is the biggest hit in the history of this big house. Everything is so dazzling that it might easily blind an anchorite." Sunday Night Concert BEST BILL IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY THEA., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Elec. Day, 2:20. Wash. Sq. Players. Four One-Act Plays: "In the Zone," "The Avenue," "Blind Alleys," "His Widow's Husband." *Louis Sherwyn, Globe*—"'In the Zone' alone is a thing I would go a long way to see." *Playgoer, Eve. Sun*—"'The Avenue' a clever and original satire." *John Corbin, Times*—"'His Widow's Husband' highly mocking and cleverly satirical." *Ibkin Eagle*—"'Blind Alleys' a pitiless and telling arraignment of restrained New England temperament."

39TH ST. THEA., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. WILLIAM FAVERSHAM WINS, says Laurence Reamer, Sun., in a Quaint, Charming Play, "THE OLD COUNTRY" Faversham's Acting Worth Going Miles to See.—*Rathbun, Eve. Sun.*

BIJOU 45th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15. THE TORCHES With LESTER LONERGAN "Finest play in years."—*De Foe, World.*

48th ST. THEA. POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. 2:25. Extra Mat. Elec. Day. John BARRYMORE Constance COLLIER Lionel BARRYMORE in Peter Ibbetson

PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Grace George and her Playhouse Company in EVE'S DAUGHTER SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION MAYTIME Tingling Music Charming Story. 100% Talent. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

CASINO BEGINNING MON. NIGHT NOV. 5 ALICE NIELSEN in 'Kitty Darlin' SEATS NOW ON SALE

BROADHURST 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Tues. (Elec. Day) 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS. THE UNDERWEAR KING. BERNARD SHAW'S MISALLIANCE Faversham's Production, with Mashya Arbuckle.

MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation LOMBARDI, Ltd. Seats 3 Weeks Ahead

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY LEAVE IT TO JANE. "Leave It to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatric entertainment."—*Louis De Foe, World.* EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

Plymouth 45th W. of B'way. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Tom'w 2:20. ONLY 3 MORE TIMES. Mr. William Gillette in "A Successful Calamity." By Clare Kummer. SEAT SALE NOW. Marie Doro OPENING MON., NOV. 5.

BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. GUY BATES POST Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:25. IN THE MASQUERADER

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:30. 100TH TIME TONIGHT. The Very Idea. Ernest TRUEX "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune. Richard BENNETT

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed. 2:15. Oh, Boy "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.

RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT, 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Election Day & Wed., 2:15. HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White. Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Election Day & Wed. "DE LUXE ANNIE" with Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat. 25c to 75c. "CHIN CHIN" with Ray Dooley & D'Orsay. Next Week—"UPSTAIRS AND DOWN."

LOEW'S 7th Ave. at 124 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Sat., 25c to 75c. WILTON LACKAYE in "The Inner Man." Next Week—"Mother Carey's Chickens."

David Kessler THEATRE 35 2d Ave. THE VALUE OF A MOTHER. דיא ווערטה פון א מאמע

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SPECIAL DUO-ART RECITAL AT AEOLIAN HALL. Duo-Art Salon, 4th Floor (42nd St. Entrance). FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 3 o'clock. The assisting artist will be Charles Gilbert Spross pianist. The program will contain Duo-Art numbers by Percy Grainger, Harold Bauer, Rudolph Ganz and others. ADMISSION WITHOUT CHARGE. The Aeolian Company 29 West 42nd Street

Carnegie Hall, Tom'w (Sat.) Evg. at 8:15. Christmas Cheer for Our Soldiers and Sailors (Under the auspices of the Society Opposed to Woman Suffrage) Florence Easton, Francis Maclennan, Maximilian Pilzer, Scott Gibson, Adolf Bolm, Lt. Col. W. T. Stewart, and his Russian Dancers, Late Canadian Overseas Forces. Tickets 50c to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30. Mme. Schumann Heink ONLY NEW YORK SONG RECITAL

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Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Nov. 5, at 8:15. PIANO RECITAL (Baldwin)—MISCHA Levitzki. Tickets 75c to $2. Box Office. Mgt. Daniel Mayer.

AEOLIAN HALL TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. JOINT SONG RECITAL. LOIS Long, FRANKLIN Riker. Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. Haensel & Jones.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 8, at 3. GRAVEURE. Program of Songs by Bryceson Treharne. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sat. Aft., Nov. 3. The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste GUIOMAR. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Monday, Nov. 5, at 3:30. PIANO RECITAL—CAROLYN Cone-Baldwin. Tickets 50 cts. to $2. Boxes $15. Direction John W. Frothingham, Inc. (Steinway.)

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1917.

THE WAR AT SEA.

The submarine war has not been mastered. That is plain from Sir ERIC GEDDES's statement to the Commons yesterday. The Germans are building submarines faster than ever before. But the destruction is increasing as well as the construction. The Germans are building them faster, but the Allies are sinking them faster. That is plain from Sir ERIC's statement that "during the last quarter the Germans lost as many submarines as they lost in 1916." They have lost altogether, he says, from 40 to 60 per cent. of the submarines operating in the North Sea, the Arctic, and the Atlantic; and, taking that in connection with his other statement, it is plain that a majority of this loss has been inflicted lately, certainly in this year.

The increasing destructive power of the allied navies, then, is not a fiction nor an exaggeration. They are dealing much more efficiently than ever before with the submarines. But Germany is doubtless building at least as fast as the Allies can destroy, and there is no time in sight when the submarine terror will be really mastered, when the seas will be safe. It will be "a long war," Sir ERIC says. That hint should not be lost. Our ability to keep up a long war depends on the navies, especially on the British Navy. With the submarine terror loose and the navies weakened, we could not even transport American troops and supplies to Europe. Theorists who, in face of that fact, would risk the supremacy of the fleets on the toss of a coin by changing the present policy for a more "vigorous" one, by sending them to fight a doubtful battle against mines, would be risking the whole war if their advice were followed.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The District Attorney's office in Tammany hands is run for the political benefit of Tammany. The great powers of the District Attorney are not used steadily for the good of the whole community, for impartial administration of the criminal law, for the investigation, indictment, and punishment of breakers of that law. It is a branch of the Wigwam. It seeks, first, the advantage of Tammany. It is conducted primarily not for the enforcement of the law but for politics.

District Attorney SWANN, whose removal on charges was demanded, charges investigated by former Judge INGRAHAM, whose report was about as severe as actual removal would have been, has been giving day in and day out a perfect illustration of a Tammany District Attorney. His office is a Tammany campaign bureau. Voters who want a District Attorney of the true Tammany type, who want the District Attorney's office to be an annex of East Fourteenth Street, will find in him a candidate to their taste.

Magistrate JOSEPH E. CORRIGAN, who is running on his own hook as the "Nonpartisan" candidate, is a worthy man in his way, and according to his lights. It is unfortunate that he was so ill-advised as to enter upon a candidacy whose only effect, if it has any effect, must be to help Judge SWANN. Some imp of the perverse seems to have persuaded Mr. CORRIGAN that he is another WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME. He means well, no doubt, but his system of self-measurement is defective. He is little known to the public, and its interest in his candidacy is of the slightest. He is but a digression.

On Mr. WILLIAM L. RANSOM, the Fusion and City Democracy nominee, rest the hopes of those who wish to see dignity, public usefulness, and public respect restored to the District Attorney's office, to see it cease to be a shop of Tammany politics and favoritism and become again the great remedial institution it was meant to be. The race is between him and Judge SWANN. Mr. CORRIGAN is only a fly on the wheel. Mr. RANSOM is a man of the highest character, a lawyer of learning, skill, energy, and experience. As a Justice of the City Court he brought the calendars up to date. In fact, he is an effective practicer of judicial reform and reorganization, just the man to reorganize the District Attorney's office, which stands scandalously in need of it. He is impartial, courteous, "swift of dispatch and easy of access." Everybody who desires the change of the District Attorney's office from a compartment of Tammany to an organ of law, justice, and the public, without thought of political interest, should vote for WILLIAM L. RANSOM.

WHY?

Mr. WILLIAM M. BENNETT is wroth because the newspapers, trained observers of values and magnitudes, refuse to take a minnow for a whale. The newspapers are bound to know the proportional importance of men and of events. Their prosperity, their existence, depends upon that knowledge. It is clear to everybody but Mr. BENNETT, and his fuming seems to denote his own apprehension of it, that his canvass, never important, has sunk steadily until it is all but submerged.

Those Republicans upon whom his sole claim was that of "regularity," a tenuous claim at best, in view of the Republican principle and practice of nonpartisanship in municipal elections, have turned away from him as the issues of the campaign have shaped themselves unmistakably and with ever-growing clearness. His cause was hopeless from the first. The number of Republicans willing to waste their votes cannot have been large even at first. It has decreased inevitably as the profound moment, local and national, of the election has impressed itself upon the public mind.

To take part in a movement whose only result, if it was strong enough, would be to elect a Tammany Mayor or a Socialist Mayor, would make any thoughtful Republican pause. To help elect Judge HYLAN, no longer unknown, but fatally known, with a knowledge to which every day adds a malodorous chapter, to help elect not a genuine Socialist, but a German Socialist or Russian Maximalist, bitter against the war and eager for a German peace—this is what mighty few Republicans, even of the straitest sect, have the stomach for.

As Mr. BENNETT bombinates unregarded in his vacuum, the sole remaining public interest in him is this: For what reasons, actuated by what motives, does he make a pretense of continuing a campaign already dead and damned? Does he want this city to be given over to HEARST and HYLAN or to the friends of Prussia whom Mr. HILLQUIT marshals? Why has Mr. BENNETT done all in his poor power to overturn and end good government in New York? Why has he made himself an accomplice of the Hohenzollern, the patron saint of HYLAN and HILLQUIT? It cannot be from the desire of fame, unless his is the passion of "the aspiring youth who fired the Ephesian dome."

It cannot be from zeal for the Republican Party, which would fall into national contempt if it were capable of allying itself with the enemies of good government and the enemies of the United States. Only the scantiest rump will follow Mr. BENNETT in his inexplicable plunge into Salt River.

This is the one remaining public curiosity about Mr. BENNETT. Why does he do it?

ITALY THE BATTLEGROUND.

Everything points to the belief that the Allies have awakened not only to the necessity of aiding Italy on a grand scale, but to the opportunity which the new situation offers them. What The Associated Press correspondent at CADORNA's headquarters means by his statement that "another wall will face the enemy," and that "all Europe and America are now doing their part," seems to be something more than the mere fact that CADORNA is preparing a stubborn resistance. So does the remark of the military correspondent of The London Times, "The Germans beckon us to the Italian front, and with a very hearty good-will we shall oblige them."

It seems certain that the Allies at their Paris conference have decided on nothing less than the transference of the Winter's warfare from Flanders and the Aisne to Italy. They will hold their lines in the north, of course, and continue to pound the enemy there; but Germany has offered them the opportunity to face a German army in the open, before it can dig in, and without doubt great French and British armies will be sent to Italy with the idea of striking the smashing blow there. And it is to be borne in mind that if a German army is smashed in Italy, the smashing can be followed up as it cannot be on the Aisne or at Verdun. If the Germans can be driven back in Italy they can be followed; they can be followed to enemy territory. The German drive at Italy was a calamity, but it has in it the possibility of a blessing. If that German army can be defeated, it can be routed, it can be driven home; whereas, a German defeat in Flanders or France offers no such possibility.

Thus it seems probable that the whole aspect of the war may have been changed in the twinkling of an eye; that the Allies have the intention of making Italy the great battleground for the defeat of Germany; and it certainly seems that their opportunities on such a battleground are very much greater than they could become for a long time in the northern field. Germany may have issued the challenge that, being accepted, will end the war.

If this is really the intention, as it seems to be, then not even CADORNA's utter defeat before the French and British were fully on the spot would prevent the pushing of the contest to an issue. But there seems no reason to expect such a defeat. The Italians were not routed. There was no debacle. It is evident that when he found he must retreat, CADORNA made as skilful a retreat as that of JOFFRE in 1914, in similar circumstances. The morale of his men must be good. And, as well as can be judged at this distance, the German invasion, instead of encouraging revolution, has suddenly unified Italy in a determination to redeem her soil from the foreigner. The tale of lost artillery, of great numbers of prisoners, has a profound effect on the imagination, but this war has already taught us, as in the case of the Turks on the Tigris, that such things do not affect the power of resistance when the army remains a fighting whole.

There is every reason to expect that, with unified Italy at his back, CADORNA will perform his task of holding the Germans either at his present line or at some other until Italy's allies can have their men and supplies on the spot in sufficient force to turn Northern Italy into the place where the issue of the war can be fought. Only a few days ago experts were saying that there was no chance of ending the war by "a military decision." Perhaps Germany, attacking Italy in a vain attempt to cause a revolution, has supplied the chance.

THE RUSSIAN-BORN.

Among the voters on whom Mr. HILLQUIT counts are many who, like himself, are of Russian birth. If they follow his misleading, if they vote for a general peace, that is, now, a German peace, they will vote against the will of the majority of their former countrymen and in accord with the Leninites and Bolsheviki, the tools and the dupes of Germany. They will vote for the ruin of free democracy in Russia, for the triumph and restoration of German influence, for the revival of anti-Semitism.

They will vote for the benefit of the German autocracy to which the Russian autocracy their brethren overthrew sought to surrender the Russian nation. They will vote for the dismemberment, Germanization, vassalage of Russia. They will vote to overthrow democracy and freedom not only in Russia but in every other free democratic nation, fighting on its side and by its side in the supreme struggle that will determine whether the world shall be free of German, whether Germany shall itself be free. They will vote for the oppression of small nationalities, for civil inequalities, for religious persecution. They will vote for the old Russia and against the new. They will vote against the United States.

It is the singular fortune or genius of Mr. MORRIS HILLQUIT that he seeks to betray at once the land of his birth and the land of his adoption.

WEALTH AND WORK.

This country is still young in its financial experiences, but it is approaching its maturity by leaps and bounds, instead of by weeks and months. Measured by events, it is ages since we doubted our ability to lend England half of a single billion dollars. Yet at the experience meeting of the Bond Club Mr. JACOB SCHIFF recalled that we have bought back from England since 1914 two billions of securities, have loaned the Allies three billions, and have advanced to our own Government seven billions. All this with decreasing signs of exertion, for good judges say that later loans to our Government will be floated with greater ease than were the first two. Certain it is that there are visible as many billions of unused bank credit as we have put into Liberty bonds. The amount of wealth which can be diverted from the uses of peace to the uses of war has not yet been even calculated, still less trenched upon. As Mr. SCHIFF said, our war experience is just beginning, and it behooves us to profit by the mistakes of those who preceded us along the road we must take before Germany is mastered.

There are two lessons necessary for us. We must be as generous with our wealth as England, and as free with our work as every nation which goes to war. We are still economical with both our wealth and our work, measured by conditions of war, however liberal we may have been in spending dollars and energy on a peace basis. When Mr. DAVISON returned from England, in connection with our earlier financial efforts, he said that he was amazed by the disclosure of the financial resources available for war in England. That observation has since been redeemed by our receipt of more gold than ever was sent by one nation to another in the same short time, in addition to the flood of securities which we absorbed so easily that it astonished those most liberal in their estimates of our resources. But England's disclosure of wealth was matched by the discovery of her unsuspected capacity for work.

We are matching England regarding wealth for war, but we are repeating in war the mistake of England regarding work in peace. Our strikes are countless, and they are strikes for objects not consistent with the winning of the war. Strikes for shorter hours, strikes to prevent others from working, strikes in sympathy with others when the strikers allege no grievances, are daily events. They absorb the energies of workers and employers, to say nothing of Government officials, whose every energy ought rather to be directed against the assailants of democracy.

Under modern conditions, wars cannot be won by fighters alone. The men behind the men behind the guns are as truly fighters as those who handle the weapons which others make. Those who do their best to earn their wages, which ought to be fair in proportion to work done, are patriots too. There are slackers of work as truly as of wealth, and the country has no use for either. The Liberty Loans show that the investors of the country are discovering that we are at war and that the considerations of peace are no longer controlling. It is necessary that the workers should discover this in the manner of the Germans in peace and of our allies in war.

THE GERMAN PATENTS.

The German Government has stolen American inventions of great value in war, and used them for three years without compensation to the owners. We deal with such property in another way. Our Government, about to permit manufacturers here to use thousands of devices and formulas covered by patents owned in Germany, will require a strict accounting from all to whom licenses are granted, and there will be payment to the foreign inventors after the war. There is abundant proof of the theft in the results of an inspection of the German submarine now on exhibition in this city. Germany's submersible boats would be ineffective and worthless without our Holland inventions, all of which were filed in the Patent Office at Berlin and entitled to such protection there as we give to German patents in this country. They were not only stolen, but are used to destroy the property of the nation whose citizens have thus been robbed.

Of the many inventions and formulas which are affected by the new license regulations of the Federal Trade Commission, those relating to dyestuffs and drugs or medicines are the most useful, but the assertion that the dye patents are of "vital importance" to our manufacturers is not warranted by the facts. We have built up a great dyestuffs industry without their aid, but they will broaden the field and variety of products. Many of the drug formulas, however, are greatly needed. Our supply of certain patented remedies and anaesthetics is very small, and the prices of some have been multiplied by ten, partly for the reason that the patents have not been infringed or stolen.

There will be all the safeguards that the German owners could suggest. Money to pay for the use of their property will be collected and held by our Government. But after the war there will be a just claim against the fund in behalf of the defrauded owners of submarine patents. This claim will not be a small one, and it should be satisfied before German owners receive any part of the fund.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Musician Makes a Mistake.

In ordinary times, the one reason avowed by Dr. MUCK and Major HIGGINSON for not adding "The Star-Spangled Banner" to the programs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra probably would be accepted as adequate by most people, and probably should be so accepted, coming as it does from men with high authority to speak on musical subjects and the proper conduct of such organizations as this one. They say that in quality our national anthem is incongruous with the sort of music which it is the mission of the symphony orchestra to perform—the sort of music it is under an implied contract with its admirers and patrons to provide for them.

But these are not ordinary times. The nation is at war, and it happens to be at war with the only country whose antagonism to "The Star-Spangled Banner" as an expression of American policy and determination would be likely to be shared by Dr. MUCK and a considerable number of his associated musicians. When he refuses, therefore, to obey an urgent popular demand that he and they do what anybody of their capacity who was not distinctly hostile to us would do without hesitation, the refusal is naturally and justly taken as a strong indication, if not absolute proof, that these men, so estimable and so esteemed as artists, are rather more Germans than musicians.

What Dr. MUCK says about art and its knowing no national distinctions is quite generally admitted in the United States, and the few efforts made here to ban the works of German composers have evoked little sympathy and none of importance. If the public's demand were that this orchestra, or any other, should play no German music, Dr. MUCK, as an artist, would have a real grievance. But no such demand has been made. He has been allowed to arrange his programs in accord with his own enlightened taste, but when he declines to render our national anthem he does something which, as he well knows, if done in Germany would certainly deprive him of his liberty and might deprive him of life.

Art, of which he professes to be so considerate, would easily survive the granting by him of a favor small but highly significant. It is not necessary that Dr. MUCK should in person conduct "The Star-Spangled Banner," but certainly he must have some assistant to whom that duty could be intrusted. It would be the part of wisdom for organizations such as the Boston Symphony and for German musicians in this country to strain every point to avoid raising these questions in these times.

His Surprise Possibly Was Sincere.

Statements made to their captors by prisoners of war, and especially when the captors do the reporting of the statements, are always to be viewed with suspicion and cannot be accepted as either accurate or sincere except when corroborated by other evidence. The captive invariably has a strong motive to say what he thinks will please the enemies into whose hands he has fallen, for thus he will secure, or thinks he will secure, better treatment from them. Another impulsion he feels as a soldier and patriot is to misinform and mislead the foes of his country by lying about conditions in and behind his own lines. Even the most rigid of moralists admit that good faith is not owed to a national enemy, and that he can be deceived without compunction.

Notwithstanding all this, war prisoners do sometimes tell the truth, and there are tests of their veracity which, when well met, make their statements worthy of a more or less close approach to confidence. If congruous with known facts, they can be accepted as at least highly plausible, and it is therefore easy enough to believe that a German officer captured this week by the British in Belgium spoke with sincerity when he expressed surprise that the Allies had not violated the neutrality of Holland.

Exactly as he is quoted as saying, the Allies had and have, for doing that, the same excuse the Germans had for invading France by way of Belgium—it would give them convenient access to enemy territory and make for military success. To his mind, evidently, that constituted an adequate reason for breaking a treaty and created the "necessity" that in war justifies the doing of things which are in time of peace admittedly criminal.

That this is a point of view altogether Teutonic cannot be claimed. The difference between Germans and others, or some others, in this respect, is probably one of degree rather than of quality. But difference of degree does become difference of quality when it is carried far enough, and in this matter of treaties, as in many more, the Germans have shown a truly exceptional readiness to see compulsion and therefore justification where the Allies have seen nothing of the kind.

There is a further possibility with respect to the German officer's suggestion as to the availability of Holland as a path for the Allies into the Rhineland. His object in making it may have been to have it get to the ears of the Dutch and increase their apprehensions and their distrust of Germany's antagonists.

Prohibition Carefully Mitigated.

According to the Washington correspondents, the inhabitants of that city showed no great sorrow Wednesday night, when the national capital for the first time in its history put a ban on the selling of intoxicants at public bars, and those who valued the privilege then withdrawn did not utilize their last hours of liberty by any very notable indulgence.

The emotional moderation thus displayed is made somewhat surprising by the known habits and opinions of no small part of Washington's inhabitants, but their calmness may have been due to the fact that the "prohibition" to which they are to be subjected is of the comfortable, old-fashioned kind, and not of the "bone dry" variety now in vogue in not a few other and sterner localities. Theirs is to be the prohibition that does not prohibit enough seriously to grieve the really impassioned toper, for it shuts off only two or three of the many ways of obtaining strong waters.

Nobody in Washington is going to die of thirst or to suffer any agonies because of it, for importations for personal use, as distinguished from financial profit, are still permitted.

While that lasts, all is well—or ill, according to the point of view.

ART NOTES.

The Freund Collection of Furniture and Art Objects.

The Freund collection of antique furniture and objects of art now on view at Clarke's Art Rooms includes a number of interesting features. A library arranged by Mr. Freund and called the "Richardson Library" has been reconstructed with the old paintings by Jonathan Richardson of groups of famous architects, painters, sculptors, musicians, and mathematicians. Richardson was a portrait painter of scrupulous fidelity, if the internal evidence of his sound, serious canvases can be trusted, and no doubt these groups preserve for us the physiognomies of his contemporaries with a fair degree of justice. In spite of their pompous and artificial posing they show the tact of the old-fashioned portrait painter in adapting his style to the architectural requirements of a room. A couple of pictures of the Seine, attributed to Philippe de Champaigne and to Poussin in their early periods show the combination of precision in the narration of sprightly incidents with noble perspectives and proportions characteristic of France.

There also are two paintings ascribed to Goya said to have been painted about 1775 for the d'Augey Castle, near Bordeaux. These are called "Le Chapeau Volant" and "Impromptu Gracieux" and are in a vein of caprice familiar enough to the painter, though usually carried out more directly, with less contrast of mood than is shown between the different types of figures in each of these lively compositions.

Other features of the collection are two busts in marble of Washington and Cromwell entitled "The Liberators," and made by Adams Acton, a fine Venetian lacquered desk from the Contarini collection, over doors from the Houses of Parliament at Dublin, two sixteenth century iron gates, and various objects of antiquarian interest, the attractiveness of which is much enhanced by the method of exhibiting them in a friendly and appropriate environment.

In fact, in spite of the many lovely separate objects rare in color and design, the chief beauty of the exhibition lies in the arrangement by which every object, important or unimportant, looks in place and intended for its surroundings. The De Wit room, with its mediocre parodies of Watteau and its blond furnishings, is thus almost as fine in its way as the picture gallery upstairs with its sprightly Goyas and the really fine views of the Seine bank. The Richardson library does not depend so much upon the little paintings set like jewels in their dark panelling as upon the general integrity of impression and rightness of construction. It is a fine example of how an exhibition should be arranged to entice and educate the public.

A Warning Recalled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Beyond the fact that it would be folly to give up an administration which is intelligently, efficiently, and solely devoted to our city's welfare and return to the Philistinism of Tammany Hall, I suggest for consideration by Hylan's and Hillquit's obstructionist supporters the following words of our President:

"Woe be to the man or groups of men that seek to stand in our way in this day of high resolution, when every principle we hold dearest is to be vindicated and made secure for the salvation of nations."

ROBERT GIBSON, Jr.
New York, Oct. 31, 1917.

MAN SUFFRAGE FOR WAR.

Preparedness Lags When Women Have a Voice in Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Until the outbreak of war in 1914 I was a believer in woman suffrage. In January, 1915, I entered the preparedness campaign, and during the following two years devoted myself to the work of arousing our people to the need for immediate military preparation.

Throughout this period more than 150 audiences passed under my observation in the territory lying between Maine and Tennessee, Utah and the Atlantic Coast, and a correspondence which embraced all of the States of the Union.

My experience compelled me to abandon my advocacy of woman suffrage. I had seen enough of the behavior of women under the threat of war to conclude that they are unfitted to deal in advance with any of its questions, to take any action whatever of a preparatory nature, or to act constructively at all until after war has become a settled state and men have put their work into their hands.

Also I found that the suffrage movement was given over to pacifism in its socialistic form, and that its chief officers were to be found among the most active opponents of those who were striving to prepare the country for the very emergency that has since overtaken us.

My conclusions may be summarized as follows:

That not until society is stable and nations no longer have need to fear each other can the United States with safety to itself commit the full half of its governing power into the hands of the unmilitary sex.

That to unman our Government in this hour of supreme danger, and stake the national security upon the success of an experiment in idealism dictated by considerations of sentiment which are blind to the naked essentials of military power, would be a reckless unmilitary action fraught with the gravest possibilities of disaster.

That in our present undertaking to be strong is to prevail, to be weak is to invite defeat; that the exchange of masculine strength for feminine weakness in our Governmental councils would prolong hostilities, would lessen the power of our blows, and would make for an inconclusive peace, leaving a new and more terrible war awaiting us beyond the horizon.

For the foregoing weighty national reasons I am unalterably opposed to woman suffrage. The last few years have taught me that nations are safeguarded not by their gentler qualities but by their ability to crush with brute force whoever unjustly assails them. To create, to direct, to deliver brute force is assuredly a man's, not a woman's, job.

First let us finish the war and rid the world of its tyrant nations; not before then will it be safe for us to consider the effeminization of our electorate.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

ITALIAN REVERSES.

The Responsibility Must Be Shared by the Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit one who knows both Italy and the Italian situation to thank you for your admirable, just, and reasoning editorials of Monday and Tuesday, on the Italian defeat. You have said it all in saying that the fault is not Italy's. It was my privilege to enter Gorizia soon after it was taken, and to see something of the superhuman warfare of the Alps with the supreme command. In addition to this, I have lived many years in Italy and intimately know both her and her history. Trevelyan, the great historian, has recently done me the honor to speak of my understanding of political conditions there as unusual. All of which I only mention to give force to my approval of your statement. Italy has been misunderstood, inadequately supported, and permitted to fail by those who should have known that it was to their vital interest as well as to hers to sustain her. Any one who has seen the miracle and sublimity of her warfare, and the men who wage it, and who adds to this a long knowledge of Italian character, must regard this as the gravest and cruelest event of the war, for while France and Belgium have suffered from their foes, Italy is the victim of her friends, the Allies, including ourselves.

GRACE ELLERY CHANNING.
New York, Oct. 31, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Italy has been asking for over a year for coal and ammunition. When Signor Marconi was here with the Italian Commission he plainly declared that the Italians needed coal and guns and more guns. The present offensive of the Teutons shows plainly that Italy has little protection at her borders and shows that she is not selfish when she asks for Trent and Trieste. She needs these provinces for her security. An attack such as is now going on against her would not be possible were she in possession of the "lost provinces."

JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI.
New York, Oct. 31, 1917.

Willing to Give Up Music.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is true that "Les blesses n'ont pas la nationalite." The same thing used to be true of art, but not today. In war art has nationality. Dr. Karl Muck, conductor of the Boston Symphony, and a German Doctor of Philosophy, is using the hypocrisy of Kultur to override the playing of our national anthem at the concerts which he is conducting in the United States. There can be no half-way action of music lovers in this matter. Let us if necessary starve for music in this country until our war is ended, just as our allies are hungry for food across the ocean. It is a privilege and not a sacrifice to relinquish what we love in order that we may down Prussian arrogance and Kultur here where today war is on our own soil, being fought by Teuton incendiaries, Teuton spies, and Teuton money.

FLORA MACDONALD POTTER.
(Mrs. Frank Hunter Potter.)
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

SOMEBODY.

Somebody's boy is going to France;
Somebody's heart goes with him along.
Somebody prays, "Oh, give him a chance,
Keep him courageous, well-girded, and strong."
Is that Somebody you?

Somebody's boy finds cold and wet—
The trenches are deep with death and mud.
Somebody's boy cries, "Don't forget—
'Tis for Freedom, and you, I'm spilling my blood."
Is that Somebody you?

Somebody's home is safe and warm,
Far from the fighting and snug from the cold.
Somebody now is sheltered from harm,
Laying up income of silver and gold.
Is that Somebody you?

Somebody hears the call for aid,
"Lend of your money for Liberty's need!"
Somebody's hand is strangely stayed;
Somebody's waiting, while brave men bleed.
Is that Somebody you?

Somebody leaps up, eager and true,
Working and lending and giving his best.
Somebody's loyalty, flaming anew,
Is answering the summons—a meeting the test.
Is that Somebody YOU?

EUGENE TIRWING.

SUFFRAGE A GAIN OR LOSS TO WOMEN?

A Reply to Anna Katharine Green's Appeal to Men to Vote Down the Proposed Amendment.

BY GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I have taken little more than an academic interest in suffrage, believing in it primarily on the principle of Why not? I must confess that the letter you printed on Oct. 30 by Anna Katharine Green roused my ire as abruptly as it has often been roused by the attitude of men toward my own work because I happened to be born a woman instead of a man—in other words, usurped prerogatives instead of inheriting them in the male line. Even oftener I have met men who intimated that I would be more "charming" if I did not write, i. e., was not "before the public," and possessed of opinions. These have generally been of the type of man I liked most, and I have felt both sad and angry; sad that I lived in one of those generations before men had "caught up," and angry (not to say furious) that any man dared to intimate I was not as free to follow my individual bent as any member of his own sex. That is the way I felt when I read Mrs. Rohlfs's letter begging men not to grant women the vote lest they lose their charm, upset the Government, furnish a new source of friction between husband and wife, prevent them from nursing the wounded properly, above all—horrid thought—force them not only to vote, but to sit in those legislative halls sacrosanct for a century and a half to the most brilliant minds, the most classic oratory, the loftiest patriotism, the most selfless purposes, that could be fine-tooth combed out of the masculine masses of the United States of America.

Now, I shall be very gentle, but it is necessary to analyze Mrs. Rohlfs a little before going any further. She wrote "The Leavenworth Case" thirty-nine years ago. Since then she has, with a fecundity of invention amazing in a woman, turned out more murder-detective stories, complicated, skilful, thrilling, than she probably can remember herself. Very few women have been gifted with this particular form of fictional ingenuity. They may write great novels and stories, but they are generally weak on plots. In other words, the female mind is rarely inventive, and Mrs. Rohlfs is as inventive as any male Yankee that ever lived. But therein lies the secret of her limitations. Plots bubbling out of her like steam out of a geyser, she has never been compelled, like other women writers, to study life and study it at first hand. She has never been obliged to study human character. The great army of readers of the detective story demand the nondistracting puppet and abominate psychology. Mrs. Rohlfs candidly gives her age in "Who's Who," (which is more than most of us do,) and it is 71. Now, while a woman may still be a leader of women and a leader of thought at 71, the reason is not only because nature has bestowed upon her peculiar gifts, but because she has spent at least forty of those seventy-one years in the main current of life, not in a backwater. Verb. sap.

To answer a few of Mrs. Rohlfs's arguments briefly: How about the eight million women in the United States alone who are earning a bare living shoulder to shoulder with men? How about the immense percentage of them who pack the street cars, subways, and elevated trains twice a day, sandwiched against men until they have not a blush left in them to lose at the polls? Man graciously permits these young women to work, but he is not superhuman and therefore cannot keep nature's bloom on their cheeks, the violet modesty in their manner, and in their minds those shrinking and submissive attributes he remembers yearningly in his grandmother—not when girls are earning $6 a week.

As for the millions who are working for their husbands and children the only difference political power would make in their lives would be the awakening of intelligence that would furnish them with other subjects for table talk than the idiosyncrasies of offspring and the criminal procedures of servants. This war has developed the intelligence of American woman to a truly amazing degree. One rarely hears the old gabble. They read the newspapers for the first time in their lives and have learned to form opinions, and to find world-shaking events more interesting than personalities and gossip. I found something of this change in California the year after that State gave the franchise to women; and, surely, if husbands and wives must quarrel, (and the habit depends more upon the breed than upon impingements,) would they not better quarrel about something that will sharpen their wits and give them food for thought than indulge in mean bickerings merely from force of habit?

President Wilson and Premier Borden of Canada are for giving women the vote without delay. Now, I wonder why Mrs. Rohlfs fancies she has a deeper insight into the consequences than either of these two men occupying positions of really terrifying responsibility?

I shall not take space to go into the economic question involved, or into the effect of suffrage in other States and other lands, except to reiterate that the effect has been, as far as statistics show, either beneficent or negligible, certainly beneficent everywhere as regards the welfare of the child. All that has been thrashed out a thousand times. I will merely occupy precious space by asking a few questions of those who have read Mrs. Rohlfs's pathetic appeal. Are they aware, (which she assuredly is not,) that the enrollment of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party amounts to 1,013,800? Is that a refutation of the argument that women do not want the vote or is it not? And why this apprehension that women will be driven to the polls like lambs to the slaughter, whether they want to vote or don't? Are men?

Does any one for a moment imagine that one of the thousands of loyal thinking women of New York City would vote for Hylan or Hillquit? They would turn out en masse for Mitchel, whether they liked him or not, whether they were Democrats or Republicans. The election of either the Socialist or the Tammany tool means the disgrace of New York City, unthinkable corruption and retrocession, and such far-reaching consequences on the other side that we do not care to think them out unless circumstances compel us to face the music. Mr. Mitchel's re-election means the vindication of the great city of the Western Hemisphere, the safeguarding of democracy, possibly the winning of the war. A Socialist triumph would be in the nature of a revolution, and revolution breeds revolution, particularly where men are disheartened and war-weary. Not one of the women belonging to the great suffrage parties but knows this as well as any man possessed of a vote. Far better than many.

I know the bogie of the east side woman; but there are only a third as many foreign born women in the whole United States as men. They are as likely to imbibe ideas from their American children as from their ignorant husbands, and it would also be interesting to know just how many of these women have been persuaded by suffragists that they could improve their lot by voting exactly as their men are sure not to vote. For at least ten years the public-spirited women of New York have been busy in that quarter. Nor need this mean domestic broils. How on earth are men to know how their wives vote, anyhow?

I am quite aware also of the profound distrust with which Miss Rankin has inspired many women whose natural conservatism keeps them on the fence. But let it be remembered that Miss Rankin does not represent the women of the United States, but the State of Montana, and that the men as well as the women of that State elected her. So will the men continue to play their part in electing representatives, no matter whether women take up the new burden when it is offered them or not. Be sure that if the men of any State combine and use all their energies and subtle political skill to keep the women of their State out of Washington they will succeed, by hook or crook. That need not keep Mrs. Rohlfs awake nights. At this stage of the game men are far too strong and cunning for women, and by the time women have demonstrated they are men's equals in the political game opposition will have ceased.

Nor need Mrs. Rohlfs worry over suffragists, in this country at least, losing their feminine charm—so long as they do not have to struggle for bread check by jowl with men. Has she ever seen, I wonder, the more prominent young leaders in the New York State Woman Suffrage Party? I doubt if any other body has as many young, pretty, and thoroughly feminine women. Those that have been at it for years, that are constantly before the public, and at their desks at 9 o'clock every morning, are still timid about public speaking, smart in their attire, soft and appealing in manner, and altogether the antitheses of, say, the old-time bluestocking. Nor have they ever been accused of neglecting their homes—even Mrs. Pankhurst never did that. It is the 8,000,000 who work for a bare living wage who either neglect such homes as they have or are not able to marry and make a home. So do women too suddenly rich, women with fads, too devoted to the outdoor life, the woman with more talent than domesticity in her makeup. Artists of all sorts are notoriously bad housekeepers and domesticians, but the outcry against them has long since ceased.

As for the great army of inherently domestic women—and they are millions strong—suffrage may improve but it will never change them. I had almost forgotten those picket women making sores of themselves at the White House gates. It is hardly worth while to remark that every party has had its fools and cranks, its publicity maniacs and its victims of mistaken methods. They don't matter. They have their male counterparts in Congress.

Personally, it has never affected me whether I voted or not. As far as I can see, it would not have helped me in the least in my career to vote nor taught me how to write a story if the abnormal spot had not been implanted in my top-story at birth, nor helped me to sell the stories when completed. Nor could any mortal power resident in man have prevented me from writing or doing generally as I pleased. For that reason I never have been able to get up any frantic personal interest in suffrage, and for the same reason my opinion is quite unbiased. I believe that the franchise would improve the lot and intelligence of the great mass of women without talent, and be good for the world in general.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.
New York, Nov. 1, 1917.

Education of a German Diplomat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question arises why German officials should differ so greatly from their colleagues in other countries, for no one expects an envoy of England, France, Italy, or the United States to stoop to dishonorable practices for the purpose of furthering the interests of his Government. One explanation lies in the education of the oligarchy which monopolizes the German Government. At the universities they have become disciples of Haeckel and believe that man was evolved from a particle of protoplasm, and that there is no God, no soul, and no hereafter. To them morality is merely an abstract term. Any act not directly prohibited by the State is permissible.

How does it happen that a nation that before the war we regarded as possessed of all the domestic virtues, that bragged of its "Gemuethlichkeit," and whose literature carried sentimentalism to the maudlin point should not protest against these acts of rapine and brutality of their rulers that has made Germany an outcast among nations? The reason is that the German people have been so bedeviled from infancy by a State-controlled school, church, and press as to have lost all sense of their political impotency.

This war, however, seems destined to end in German bankruptcy—the interest charges on the war debt being greater than the annual increment of wealth—and when the German people awake to the fact that their frightful plight after the war was due solely to the acts of an absolute Government, a revolution more terrible than that of 1789 looms on the horizon.

LEO L. D'UTASSY.
New York, Oct. 31, 1917.

Indians Anxious to Enlist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A number of people have asked me why Indians do not serve in the United States Army or Navy. I have just received the Haskell Institute Young Men's Christian Association Bulletin, which presents an official list made up from the Department of the Interior records of eight columns of names of young Indians who are serving with the army and navy under the United States flag. I have not counted the names, but they total several hundred.

Lieutenant F. Onondeyoh, a Mohawk Indian, is in charge of a company of Canadian Mohawks serving in France.

The following Indian schools are represented: Carlisle, Chilocco, Haskell, Mount Pleasant, Fort Sill, Armstrong, Phoenix, Flandreau, Rapid City, &c. These men are serving in every capacity, as offic

TELLS CITY'S WORK AS FOSTER MOTHER

Bureau, Founded by Mayor, Reports It Has Found Homes for 1,113 Children.

PRIVATE FUND PAYS COST

Priests, Protestant Ministers, and Rabbis Have Co-operated Actively.

The new Children's Home Bureau, which was founded by Mayor Mitchel, placed a total of 1,113 children in foster homes in the year ended July 1, 1917, according to a report entitled "New York as Foster Mother," which has just been issued by the Department of Public Charities.

A total of 336 children were returned to parents and 777 children are still under the bureau's care. During this time 2,961 families applied for children for adoption, and 1,887 were refused after investigation. A total of 426 homes were approved for use, so that one home was granted the privilege of adopting a child to five and a half homes that were refused. The report says:

"The revelations made by the city's special investigation of private institutions in 1915 precipitated and crystallized a growing conviction among those most conversant with the subject that New York was backward and recreant in failing to utilize foster homes for its normal dependent children.

"Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast first suggested the adoption of this plan, and their plan was translated into action by Commissioner Kingsbury of the Department of Public Charities. As a new departure, regarding the virtue of which the City Government as a whole, as well as some elements of the public, remained to be convinced, it was decided not to ask the city to assume the administrative expense of this undertaking at once, but to carry it through an experimental period with funds contributed by generous citizens who were confident of its success and with the assistance of an advisory board chosen from three religious faiths.

"It has also been proved that full recognition would and could be accorded religious factors. All children have been placed in homes of their own faith, while in the case of Catholic homes a letter has in every case been obtained from the parish priest vouching for the family's practical Catholicity. With only a scattering few exceptions, Catholic priests, as well as Protestant ministers and rabbis, have co-operated cordially and actively.

"In a pastoral letter dated Feb. 7, 1917, his Eminence Cardinal Farley stated that we have no objection to this new method of solving the problem of the dependent child. We recognize and have maintained that the home has many advantages which the institution cannot supply.'

"Recognition of the bureau's success and indorsement of its methods on the part of social workers and the general public came speedily, and such skepticism as had existed at the outset was soon overcome by actual results.

"On July 1, 1917, dating from July 1, the boarding-out work was fully taken over by the city through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Thus in one year this new policy, establishing the principle of the use of foster family homes for normal dependent children, received the stamp of the city's official approval.

"Benefits to the children themselves by their adoption into good private homes, instead of being educated in institutions, are described as follows by John Daniels, director of the Children's Home Bureau:

"First, what of its value to the children themselves? On the physical side, surely, these little ones receive food, clothing, and shelter which are of course, much better than what their own homes could afford, and which contribute to their nourishment, growth, and general health in degrees unsurpassed while their stay under the bureau's care. More specifically, physical defects and incipient diseases, which otherwise would probably have gone on much longer without detection or correction, and many of which might, in fact, never have been corrected at all, are brought to light in the bureau's physical examination, and then systematically followed up. A detailed monthly medical report, for example, in these reports comprising some twenty closely tabulated pages—presents the situation before and after. On the other hand, 106 new children were examined during the month, of whom only 9 were without more or less serious defects, the other 97 showing a total of 277 such defects, though many of these either did not require or were not susceptible of immediate medical or surgical attention. On the other hand, medical or surgical treatment was provided for 134 children, some new and some received earlier; of whom at the close of the month 7 were in poorer condition, 24 about the same, 47 improved, and 56 fully cured. In addition, 50 children received dental treatment. Mental examinations are given at the city's best mental clinics to all children who appear to need them, either when first received, in the pronounced cases, or, more frequently, after observation in a foster home, and these examinations are likewise followed by treatment, proper to each case.

"The bureau's record of mortality and morbidity to date is one of which it may be, and is, justifiably proud. Among the 1,113 children placed during the year, there have been only four deaths, and less than a dozen cases of serious illness.

"Beyond the physical, the other benefits derived by the children—benefits affecting not only their manners, habits, morals, mental growth, and education, but their whole character and being—may all be suggested and comprehended in the statement that these children are provided with normal family homes."

BRIDE OF E. G. BURGHARD.

Miss Viviene Kranich Weds in Lady Chapel of Cathedral.

The wedding of Edward G. Burghard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Burghard of 1 East Ninety-third Street, and Miss Viviene Kranich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Kranich of 312 West Ninety-first Street, was celebrated at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Bruden.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a white satin robe draped with tulle and having a tulle train embroidered in silver and pearls. Her tulle veil was held by a band of old rose point and her flowers were lilies of the valley. She had two bridesmaids, the bridegroom's sister, Miss Anna Burghard, and Miss May Canavan, in peach colored satin frocks embroidered in turquoise blue and silver lace hats with pink plumes.

Mr. Burghard's brother, George E. Burghard, was his best man, and the ushers were Frederick John Burghard, a brother of the bridegroom, and Frederick Kranich, a brother of the bride. The wedding dinner and reception was held in the Music Room at the Hotel Biltmore.

On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Burghard will occupy an apartment at 650 West End Avenue.

WHITE SULPHUR ARRIVAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Park M. Woolley of New York Join Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Nov. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Park Mason Woolley arrived from New York in a private car to pass several weeks at the Greenbrier. Miss Cornelia Woolley, Miss M. Wiseman, and Dr. Harry E. Shaw of Long Branch, N. J., accompany them. Mrs. J. Addison Woolley entertained them at a luncheon given to twelve guests at Elmhurst Farm today.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Reiha of Baltimore motored to Organ Cave and Old Sweet Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Cristopher D. Smithers drove through Montague's Park, and Miss Katherine C. Herman, who arrived this morning from New York with her mother, Mrs. William K. Herman, rode over the Valley View Trail.

Sherwood Rollins and his bride of Durham, N. H., arrived at the Greenbrier, where they will pass their honeymoon.

Judge and Mrs. J. Barlow Cullum and Miss Molly P. Cullum of Pittsburgh, who were here in the Spring for a lengthy sojourn, arrived this morning to pass November. Mrs. W. Lesley Sheafer, Miss B. L. Sheafer, and Henry Sheafer of Pottsville, Penn., are among others who will remain for several weeks

Miss Godfrey to Wed Duncan Fraser

The engagement is announced of Miss Bertha Louise Godfrey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lester Noble Godfrey of 206 Buckminster Road, Brookline, Mass., to Duncan Fraser of Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y. Mr. Fraser is now at the Plattsburg camp and no date has been mentioned for the wedding. Miss Godfrey is a sister of Arthur W. Godfrey.

Miss Emily Coddington to Wed.

The engagement of Miss Emily Coddington, daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Coddington of 24 West Fifty-eighth Street, to William Henry Williams of this city, has been announced.

The wedding will take place next Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's mother, and will be very quiet.

Lynch-Crohan.

The wedding is announced of Humphrey J. Lynch, a lawyer of White Plains, N. Y., and Miss Gertrude S. Crohan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Francis Crohan of Savannah, Ga., and New York. It took place at 5:30 last Tuesday afternoon in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the presence of the immediate family only and was followed by a dinner at Delmonico's. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Crohan, and Mr. Lynch's nephew, Robert Campbell, was his best man.

Simon-Butler Engagement.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Irving Simon of Hoboken, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jessie Norris Simon, to Richard Ellis Butler of this city, son of Mrs. Thomas W. Butler and the late Mr. Butler of West Feliciana Parish, La.

Miss Simon is a descendant of Major Gen. Humphrey Atherton, and a graduate of the Gardner School of this city. Mr. Butler was graduated from the Institute of Technology, and is a consulting engineer.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hirschhorn of 23 West Seventy-sixth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Evelyn Hirschhorn, to Bernard E. Denzer of 25 West Eighty-seventh Street, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Richard Denzer. Mr. Denzer attended Princeton University. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wessells, Jr., of Peekskill, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their sister, Miss Grace Gilson Davis, to Elmer Roberts of Brooklyn. Miss Davis is a graduate of the National Park Seminary. Mr. Roberts was formerly Secretary of the Department of Public Charities, and is a member of the City Club.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cushing Fairchild of Summit, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Fairchild, to Ernest Harold White, son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. White of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Livingston Green of Flushing, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Lillian Green, to Martin D. King, Jr., of Kingsland, Texas, a Corporal in the 117th Infantry Supply Train Company of the Rainbow Division.

Intrinsic Value

The value of underwear is not determined by high or low price, but by your estimate of its worth to *you*, and by what you get for a certain figure. ¶ AMHO price depends upon no fictitious prestige or past performance—behind every dollar asked there's a material charge or manufacturing operation that means extra wear and satisfaction. ¶ For forty-nine years—nearly half a century—its been giving service, so that a list of its wearers looks like a "who's who" in America. ¶ A booklet which explains why will be sent gladly on request.

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Secretaries Lane, Houston, and Redfield Express the Hope That Women Will Win.

ALL ISSUE STATEMENTS

President's Official Family Solidly Behind Him in Sentiments Expressed to Mrs. Catt.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Three members of President Wilson's Cabinet—Secretaries Lane, Houston and Redfield—voiced their hope today for a victory for woman suffrage in the election in New York on Nov. 6. The President's Cabinet is standing solidly behind him in support of the sentiments expressed in his letter to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in favor of woman suffrage. Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels issued statements several days ago favoring the movement.

In the statement today Secretary Lane said:

"I see no reason to fear woman suffrage. It has not worked disaster in California. To be sure it is not a panacea for all political and social ills; nor can any other change in the political machinery of the State prove to be a cure-all. Nations are not made wise nor virtuous by their laws. But this is an industrial world, and those who do the work, whether men or women, are not to be denied their opportunity for protection and advancement through the action of the State. As a matter of political philosophy suffrage cannot be put aside, and as a matter of wise policy it is not to be denied."

David F. Houston made this statement:

"The women of the United States are quite as much interested in their country as the men, and have as much at stake in the successful operation of its governmental machinery. On every occasion they have evinced a patriotic willingness to make any sacrifice and to endure any hardships for the promotion of its highest interest. There is no question that in point of intelligence they are capable of forming necessary judgments, and in many directions their experience would enable them to make valuable and unique contributions. In my judgment they should, as promptly as possible, be granted the right to exercise the franchise by State action. I am of the opinion that in the near future suffrage will be conferred on women by State action, and I can see nothing to be gained by delay. The patriotism, self-control, and intelligent action of women in the present emergency lend additional support to the argument, and should dispel any doubts fair-minded men may have entertained as to the wisdom of enfranchising them."

William C. Redfield's statement follows:

"I am an earnest believer in suffrage for women. There seems no reason why, if women can train our children, teach them the conduct of life, and impart to them standards of behavior, they should not themselves have the citizen's share in all our affairs.

"Furthermore, there are large sections of our public affairs in which women—merely because they are women—are experts. The cause of education is one of these matters; another is the whole question of dealing with the liquor traffic in all its forms; so also are questions of child labor and of women in industry.

"So long as a large part, if not the most, of our legislation and Government activities reacts in the final analysis upon the household, it seems strange to argue that women may reign in the household, but should not be concerned with matters which affect that household seriously.

"I earnestly hope for a victory for woman suffrage in New York on Nov. 6."

TO ADDRESS SUFFRAGISTS.

Mitchel and Hillquit Agree to Speak at Brooklyn Meeting.

Mayor Mitchel, fusion candidate for Mayor, and Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate, will speak at a meeting of the Woman Suffrage Party at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, this evening. No answer has been received from Judge Hylan, who has also been asked to address the meeting.

Statements in favor of woman suffrage with reference to the New York campaign were received yesterday by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Franklin Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

TUMULTY NOT A CANDIDATE.

Denies That He Aspires to Senator Hughes's Seat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, who announced last week that he would go to New York to study the political situation, today issued a statement saying that he was not a candidate for the United States Senate for New Jersey to succeed Senator Hughes.

"Owing to the illness of Senator Hughes," he said, many good friends of mine in New Jersey have been generous enough to suggest my name as Senator Hughes's successor. These suggestions evidently come from those friends of New Jersey who do not know of my intimacy with Senator Hughes and my deep admiration for him. Therefore there can be no solid basis in fact for these stories.

"The Democracy of New Jersey is solidly behind Senator Hughes and will enthusiastically support him in his desire for renomination. Please say how complimented I am that my name should even be mentioned in connection with this high and exalted office."

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CARNEGIES LEAVE LENOX.

They Travel in Charles M. Schwab's Private Car to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Nov. 1.—Captain Isaac Emerson of Baltimore is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained at dinner tonight in honor of her father.

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom closed her country place today and with Miss Etheldred F. Folsom went to New York. Miss Folsom will pass the Winter in France assisting in hospital work.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Proctor went to New York today for a month before going to their Winter home in Palm Beach. Miss Emily Biddle went to Philadelphia today after the season at Breezy Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie left Lenox for New York this afternoon. They traveled in Charles M. Schwab's private car. Miss Carnegie had preceded her parents to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop are leaving Lenox Monday for their annual automobile trip in Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven returned to their New York home today, after passing the season at Ingleside in Stockbridge. Misses Kate and Maude Buckingham are at Curtis Hotel for a few days, having closed Baldhead Farm.

INDICT MEANS FOR MURDER.

Arraigned After Grand Jury Presentment and Pleads Not Guilty.

Special to The New York Times.

CONCORD, N. C., Nov. 1.—Gaston B. Means was indicted today by the Cabarrus County Grand Jury for the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King near this city on Aug. 29. Means was arraigned and entered a plea of not guilty.

Solicitor Hayden then presented to Judge Cline an affidavit asking that the case be moved to an adjoining county for trial, setting forth that the Means family for the last hundred years has had great influence in this county; that the greatest interest was shown in the preliminary hearing here; that the defendant had engaged practically all the lawyers of this county, so that the State would be at a disadvantage in selecting a jury, and that the case had been too widely discussed in this county.

In answer, counsel for Means stated that the prominence and activity of his family in the county had made as many enemies as friends; that those present at the hearing were principally women and children and friends from adjoining counties interested in the case; that he had not engaged lawyers until after a Chicago paper had printed the story of the autopsy that was performed there, and had not then employed all the lawyers in the county, but only about half of them, and that the local metropolitan papers had done more to influence public opinion against him and his case, rather than that of the State. Affidavits from fifteen or more citizens of Concord were presented stating that a fair trial could be had here.

Solicitor Clement presented an affidavit from the Clerk of the Court showing that since 1914 three bills for murder had been presented in this county and that in each of the trials the defendant had been acquitted.

Argument on the motion was then started, with Attorney General Manning making the opening speech for the State. He was followed by J. L. Crowell, L. T. Hartsell, Frank Armfield, Frank A. Osborne, and E. T. Cansler for the defendant. At the conclusion of the latter's speech a recess was taken until tomorrow morning.

BIG CLASS OF NEW LAWYERS

Five Women Among Those Recently Passing Bar Examinations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Many law students passed the recent State Bar examination which was held in New York City, Albany, and Rochester, according to the returns which have been filed with Secretary Franklin M. Danaher here. The number in the First and Second Appellate Division Departments is seventy-four, in which are included five women. Those who were successful in the First and Second Departments are:

First Department.—Henry Alexander, Ralph Culver Bennett, Frances Marion Du F. Bracdon, Olive Hale, Gillet Leiferts, Jerome E. Malino, Joseph T. Phelan, Theodore Clark Richards, Warner H. Small, Raymond J. Scully, Morris P. Schaffer, David Blum, Sydney Davidson, Joseph Bernard Finkelstein, Max Goldberg, Ruth Beatrice Garretsee, Clarence W. Gaylor, Jacob Hurwitz, Paul L. Janovic, Nathan M. Jacobs, Harry Krauss, William Livingston, Arthur Levy, Fred A. Lee, John A. Marik, Maximilian Moss, Appollon John Nicholas, Sylvester Ryan, Mary Goldburt Siegel, Sol Steinlauf, William P. Thomas, Emil Weitzner, James Cummings Webster, John A. Leddy, Hyman Goldhart, Gouri J. Austrian, Frederic J. Dennis, Joseph Greenberg, Abraham Morris, Richard A. Zeraga, Edward Chapman, Manly Jay Greenwald, Edward Heyman, Joseph H. Schwarz.

Second Department.—Fred Oakleigh Beattie, Raphael Blank, Gertrude Cummines, Koleman Karl Klein, Irving Arthur Cantor, Joseph B. Kaufman, Armand Castro Lopez, Thomas A. Lavery, James Howard MacLachlin, Sidney Newman, Leonhein Rosenzwig, Louis Sills, Oscar Summers, Max Schneer, Abraham Weinstein, John J. Mackey, Mark Reardon, Jr., Alexander J. Chambers, George E. Holmes, Frederick W. Heaney, Francis E. Mullen, Eugene Raney Pennock, Abraham Nathan Sadofsky, Anna S. Wyckoff, Chester Baffa, Charles Braunhut, George Andrew Carlin, Michael Diemert, Abraham Wasserman.

DR. AMOS McK. KNAPP DIES.

Col. Roosevelt Visited Bedside of His Old Friend from Oyster Bay.

Dr. Amos McKinstry Knapp, former United States Assistant Appraiser of the Port of New York, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, where he was removed on Aug. 25 from his home at 107 East Twenty-fourth Street. Death was due to kidney disease. Dr. Knapp was 64 years old.

He had been the friend of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for the last twenty-nine years, and was once the proprietor of the drug store at Oyster Bay, L. I. When Colonel Roosevelt was elected President he appointed Dr. Knapp Assistant Appraiser and head of the Drug Division of the Appraiser's Office here.

On last Friday the Colonel called at Bellevue Hospital and remained for a time at the bedside of his old friend.

A Reception for Two Admirals.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Gill Wylie, Mrs. John S. Thacher, and Mrs. Edgar Trumann Brackett will be among those who will receive at a reception to be held this evening by the United States Junior Naval Reserve at the armory, 218 West Fifty-eighth Street. The reception will be in honor of Rear Admiral Walter McLean, commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and Mrs. McLean, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel Usher and Miss Usher.

To Issue Reprieve for Mrs. Gilligan.

HARTFORD, Nov. 1.—Governor Holcomb said today that he would grant a reprieve to Mrs. Amy E. Archer-Gilligan, under sentence of death on Nov. 6 for poisoning Franklin R. Andrews, an inmate of her home for elderly people at Windsor. Counsel for the woman had written the Governor calling his attention to the fact that, while notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court had been filed, no reprieve had been granted the woman.

Rare Books

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WHITMAN TO REVIEW GUARDSMEN TODAY

Will Address the 32,000 Soldiers at Spartanburg After Great Military Spectacle.

WARN MEN WHO TELL TALES

Statements About Sickness or Troop Movements Will Result in Courts-Martial.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, Spartanburg, S. C., Nov. 1.—Governor Whitman arrived here this morning to spend four days with the soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Division. With him were Mrs. Whitman, Commander Louis Josephthal, U. S. N. R., and Majors F. L. V. Hoppin and Howard Crail. While he came primarily to review the former New York guardsmen, Governor Whitman has consented to address the soldiers tomorrow at the Spartanburg County Fair Grounds, about a mile from the camp.

Shortly after the Governor got in, Fusion headquarters announced that the arrival of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt on Saturday practically had been settled. It was said that the Colonel would get in early Saturday and address the soldiers in the afternoon.

To signalize the first visit in years of an Empire State executive to South Carolina, Governor Manning came over today from Columbia to officially welcome Governor Whitman to the State, in extending his good wishes to Governor Whitman, the South Carolina Governor commented upon the meeting of a Northern and a Southern Governor down in Dixie, and said that it was another evidence of the solidarity with which the nation faces Germany.

At the station Governor Whitman was met by a committee of prominent Spartanburgers and escorted to his hotel. Later the two Governors motored out to camp and were introduced to Brig. Gen. Phillips. As his guests they inspected the camp and met the commanders of all the units in camp. Tonight the Governors were guests of the city at a dinner, reception and dance. Before the dance, Governor Whitman held an "open house" in his rooms and, it was estimated, 2,000 persons from the city and surrounding countryside shook hands.

Largest Parade in the South.

Tomorrow's review will be the largest military parade held in the South since the war. About 32,000 will be in line and it is figured that fully three hours will be required for the troops to march past Governors Whitman and Manning.

Lieut. Col. Edward R. Maloney, divisional surgeon, said today that he had requested the general order be issued prohibiting enlisted men from circulating stories that would be contrary to President Wilson's proclamation, stating that such gossip and hearsay gave comfort and aid to the enemy. Colonel Maloney's action followed a practical deluge of telegrams which swamped headquarters today inquiring about the scope of an "epidemic" of spinal meningitis which soldiers wrote was sweeping through the division.

Under the order which Colonel Franklin Ward will issue tomorrow, any soldier convicted of relating a yarn about troop movements, prevalence of sickness, or unfounded statements about high mortality on the other side will be brought up before a court-martial.

Colonel Maloney declared that there is exactly one case of spinal meningitis and that the sick man is entirely out of danger. He also said that elaborate precautions prevented any spreading of the disease. He also said that there was not a single case of smallpox in the division.

Only 285 Sick Men at the Camp.

Colonel Maloney said that the total number of sick for any and all causes was 285 men out of 32,000. He stated that the camp's health record was so excellent that the Surgeon General, in his weekly bulletin of record averages at the camps, now omitted Wadsworth from the list because the sick rate figures were incomplete.

As to Company E, One Hundred and Second Engineers, which was said to be on its way to France, Major Olmstead said that the company was on the artillery range, twenty-eight miles away, and that it was likely to stay there for some time. He intimated that stern measures would be taken against the soldiers who have been advising friends in New York that they would give them a "flash" when the order came to go over.

While headquarters was not disposed to believe that the malicious untruths were the work of German agents, it was admitted that the entire intelligence service of the division would continue to be alert for the signs of suspicious activities.

Major Olmstead, Assistant Chief of Staff, announced that rifle practice for the infantry would start Monday. The first contingent to start the two weeks' course will be the First Battalion of the 105th Infantry, composed of the former Second and Seventy-first. The battalion, under command of Major Peterman, will march the twenty-eight miles from camp to the Hog Back Artillery Range in the Blue Ridge.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, Lieut. Col. John D. Howland, 106th Field Artillery; Major James E. Austin, 104th Field Artillery, and Captain Charles A. Pearson, 102d Trench Mortar Battery, left tonight for Fort Sill, Okla., where they will take the course in heavy artillery at the school of fire. The officers will also be schooled in methods of artillery transportation by tractors.

Private Henry Ritchie of Company B, 102d Engineers, died today in the base hospital after an illness of several days. It was said death was due to chronic stomach trouble. The dead man's brother, A. G. Ritchie, arrived tonight from New York. Ritchie will be buried tomorrow at a local cemetery, his funeral being the first military service ever held here. Ritchie was born in Ireland 20 years ago, came to this country a year ago and enlisted soon after.

WALKS ON HIDDEN GUN.

Gen. Johnson Compliments Camouflage Unit at Plattsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 1.—General Johnson, in command of the Department of the Northeast, accompanied by his chief of staff, Colonel Howes, and an aid, Lieutenant O'Harra, paid an official, though unannounced, visit to the training camp this morning. His inspection only had to do with the New England Division, though he was shown through all cantonments, mess shacks, and other buildings and taken through the trenches.

The work of the camouflage unit attracted much of his attention, and he complimented candidate C. Arnold Slade, in charge of this work. After walking over a six-inch field piece, buried beneath the ground but yet in a position to fire and cover a wide sweep of Lake Champlain, the General finally discovered the place of concealment, much to the amusement of several of the army officers.

The ballots for the State election arrived here tonight and were locked up in the commander's office. Arrangements for the voting were changed today when Major Baer, Camp Adjutant, announced that instead of having all the New York and Brooklyn men assemble at one time in the camp theatre, the men of one company only will be allowed in the theatre at a time. The polling place will be opened at 7 o'clock Saturday morning.

Under this new arrangement the voters will not have the opportunity of selecting, as a body, the Inspectors of Election. Colonel Wolf probably will designate the four Inspectors of Election, selecting them, as far as possible, from each of the political factions in New York City.

Seven of the army Captains who have been doing excellent work here as instructors were notified today of their promotion in the regular army as Majors.

THRONG AT WENDELL'S BIER

Delegations from Societies and Clubs at Philanthropist's Funeral.

Funeral services for the late Evert Jansen Wendell, philanthropist, who died at Neuilly, France, on Aug. 25, were held yesterday at the Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, by the Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Osborne and the Rev. Dr. Hill. The church was thronged with friends of Mr. Wendell, and delegations were present from every club, society or organization of which he had been a member. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods represented the city and Mayor Mitchel. J. P. Morgan also attended the services.

The pallbearers were William Church Osborn, William B. Osgood Field, E. Hamilton Bell, Alan R. Hawley, Francis R. Appleton, Wendell Baker, Anson P. Stokes, T. Tileston Wells, Henry W. Hayden, Robert N. Brass, President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, and Charles D. Dickey. The ushers were Langdon P. Marvin, Thomas W. Slocum, Lawrence E. Sexton, George Blagden, Benjamin T. Tilton, Thomas W. Lamont, Gordon Knox Bell, Nicholas Biddle, Jerome D. Greene, Francis H. Kinnicutt, J. Edward Weld, Edwin G. Merrill, Frederick L. Eldridge and James J. Higginson.

The following clubs and societies of which Mr. Wendell had been a member or with which he had been affiliated were represented: The Aero Club, Amateur Comedy Club, A. S. P. C. A., Amateur Athletic Union, Boy Scouts of America, Boys' Club, Children's Aid Society, Five Points House of Industry, Harvard Club by 200 members, Half Orphan Asylum, House of Refuge, Holland Society, Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Lambs Club, New York Historical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, New York Athletic Club, Newsboys' Lodging House, The Players' by fifty members, the Public School Athletic League, the Parks and Playgrounds Association, the Quill Club, the St. Nicholas Society, St. Mark's Hospital, the Thursday Evening Club, the University and Yale clubs.

Interment was at Woodlawn.

HENRY V. STEERS DEAD.

Ex-Deputy Chief of Police Dies at Home in His 85th Year.

Henry V. Steers, Deputy Chief of the New York Police Department before his retirement in 1892, when he had been a member of the police force for thirty-five years, died yesterday at his home, 473 West 152d Street, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Steers was the last Deputy Chief to command the Detective Bureau, succeeding the late Thomas Byrnes when the latter became Chief of Police. Mr. Steers became blind in 1910.

He was born in Sing Sing, N. Y., now Ossining, the son of a one-time New York police captain. He joined the police force as a patrolman in 1857. He distinguished himself as a roundsman by saving seven persons from drowning. In 1874 he was made a Captain, and in 1885 became an Inspector.

SCHMITTBERGER'S FUNERAL

Police Honor Legion to Attend Services in the Cathedral Tomorrow.

Complete arrangements for the funeral of Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger of the New York Police Department, who died on Wednesday, had not been made yesterday, but it was announced that the funeral services would be held on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock in St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass will be sung. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Lieutenant John H. Ayers, President of the Honor Legion of the Police Department, of which Inspector Schmittberger was a charter member, said that four companies of the legion, each officered by a Captain, two Lieutenants, and two Sergeants, would attend the services, in charge of Inspector Cornelius Cahalane. The Police Band will lead the funeral cortège.

Wilson Noble.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Wilson Noble, member of Parliament for Hastings from 1886 to 1895, died suddenly yesterday in his home at Henley-on-Thames. He was born in 1854. His wife was Marian, daughter of W. P. W. Dana of Boston, Mass.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ISABELLE MILLER SCOTT, widow of Dr. John Graham Scott of Philadelphia, died from heart disease on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, 1,068 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, aged 68 years.

GUSTAV SCHWAB, 86 years old, in the cigar business in Brooklyn, died at Saranac Lake, N. Y., on Sunday.

Mrs ANNA MARIE WHITFORD, wife of Capt. Whitford, a warrant officer at the United States Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., died there on Tuesday, and the funeral will be held from 24 Rockaway Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow. She was 57 years old and was born in Brooklyn.

LEONARD ABRUZZO, for many years in the building business in Brooklyn, died at his home, 212 Jeffs Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He is survived by two daughters, Angeline, a teacher in Public School 54, and Mrs. Grace Duge, and three sons, Matthew P., a lawyer; Andrew, a real estate dealer, and William Abruzzo. He was 67 years old.

Mrs. RACHEL STORMS BARAGWANATH, 90 years old, widow of Henry H. Baragwanath, who was chief engineer of the New York Post Office, died yesterday in the Baptist Home, Brooklyn.

MAX TOKLAS, a retired export merchant of San Francisco and New York, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,164 East Seventh Street, Flatbush, aged 81 years. He was a member of Mount Sinai Lodge, Independent Order B'nai B'rith.

MAX ZUTTY, formerly a member of the tobacco firm of Mayer & Co., died at his home, 135 Hart Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in his forty-seventh year.

CHARLES THILL, 43 years old, an engraver, is dead at his home, 987 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease.

JOSEPH W. PLACE, retired carpenter and builder, died on Wednesday in the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men. He was 78 years old.

Mrs. ESTELLE TAYLOR, widow of Solomon Henry Taylor and a daughter of the late Frederick Thomas Haipin, a noted English artist, died yesterday at her home, 273 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mrs. Taylor was born in England and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty years. Her husband, who died in 1914, was a civil war veteran, and for fifty-five years was a leather merchant in "The Swamp" in Manhattan.

MICHAEL BUSSMAN, 76 years old, for many years in the mineral water business in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at his home, 160 Eldert Street, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE WHITTAKER, formerly President of Wiley University, Marshall, Tex., died at his home in Somerville, Mass., yesterday in his eighty-second year.

SAMUEL S. CORTISS, for nearly thirty years one of the passenger managers of the White Star Line and the International Mercantile Marine Company, retiring from active service in 1909, died yesterday at St. Louis, Mo., in his eighty-first year.

The Rev. JAMES LEE, Chaplain of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment during the Spanish war, died at his home at Revere, Mass., yesterday in his sixty-fifth year.

EMANUEL H. KERN, connected with insurance companies, died on Wednesday at his home, 254 West Ninety-eighth Street, in his eightieth year.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR BACOT, engineer, and General Manage of the Utica Water Company, died yesterday at his home in Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. ELLA D. TEN BROECK, wife of Charles W. Ten Broeck, died at her home in Orange, N. J., yesterday.

WILLIAM F. CAPATAIN, General Superintendent of the American Type Foundry Company of Jersey City, died on Wednesday at his home, 99 West Thirty-eighth Street, Bayonne, aged 67 years.

DUNCAN McEWING RUDING, who retired nine years ago as superintendent of the Tide Water Oil Company's plant at Bayonne, N. J., died at his home there yesterday, in his sixtieth year.

STEPHEN BRADY, Captain of the Metropolitan baseball nine, which won the world's championship thirty-eight years ago, died in Hartford, Conn., last night.

Mrs. EMILY ANDERSON, writer of short stories and widow of Colonel James Finlay Anderson, who was Adjutant General of volunteers during the civil war, died on Wednesday at her home in this city, in her seventieth year.

CYRUS W. DAVIS, Surveyor of the Portland (Me.) Customs District and former Secretary of State in Maine, died at his home at Portland yesterday from pneumonia.

EDWARD J. DOONER, 28 years old, son of John A. Dooner, who was once Superintendent of Buildings in this city, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,812 Voorhies Avenue, Brooklyn. Death was due to pneumonia, the result of a heavy cold contracted during the funeral services for his father, who died on last Friday.

JAMES J. ESTABROOK, a veteran of the Mexican war, died yesterday in his home, 531 West 160th Street, in his ninety-sixth year. He was appointed a member of the Metropolitan police force in 1855, and later was a contractor and builder for many years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

FRASER—GODFREY.—Mr. and Mrs. Lester Noble Godfrey of 206 Buckminster Road, Brookline, Mass., announce the engagement of their daughter, Bertha Louise, to Mr. Duncan Fraser of Ardsley-on-Hudson, who is now at Plattsburg. The date of the wedding has not been set.

Married.

LARSON—LECKIE.—On Friday evening, Oct. 26, at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Atonement, by the Rev. Dr. Knuble, Mary Ross Leckie and Lieutenant N. Henry Larson of the 15th Infantry, U. S. N. G.

LYNCH—CROHAN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 30, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Gertrude S. Crohan to Humphrey J. Lynch.

ROSETT—SARASOHN.—Nov. 1, in the synagogue, Central Park West and 70th St., by the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes and Rev. Dr. de Sola Pool, Frieda E. Sarasohn to Louis A. Rosett.

Died.

ALLEN.—At Lucerne, Switzerland, on Oct. 11, of pneumonia, Rose Allen, third daughter of the late Horatio and Mary Moncrief Allen.

BANFIELD.—On Nov. 1, Anne Rosborough, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Ellen Bannister, 420 Mott Av., Bronx. Funeral private.

BOWIE.—Oct. 29, at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, Sergeant Major Henry Bowie, son of Alexander and Martha Bowie of Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 20 years. Services Stephen Merritt Chapel, 223 8th Av., near 21st St., Friday, 12:30.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 31, George Thomas Brown, late of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Funeral at 3:30 P. M., today, from 310 Simpson Place, Peekskill, N.

November Investment Suggestions

Our current general circular contains a carefully selected and well diversified list of high-grade bonds available at attractive prices.

This circular and our comparison of January and current bond prices will be of interest to you if you are contemplating an investment.

Send for November circular and Price Comparison AG-142.

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With Explanatory Analysis

We have ready for immediate distribution an explanatory analysis of the New 1917 Income Tax Law just enacted by Congress and signed by the President. This analysis contains tables and charts which show graphically the method of operation of the Income Tax Law. We shall be glad to send a copy of this analysis to investors upon request.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Slump Gains in Momentum—Steel Drops 7 Points in General Rout.

It will be known soon by the Governors of the Stock Exchange exactly to what extent short selling in the interests of bear pools has been responsible for the market slump, for the authorities took action yesterday afternoon to bring information as to the borrowers of stock before the Committee on Business Conduct each day. This step is, of course, a preliminary to the adoption of stringent measures for the restriction of injurious short selling. It is not likely that any effort will be made to end all short selling, at least for the moment, but the Governors are going to know how much basis of truth there is in the reports of organized raids on security values.

The Governors' action had been practically agreed upon before the opening of the market and was not, therefore, an outgrowth of the more severe slump which took place yesterday. The most significant feature in the break was the increase in the volume of transactions. These reached a total of 1,394,000 shares, making the largest day's business seen in more than five months. The amount of liquidation bears an important relation to the consideration of restrictive measures. If it is found that the decline has been due almost entirely to actual, bona fide liquidation, the consensus among bankers and brokers is that the market should be allowed to pursue its natural course. Any attempt to impose unnatural obstacles to the decline might easily bring about an unrecognized market in which the sellers' necessities would receive no mercy. The decline has been watched very closely by men who will be prompt to take action to control it at the earliest moment that conditions seem to warrant interference with what most people think has so far been a natural manifestation of the reaction upon the public's mind of an accumulation of highly unfavorable factors bearing upon future security values.

The present situation is hardly comparable to that which existed in the Fall of 1907, or in the few days preceding the closing of the Stock Exchange on account of the European war. The downward movement in stocks and bonds has now been under way for almost a full year. In that time prices have steadily receded, with few intervening rallies, but on the whole so gradually that the necessary readjustments have been made without disturbing either banks or brokerage houses. Today the amount of bank loans secured by Stock Exchange collateral is extraordinarily small. As a matter of fact, the big banks which figure in the call money market would be better pleased were a larger proportion of their loans made on Stock Exchange securities and subject to call. It is, of course, an obvious fact that a bear market needs much less financing than a bull movement, and the slight extent to which brokers have been borrowers substantiates to some extent the belief that liquidation has supplied the bulk of recent transactions.

Yesterday's market was decidedly weak throughout the entire session and scored its worst decline at the close. Steel broke to 93¼ just before 3 o'clock on offerings that temporarily swamped the buyers. It closed off 6¾ points on dealings totaling almost half a million shares for this one issue. Marine preferred held up until late in the afternoon, when it, too, gave way, closing off 3¾. The list was unusually broad and the declines reached into all classes, the railroads proving no exception to the downward trend. Norfolk & Western lost 3¼, Northern Pacific 3¼, New York Central 2¾ and Reading 3¼. More striking losses were 4 points in Wilson & Co., 5 in United Fruit, 5¾ in Texas Co., 5¼ in Crucible, 6 in Continental Can, 6¼ in Chesapeake & Ohio, 5¾ in American Smelting, 5 in American Locomotive and 6¼ in Ajax Rubber. The market was pretty thoroughly demoralized and the wide break forced the closing out of a large number of accounts whose margins had been exhausted.

New Head of Shawmut Bank.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Alfred L. Aiken of Worcester, Governor of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, today was elected President of the National Shawmut Bank to succeed Colonel William A. Gaston. He will not begin his new duties until January, at which time Colonel Gaston, it was stated, will become Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Treasury Balance High.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The balance in the Treasury's general fund passed the billion dollar mark today for the first time since receipts from the first Liberty Loan were received at the beginning of the fiscal year. The balance today was $1,030,817,406.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4	Last	4
Low	4	Renewals	4

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	5¼	Sixty days	5¼@5¾
Ninety days	5¼@5¾	Ninety days	5%
Four months	5¼@5¾	Four months	5%
Five months	5¼@5¾	Five months	5%
Six months	5¼@5¾	Six months	5%

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	3¼@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	3½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	4@4½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5¼
4 to 6 months	5¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	$4.75.0	$4.75.0	..
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	.02¾
Cables	5.74¾	5.74¾	5.74¾	.02¾
Rubles—				
Demand	13.50	13.50	13.50	.30
Cables	13.75	13.75	13.75	.95

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates	Yesterday's Close—Demand	Cables.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	4.76¼	4.74¾	4.74¾
China—			
Hongkong	73.75	74.00	
Peking	110.00	110.25	
Shanghai	103.00	103.25	
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45	
40.19 Holland	40.50	40.75	
23.44 India—			
Bombay	35.00	35.50	
Calcutta	35.00	35.50	
5.1826 Italy	4.62	4.61	
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	52.00	53.00	
Yokohama	52.00	52.50	
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.25	50.50	
51.80 Russia	13.50	13.75	
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Stockholm	42.50	42.75	
Copenhagen	38.00	38.25	
Christiania	35.75	36.00	
19.295 Spain	22.50	22.60	
South America—			
32.42 Rio	25.25	25.75	
42.44 Buenos Aires	45.62	46.13	
5.1826 Switzerland	4.52	4.50	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers—		—Commercial—	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.74¾	$4.69¼	$4.76¼	$4.69½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $958,776,702; balance, $78,056,275; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,026,746; Federal Reserve credit balance, $59,763,771.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@25c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $4.3750 discount.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 45¾d, off ¾d; in New York, 89¾c, off ¾c; Mexican dollars, 65½.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£305,000
Circulation increased	761,000
Bullion increased	456,623
Other securities increased	2,415,000
Public deposits increased	2,776,000
Other deposits decreased	377,000
Notes reserve decreased	300,000
Government securities increased	76,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.30 per cent.; last week it was 18.70 per cent. Bank rate 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,394,099	1,655,214	1,024,163
Year to date	158,492,812	171,505,893	145,405,858

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
8	10	200	Advance Rumely	9	9	9	9	..
21	24	300	Advance Rumely pf	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	+¼
50	52	200	Ajax Rubber	54	54	51¾	51¾	-6½
3	3½	300	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3¾	3¾	..
3¾	3¾	100	Alaska Juneau	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	-⅛
17½	18	2,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	19¾	19¾	17¾	17¾	..
70½	71¾	2,100	Am. Beet Sugar	71	71½	70¾	71	-2½
35¾	36½	6,400	Am. Can	39	39	35¾	36¼	-2⅝
60	61	2,300	Am. Car & Fdry	63	63	60	60	-3½
27	30	600	Am. Cotton Oil	28	28	27	27	-2
12	12¼	2,500	Am. H. & Leather	13¾	13¾	12	12	-1⅝
56¾	57	3,300	Am. H. & Leath. pf	61½	61½	56	56	-4½
13	13½	200	Am. Ice	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	-2½
52	54	400	Am. International	54½	54½	54	54	-3
21	21¼	2,000	Am. Linseed	21½	22	21¼	21¼	-1½
56¼	58	700	Am. Linseed pf	56¾	56¾	56	56¾	-2½
50	51	3,100	Am. Locomotive	55	55	50	50	-5
95	97	600	Am. Locomotive pf	97¾	97¾	97	97	-3
12	12¼	1,000	Am. Malting	12	12	11½	11½	-¾
58½	59	1,000	Am. Malting 1st pf	60	60	59	59	-2½
75	75¼	17,300	Am. Smelt. & Ref	80¼	80¼	75	75¼	-5¾
100¼	100¾	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	100¾	100¾	100½	100¾	-2¾
102	115	300	Am. Snuff	105½	105½	105½	105½	-2½
54½	56	900	Am. Steel F'dries	55	55	55	55	-1½
95	96	2,300	Am. Sugar Ref	100	100	97	97	-4¼
52¾	53	3,600	Am. Sumatra Tob	54	54	51¾	52¾	-1
112	112¾	3,500	Am. Tel. & Tel	113	113	112	112¼	-¾
176	178	800	Am. Tobacco	182	182	175¼	178	-2
40¼	41	1,700	Am. Woolen	41⅞	41⅞	40¼	40¼	-1¾
20	21	200	Am. Writing P. pf	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+1¼
12¼	13¼	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13¼	13¼	12¾	12¾	-1
38	43	100	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	40	40	40	40	-5
55¼	56	27,700	Anaconda Copper	59¾	59¾	55	55¾	-4¼
87	88	4,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	90¼	90¼	87½	87½	-2¾
88	89	400	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	89	89	88	88	-1½
98	108	900	Atlantic Coast Line	99¾	99¾	98½	98½	-1¾
93½	94½	9,700	Balt., Gulf & West	98	98	94	94	-1
50¼	50¾	400	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	59¾	59¾	50¼	50¼	-½
52¾	53	15,200	Baldwin Loco	54½	55	51¾	52¾	-3½
50	51	5,300	Baltimore & Ohio	53¾	53¾	50	50	-4¾
60	61	854	Baltimore & O. pf	60¾	61	60	60	-1
..	..	10	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	..
90	91	600	Barrett Co	92	92	90	90	-10
1	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛
75¾	78	1,600	Bethlehem Steel	77½	77½	76	76	-2
75¾	75½	74,900	Beth. Steel cl. B t c	79¾	79¾	74¼	75¼	-1¾
95¾	95¾	4,100	Beth. S. pf.sub.r.f.p	97	97	95¾	95¾	-1½
48	48¼	2,500	Brklyn Rapid Tran	49¾	49¾	47¾	47¾	-1½
84	95	100	Brown Shoe pf	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	-6¾
7	7½	500	Bruns. Ter. Ry S	7	7	7	7	..
100	106	1,045	Burns Brothers x d	100	100	100½	102¾	+¾
18	18½	1,400	Butte & Superior	19	19	18	18	-1
37	37¾	1,300	California Packing	37¾	37¾	36¼	36¾	-1¼
11	12	1,200	California Petrol	12½	12½	11¾	11¾	-½
..	33	100	California Pet. pf	33	33	33	33	-2½
133	133½	20,600	Calumet & Arizona	65	65	65	65	-1¼
60	65¾	11,100	Canadian Pacific	134	134¾	132¼	133¼	-1
51¼	51½	2,700	Central Leather Co	67¼	68¾	64¾	64¾	-2¾
63¾	64	1,400	Cerro de Pasco	31½	31¾	31	31½	-2⅝
43	44	5,800	Chandler Motor	62¾	65	62¼	64½	-2½
5	7	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅝	48¼	42	45	-6¼
20¼	21	400	Chi. Great Western	7	7	7	7	-⅛
43¾	44	11,960	Chi., Mil. & St. P	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	-2¾
86	86	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	45	45¾	45	45¾	-2¾
95	97	1,210	Chi. & Northwest'n	87½	87¾	86	86	-2¾
17¾	18	8,425	Chi., R. I. & P. t. c	97¾	97¾	96	96	-2¼
50¾	51¼	1,100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c	18¾	18¾	17½	18	-1
42	43	1,000	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c	52¾	52¾	51	51	-2
14½	14¾	5,400	Chino Copper	46	46	42	42	-1¼
38¾	39	3,700	Chino Copper	15¼	15¼	14¾	14¾	-⅝
45	54	200	Cluett, Peabody	41	41	38½	38¾	-2
95	99½	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	51	53	50	53	-5
32¾	33	2,725	Col. Fuel & Iron	97	97	97	97	-4¾
20½	21	300	Col. & Southern	35	35	33	33	-2¼
31½	32	4,000	Columbia Gas & El	21	21	21	21	-1
97	98	1,600	Consolidated Gas	31¼	31¾	30¾	31¾	+1¼
12	12	100	Con. Int. Cal. Min	86¾	87	85½	85½	-2
86	86	200	Continental Can	11½	11½	11½	11¾	-½
26¾	26¾	14,200	Corn Products Ref	83	83	83	83	-6
90	90	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	27	27¼	26	26¼	-1¼
59	59¾	28,700	Crucible Steel	90	90	86¾	86¾	-3¼
28	28	4,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	59	59	58	58	-5¼
80	80	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	28	28	28	28½	-1½
96¼	97¼	1,300	Del. & Hudson	80	80	79	79	-1½
98¾	191¾	100	Del., Lack. & West	96¼	97½	93¾	96¾	-2
13	14	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	191¾	191¾	191¾	191¾	-¾
108	108	25	Detroit Edison Co	13¼	13¼	13	13	-½
35	35¼	18,500	Distillers' Secur	107¼	107½	107½	107½	..
..	7½	100	Dome Mines	36¼	37¾	34¼	35½	-1¾
15¾	15¾	10,000	Erie	7½	7½	7½	7½	-⅛
23	23¼	900	Erie 1st pf	15¾	16	15½	15½	-1
17¾	18½	1,300	Erie 2d pf	24	24½	23	23	-1¾
20	30	100	Fisher Body	17½	17¾	17¾	17¾	-⅝
29	30	1,000	Gaston, W. & W. d	25	25	25	25	-5
170	200	100	General Chemical	32	32	29¼	29¼	-2¼
126½	127½	3,800	General Electric	181	181	181	181	-0
85¾	86	20,000	General Motors	127	128	125¾	127	-1
73½	75	400	General Motors pf	83¼	83¾	82	85¾	+1⅝
37	38	500	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	74¾	74¾	74	74	..
99¼	103	500	Goodrich pf	37½	37¾	37	37¾	-1¼
68	70	500	Granby Consol	90¾	99¾	99¼	99¼	-⅝
94	95	3,100	Great Northern pf	70	70	68¾	68¾	-1¾
22½	23½	5,100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	97¼	97¼	94	94	-3½
37½	38½	300	Greene-Cananea	26	26	25¾	25¾	-3¼
76	85	900	Gulf States Steel	37¾	37¾	37½	37½	-2½
12	..	100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor	90	90	81	81	-2½
30	10½	900	Haskell & Barker	12	12	12	12	-1
97½	98½	800	Illinois Central	31	31	30	30	-1
41	42	18,500	Inspiration Copper	98¾	98¾	97½	97¼	-⅝
..	6¾	800	Interboro Consol	42½	42½	40¾	40¾	-2
46½	47¼	1,000	Interboro Con. pf	7½	7½	7	7	-⅛
102	103	800	Int. Harvester, N.J.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47½	+1
55	90	600	Int. Harvester Corp	102	102	101¾	102	..
25½	25½	19,750	Int. Mer. Marine	56	56	55	55	-2
97½	97¾	114,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	27½	28¼	25¾	25½	-2¼
24½	25¼	11,500	Int. Nickel	102¾	103¼	99¾	99¾	-3¼
20½	21½	1,200	Int. Paper	26	26	24¾	24¾	-1¼
38	40	100	Jewel Tea	20¾	21¼	20¾	21½	..
14	14¼	4,300	Kansas City South	37	37	37	37	-1½
13	14	400	Kan. City South. pf	15	15	14	14	-1
41¼	42	300	Kelly Spring Tire	48¾	48¾	47¼	47¼	-2¼
31	31¼	12,900	Kennecott Copper	43½	43½	42	42	-1¼
74	74¼	4,200	Lackawanna Steel	32¾	32¾	31	31	-1¾
9½	10	100	Lake Erie & West	75½	75½	74	74	-2½
14½	15	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	10	10	10	10	..
84½	85	3,900	Lehigh Valley	15	15	15	15	..
101¾	102¾	100	Liggett & Myers pf	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	-1
15¾	15¾	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	101½	101½	101½	101½	-½
115½	117	1,400	Louis. & Nash	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	-1¼
73½	77	200	Mackay Cos	115½	116¾	115¼	115¾	-1¼
95	100¾	300	Manhattan Elev	74½	74½	74	74	..
27	29	1,500	Maxwell Motors	100	100	100	100	-1½
57	59	700	Max. Motors 1st pf	29	29	27	28	-1
17¼	18½	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	14¼	61¼	57½	57½	-4¼
78¾	79	14,000	Mexican Petroleum	18	18	17¼	17¼	-1⅛
95	96	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	81¾	81¾	77½	78	-1½
27	27¼	2,400	Miami Copper x d	90	90	90	90	..
41¾	42	9,000	Midvale Steel	28	28	27	27	-1¼
84	85	600	M., St. P. & S. M.	43¾	43¾	41¾	42	-2¾
84	85	50	Do. odd lot	85¾	85¾	84	84	-4
8	9	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8	8¼	8	8	-1¼
23	23½	9,900	Mo. Pacific tr ctfs	23¼	23¼	23	23	-⅝
45	45¾	500	Mo. Pac. pf. tr ctfs	44	44	43	43½	-1½
63	64	200	Montana Power	69	72¾	69	72¾	+3¾
101	107	100	Montana Power pf	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	-1¾
..	85	5	Morris & Essex	75	75	75	75	..
27	28½	200	Nat. Acme	28	28	27½	27½	-2
21	22	3,700	Nat. Cond. & Cable	22	22	22	21	-1¼
35	38	3,000	Nat. Enam. & St	36¾	36¾	35	35	-2
43	43¼	100	Nat. Lead	44	44	44	44	-½
101	103¼	150	Nat. Lead pf	101	101	101	101	-1
16¾	16½	1,700	Nevada Con. Cop	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	-1
96	98	600	N. Y. Air Brake	105¾	105¾	98	98	-13
68¼	68¾	9,700	N. Y. Central	70¾	70¾	68	68½	-3¾
24¾	25	9,000	N. Y., N. H. & H	25¾	26	23¾	24¾	-1¾
19	20	900	N. Y., Ont. & West	19½	19¼	19	19	-1¼
80¼	80¼	2,400	Norfolk & Western	104¼	104¾	101	101¼	-3½
79	79	5,200	Northern Pacific	91¾	92	80¼	80¼	-3½
28	28	400	Nova Scotia S. & C.	79	79	79	76½	-1½
80	80	11,000	Ohio Cities Gas	38	38	36	34½	-1½
..	..	100	Ontario Mining	..	..	..	4½	..
81	90	100	Owens Bottle Mach	82	82	82	82	..
23½	23¾	200	Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½	-½
90	100	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	89½	89½	89½	89½	-1½
48¼	48¾	1,000	Penn. R. R. x d	48	48¼	47¾	47¾	-1½
42¾	43	1,100	People's Gas, Chi	42¾	43	42½	42½	+⅛
14	14¼	1,100	Pere Marquette	15½	15½	14¼	14¼	-1⅜
39½	40	100	Pere Marquette pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	-2
29	30	800	Philadelphia Co	29½	29¾	29	29	-1
31½	32	400	Pierce-Arrow	33½	33½	31½	31½	-1½
85	100	100	Pitts. Coal	60	60	60	60	-1½
41	42	1,500	Pitts. Coal pf	43¾	43¾	42	42	-1½
78	80	1,200	Pitts. & West Va	80	80	78	78	-1
22¼	23¼	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	23¼	23¼	22¼	22½	-1½
54	56	300	Pressed Steel Car	56¼	56¾	54	56	-½
51	53	300	Public Service N. J.	53	53¼	53	53	-1
110	111	100	Pullman Co	111	111	110	110	-2
129	130¾	100	Railway Steel Sp	129	130¾	129	130¾	+¾
38	38	2,700	Ray Con. Copper	38	38	37¾	37½	-1½
21¾	22	23,600	Reading	21¾	21¾	21	21	-1
70¾	70¾	200	Reading 2d pf	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾	-3½
36	36	13,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	36	36¼	35¼	35½	-2
73¼	73¼	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	73¼	73¼	70¾	70¾	-3¾
97	97	1,900	Royal Dutch t. r	97	97	95¾	97	-1¾
65½	65¾	200	St. Louis-San Fran	65½	65¾	64½	64½	-1
15½	15½	600	St. L.-San F. pf	15½	15½	15	15	-1
26¼	26¼	200	St. L. Southwest	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	-1
25	26	100	St. L. Southwest pf	25	26	25	25	-2½
36	36	100	Saxon Motor	36	36	36	36	-3
6¾	6¾	700	Seaboard Air Line	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	-⅛
10	10	100	Seab. Air Line pf	10	10	10	10	..
19¼	19¼	1,600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	19¼	19¼	18¼	18½	-⅝
142½	142½	100	Shattuck-Arizona	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	-3½
19¾	19¾	2,300	Sinclair Oil	30	30¾	29¾	30¾	..
30	30¾	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	37½	37½	37½	37½	-½
37½	37½	8,500	Southern Pacific	84½	84½	82	82¼	-1¾
84½	84½	200	So. Porto Rico Sug	150	150	148	148	-1½
150	150	6,200	Southern Ry	26¾	26	24¾	24¾	-1⅝
26	26	1,600	Southern Ry. pf	57¾	57¼	55½	55½	-1¾
57¾	57¼	100	Standard Milling	85¾	85¾	85¼	85¼	+¼
85¾	85¾	1,800	Studebaker Cor	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	-3
38¾	38¾	100	Stutz Motor	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	+¼
37½	37½	400	Superior Steel	33	33	32	32	-1
33	33	2,700	Tenn. C. & C	12¼	12¾	11¾	11¾	-⅝
12¼	12¾	5,400	Texas Co	133	138½	133¼	133¼	-5¾
135	136	1,400	Texas & Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	-⅝
12¾	13	200	Third Avenue	18	18	17¾	17¾	-1¼
17½	18	4,400	Tobacco Prod. x d	46¼	47¼	46	47	-1½
46¼	47¼	15,100	Union Pacific	116¾	116¾	114¼	116	-1¼
116	116¼	300	Union Pacific pf	74¼	74¾	74	74	-½
73½	74	300	United Alloy Steel	40	40	39	39	-1½
39	39¾	2,100	United Cigar Stores	87¾	87¾	86	86	-2
85	86	200	United Drug	63	63	63	63	-3
61	64	100	United Dyewood	61	61	61	65	-1
111	112	1,100	United Fruit	115	115	112	112	-5
17	23	200	United Paper Board	18	18	18	18	-2¼
..	..	300	United Prys. Invest	6¾	6¾	6¾	17¾	-⅝
..	..	300	U. S. C. I. P. & F	12¾	12¾	12	12	-½
..	..	9,300	U. S. Indus. Alco	113¼	113¼	111¼	111¼	-2
..	..	200	U. S. Industrial pf	96	96	82	82	-6½
..	..	2,700	U. S. Rubber	85¼	85¼	83	83½	-3¾
..	..	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	95¾	95¾	95	95	-1¾
..	..	1,600	U. S. Sm., R. & M	48¾	48¾	44¾	44¾	-1¼

Continued at Bottom of Adjoining Column.

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THE COTTON MARKET

Trading Almost Entirely Professional, with Decline Except in November.

Trading on the cotton market yesterday was once more almost entirely of professional cast. The market was both narrow and weak, influenced apparently by the unfavorable state of affairs on the stock market and by the continued discouraging news from Italy. There was a noticable tendency among traders to play safe by transferring their attention from December, normally the market leader at this time, to January and even later contracts, with the result that toward the close dealing in these months was much more active than in December. The close was steady, but 9 to 25 net points off except November, which was 13 points higher.

There were a lot of overnight selling orders around the ring at the start, but after opening at a decline of 9 to 21 points, the market steadied on the relatively firm showing of Liverpool, buying by brokers with Liverpool and trade connections, and covering. Active months worked about 5 to 10 points net higher, but soon weakened under continued liquidation. Bullish Southern spot advices and the larger exports for the day caused a slight rally during the early afternoon, but the bulges seemed to meet increased offerings from one source or another, and the decline finally extended some 20 to 32 points under Wednesday's closing figures. Last prices were a few points up from the lowest on covering.

A private cable received from Liverpool attributed the strength there to covering by spinners against sales of yarns and said the most important immediate influence was the scarcity of ocean tonnage. This emphasized the talk of an unfavorable outlook for the export movement but otherwise there was little discussion of supplies or ultimate distribution. If anything, the day's news tended to strengthen the smaller estimates of the crop. A report issued by a local authority placed the condition at 58.6 against 64.5 last month and 57.3, and the proportion picked at 73 against 84 last year and 72 two years ago. Two years ago 51.6 per cent. of the crop had been ginned prior to Oct. 18. The amount ginned to date this year was recalled around the ring at 5,571,624 bales. Later in the afternoon it was reported that partial returns to a Chicago authority pointed to a yield of 10,640,000 bales, excluding linters. The weather was cold in the South but continued clear. Exports for the day were 49,683 bales including 37,000 bales reported from New York. Southern spot markets as officially reported were generally unchanged to 35 points lower with a small volume of business.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
Nov.	....	....	....	27.68	27.53
Dec.	27.20	27.35	27.05	27.06@27.12	27.22
Jan.	26.74	26.74	26.39	26.45@26.48	26.69
Feb.	....	....	....	26.25	26.50
March	26.25	26.42	26.06	26.17@26.20	26.37
April	....	....	....	26.10	26.27
May	26.02	26.21	25.97	26.07@26.10	26.24
June	....	....	....	25.90	26.10
July	26.05	26.05	25.81	25.90@25.93	26.09
Aug.	25.70	25.70	25.70	25.70@25.72	25.79
Sept.	....	....	....	25.00	....

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 10 points lower at 28.75c; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 27.15c; New Orleans, holiday; Savannah, 27¾c.; Augusta, 27.38c.; Memphis, 28.50c; Houston, 26.70c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	26,469	34,419	36,624
Exports	49,638	15,994	24,192
Season's exports	1,341,954	1,221,008	1,786,822
Port stocks	931,681	857,506	1,300,190
Interior receipts	84,817	41,331	49,478
Int. shipments	27,121	29,117	47,443
N. Y. arrivals	1,459	2,412	2,029
N. Y. stocks	90,067	90,965	108,376

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton was 10 points higher on middling, at 21.62d, and unchanged for good middling at 21.50d. Sales, 4,000 bales; American, 3,000 bales. Imports, 21,000 bales; American, 11,000 bales. Futures closed quiet, 2 to 5 lower on new and 10 lower on old.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	17	19	Iron Cap	14½	14¾
B S Gas	⅞	1	Iron Blos	¾	1
Bing Min	9¾	10	Jerome V.	1	1¼
Begole	50	75	La Rose	40	50
Bohemia	85	96	Majestic	35	37
Bost Ely	60	75	Mex Met	28	30
Bost & Mt	51	53	Mojave T.	31	35
Butte & L	12	14	New Balt	1	1¼
Butte & D	30	45	Nev Doug	1¾	1¾
Bost & Ar	1½	2	N Y Bing	..	50
Calaveras	2¼	3½	Nixon	..	80
Crown Res	20	30	N Cornelia	14¾	15½
Con Ariz	1¼	1⅝	N Z & L	25	30
Cortez	10	20	Ohio Cop	85	100
Champ C	5	6	Oneco	40	50
Chief Cons	2⅞	2¾	Onondaga	10	20
Cal Corb	..	1	Pion Con	1½	1⅝
E & B	1¾	2¼	Ray Herc	8¼	8¾
Earl Eagle	15	17	Rilis	3	4
Fortuna	6	7	*S W M	90	1¼
Gold Lake	2	4	†S W M	..	1
Gila C S	17	17¼	Truro	75	100
Houghton	70	90	U V Ext	32	34
Homa Oil	90	100	Victoria M.	2	2¼
Humboldt	60	75	Yukon G'd	1⅝	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	65.50	....	65.00	....
Lead	6.00	....	5.87½	....
Spelter	7.87½	8.12½	7.87½	8.12½
Antimony	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Quicksilver	$100.00	....	$100.00	....
Aluminium	*38.00	38.00	*36.00	37.00
Iron, No. 2X Phy	....	33.50	....	33.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 23½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Wednesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	257	15	0	256	5	0
Tin, futures	257	15	0	256	5	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	12	6

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$13,647,946	$60,556,720
Ord. inter. revenue	50,818,414	186,402,368
Income tax receipts	5,967,994	23,741,852
Miscellaneous	20,226,866	50,600,270
Total receipts	$90,181,122	$323,309,709
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	371,804,227	973,485,967
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	558,467,334	1,106,702,273
Expenditures	462,045,859	1,296,795,696

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per riod.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
American Radiator	3	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 21
Do pf	1¾	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 7
Continental Paper B.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 8
Do pf	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 8

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Steubenville, East Liverpool and Beaver Valley Traction Company of East Liverpool, Ohio, has been incorporated at Columbus, Ohio, with a capital stock of $4,500,000.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada is paying off the $4,000,000 5 per cent. two-year gold notes, due yesterday, and which were issued Nov. 1, 1915, through Blair & Co.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York is prepared to exchange at its trust department for definitive notes the outstanding two-year 5 per cent. gold notes of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, due Sept. 15, 1919.

The Illinois Public Utilities Commission has authorized the Illinois Central Road to issue $2,350,000 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds, due in 1955, to take up indebtedness incurred for improvements and additions north of the Ohio River. The commission also authorized $5,206,100 Illinois Central-Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5 per cent. refunding bonds for improvements south of Ohio River.

The Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn and New York has been formally admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve system.

Liggett & Drexel, the Stock Exchange firm, announced yesterday that it had bought $600,000 two-year 6 per cent. convertible gold notes of the Connecticut Brass and Manufacturing Corporation.

The sixth annual convention of the Investment Bankers' Association will be held at Baltimore on Nov. 12.

The Guaranty Trust Company is exchanging definitive notes for the temporary certificates for the two-year 5 per cent. gold notes of the Seaboard Air Line, due Sept. 15, 1919.

The Bankers Trust Company is inviting offerings of first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of the Wickwire Steel Company to exhaust the sum of $50,000, now held in the sinking fund. The time limit is Nov. 23.

ASKS GAS REHEARING.

Brooklyn Union Company Objects to 600 B. T. U. Standard.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company has followed the lead of the Consolidated Gas Company, in asking the Public Service Commission for a rehearing on the order of the commission giving the gas companies permission to adopt the British thermal unit standard instead of the present candle power standard. The company objects to the provision that 6,000 units should be considered quivalent to the present twenty-two candle power.

Commenting on the need of the Government for toluol for explosives, the company says that to furnish gas based on 600 units would mean a reduction in the price of 6 cents a thousand cubic feet, and that this would mean a loss to the company of about $800,000 a year.

"This $800,000," the company says, "the commission orders distributed in rebates to consumers who, as we shall prove, will have lost nothing by the change in standards, and in Brooklyn where the average consumer buys 2,500 cubic feet per month, the average rebate will be less than 15 cents. It is submitted that the nation should not be taxed to make a rebate to Brooklyn."

Because the company wants to heed the call of the Government for toluol, a rehearing is asked and a speedy decision is urged.

EARNINGS

Railroads.

BALTIMORE & OHIO for September—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Op. revenue	$12,681,071	$11,431,809	$1,249,262
Tot. op. exp.	9,240,567	7,794,295	1,446,272
Net op. rev.	3,440,504	3,637,514	*197,010
Nine months:			
Op. revenue	98,841,568	89,155,283	9,486,285
Tot. op. exp.	74,604,776	64,489,627	10,115,149
Net op. rev.	24,036,792	24,665,656	*628,864

CAROLINA, CLINCHFIELD & OHIO RY. for September—

Gross	354,431	262,186	92,245
Net	139,004	106,606	35,398
Total income	185,210	135,154	50,056
Sur. aft. chgs. and tax	65,858	21,367	44,491
9 mos. gross	3,171,387	2,293,147	878,239
Net	1,361,295	1,026,920	334,375
Total income	1,169,409	1,329,086	440,323
Sur. aft. chgs. and tax	682,078	325,294	356,783

*Decrease.

ERIE RAILROAD for September—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross revenue	6,850,437	6,395,011	455,476
Op. exp. & tax.	6,018,168	4,837,563	1,180,604
Oper. income	832,819	1,557,447	*725,127
Nine months to Sept. 30:			
Gross revenue	53,778,118	50,512,502	3,265,616
Op. exp. & tax.	50,683,854	41,540,663	9,143,191
Oper. income	3,094,263	13,971,839	*5,877,575

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Miles operated	4,766	4,765	*1
Sept. gross	7,525,563	6,461,004	1,064,559
Net aft. taxes	1,702,628	1,614455	88,173
9 mos. gross	64,282,607	58,658,586	10,674,021
Net aft. taxes	14,219,661	11,355,582	2,864,079

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—

Mileage	1,236	1,231	5
Sept. gross	1,342,238	1,146,541	195,697
Net aft. taxes	265,400	294,254	*28,853
9 mos. gross	10,977,623	9,815,324	1,142,298
Net aft. taxes	2,235,284	2,225,760	*20,475

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for September—

Gross revenue	339,361	284,126	55,234
Op. exp. & tax.	302,640	238,902	63,737
Oper. income	36,721	45,124	*8,412
Nine months to Sept. 30:			
Gross revenue	3,183,107	3,075,291	67,816
Op. exp. & tax.	2,570,723	2,330,896	240,227
Oper. income	462,384	744,894	*152,510

*Decrease.

PHILADELPHIA & READING for September—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Receipts	5,607,963	5,259,332	348,630
Expenses	4,598,481	3,166,981	1,431,550
Profit in oper.	1,009,481	2,092,401	*1,082,920
Rent, int., tax., &c., (est.)	872,500	799,500	73,000
Surplus	136,981	1,292,901	*1,155,920
From Jan. 1, 1917:			
Receipts	50,283,008	45,071,683	5,211,325
Expenses	37,788,224	27,944,920	9,843,303
Profit	12,494,785	17,126,763	*4,631,978
Charges, (est.)	7,612,500	7,276,480	336,020
Surplus	4,882,285	9,850,302	*4,968,018

READING COMPANY for September—

Receipts	589,408	580,969	8,539
Expenses	7,009	6,983	56
Profit	582,339	573,885	8,453
Int. & taxes, (estimated)	498,000	456,809	36,190
Surplus	80,339	117,075	*27,736
From Jan. 1, 1917:			
Receipts	8,742,400	8,523,482	218,917
Expenses	94,270	72,533	21,736
Profit	8,648,129	8,450,949	197,180
Charges	4,497,000	4,082,100	354,899
Surplus	4,211,129	4,368,849	*157,719

PHILADELPHIA & READING COAL AND IRON for September—

Receipts	4,403,473	3,701,311	702,162
Expenses	3,766,435	3,514,327	252,108
Profit in oper.	637,038	186,984	450,054
Int. & taxes, (estimated)	200,000	9,000	191,000
Surplus	437,038	177,984	259,054
From Jan. 1, 1917:			
Receipts	35,937,412	28,896,094	7,041,318
Expenses	31,152,586	27,577,807	3,574,729
Profit	4,784,873	1,318,286	3,466,589
Charges	325,000	78,174	446,826
Surplus	4,259,873	1,240,112	3,019,763

VIRGINIA RAILWAY for September—

Gross income	868,851	789,922	78,928
Exp. & taxes	531,932	389,671	142,194
Corp. income	336,985	400,251	*63,265
Nine months ending Nov. 30:			
Gross income	8,194,962	6,456,026	1,742,935
Exp. & taxes	4,518,613	3,330,277	1,188,335
Corp. income	3,680,348	3,095,748	584,600

*Decrease.

Public Utilities.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. subsidiaries—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Sept. gross	942,377	874,726	67,651
Net after tax	435,516	423,179	12,337
12 mos. gross	11,065,879	10,056,780	1,008,583
Net after tax	4,766,945	4,645,234	121,711

ELECTRIC BOND & SHARE CO. subsidiaries—

Carolina Power & Light Co:

Sept. gross	73,903	66,027	7,276
Net after tax	28,590	21,056	7,534
Total income	62,758	36,056	26,702
Sur. aft. chgs.	49,508	21,839	27,994
12 mos. gross	886,871	761,335	125,536
Net after tax	324,079	287,766	36,313
Total income	452,897	364,316	88,581
Sur. aft. chgs.	331,552	194,429	86,903

Asheville Power & Light Co.:

Sept. gross	43,873	41,588	2,285
Net after tax	20,664	16,771	3,893
Sur. aft. chgs.	18,251	12,753	5,498
12 mos. gross	494,588	448,583	46,005
Net after tax	214,505	189,751	24,744
Sur. aft. chgs.	160,118	139,320	20,798

Yadkin River Power Co.:

Sept. gross	37,277	41,629	*4,352
Net after tax	20,980	33,067	*6,087
Sur. aft. chgs.	18,345	17,441	907
12 mos. gross	477,572	402,500	74,052
Net after tax	340,452	289,349	60,203
Sur. aft. chgs.	180,838	102,427	78,411

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION CO. for 12 months ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Earn. stocks of sub. cos	4,577,348	5,134,616	4,239,114
Miscel. earn	820,603	573,076	745,940
Gross earnings	5,397,951	5,757,692	4,985,054
Expenses	349,172	199,759	159,620
Net earnings	5,023,779	5,569,933	4,825,434
Cash div. pref. stock	854,172	854,172	854,172
Balance	4,174,607	4,705,761	3,974,262
Cash div. com. stock	1,939,363	1,757,992	1,502,365
Surplus	2,235,245	2,945,769	2,381,897

HERCULES POWDER CO. for nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1917.	1916	Decrease.
9 mos. gross	34,707,230	42,875,018	9,167,788
Net aft. taxes	4,230,311	13,113,275	8,882,963
Sur. after pf. divs.	3,949,436	12,832,400	8,882,963
NEW JERSEY ZINC CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Inc. af. taxes, depr.	5,593,985	8,304,511	2,710,526
Bond int. & res.	115,000	115,000	.....
Fed. tax for 3 mos.	2,128,317	.....	12,126,317
Net income	3,350,668	8,189,511	4,836,843
Divs. paid	2,800,000	6,650,000	3,850,000
Sur. for quar.	552,668	1,539,511	986,843
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO for year ended Aug. 31—			
Net	5,400,691	6,198,554	797,863
Cash divs	1,470,636	850,601	‡620,035
Sur. for year	2,930,055	5,347,563	2,417,898

‡Increase.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

According to the latest reports from crop experts, there seems to be every prospect of the new Winter wheat acreage equaling if not exceeding the area planted in 1914, which was about 42,000,000 acres. Receipts at primary points continue to increase moderately, and there appears to be every reason to believe that the marketing has been on a more liberal scale than indicated by the statistics, and some authorities are quite confident that stocks at the mills and in country elevators are liberal.

RYE.—Market easy; No. 2 Western, $1.85¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The corn market was heavy early, and at one time prices were down ⅝c to ⅞c from the previous close. Toward the close shorts in the late months were disposed to cover, and final quotations ranged from ⅛c net decline on December to ¼c net advance for May. The panicky conditions in Wall Street had a disturbing influence on sentiment, and in some quarters there was a disposition to anticipate rather drastic liquidation on this account. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.15 and No. 2 mixed at $2.13, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	$1.17¾	$1.17	$1.17¼	$1.17¾	.98¾
January	1.15¾	1.14¾	1.15¼	1.15¾	.98½
May	1.13¾	1.12¾	1.13¼	1.13	.85¾

OATS.

A very steady undertone prevailed in the oats market, and closing prices were ¼@½c net higher. The better feeling seemed to be based on very light offerings from the country, and evidences that farmers are now more disposed to sell their early corn than to market the oats. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 60@60½c; No. 2 white, 64½c; No. 3 white, 65½@66c; No. 4 white, 65@65½c; fancy clipped white, 67½c; ordinary clipped white, 66½c, all asked in elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	58¾	58¼	58¾	58½	54¾
May	60¼	59¾	60¼	60	58¾

PROVISIONS.

A firmer tone prevailed in the provision list, with prices higher as a result of a sharp upturn in the market for live hogs and on buying by strong interests. The volume of business, however, was not particularly large, and interest in the market is being limited by a feeling of caution which has arisen over the question of Government control. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Friday, 15,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 2,800 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
Lard—November	25.07	24.90	25.07	24.77	15.22
January	23.02	22.45	23.00	22.42	15.57
Ribs—January	22.85	22.35	22.80	22.20	13.72
Pork—January	42.70	41.85	42.67	41.20	25.80

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was very quiet, total sales aggregating only 2,500 barrels. Shorts showed a disposition to maintain their position, hoping that the weakness in Wall Street and the lower level of values in cotton would bring about a decline. Offers, however, were distinctly small and prices were firm, closing with net gains of 3 to 5 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	18.50	18.50
November	....	....	18.50@19.00	18.50
December	18.40	18.35	18.30@18.50	18.25
January	18.39	18.31	18.30@18.40	18.25
February	....	....	18.15@18.35	18.20
March	18.29	18.25	18.20@18.35	18.15

COFFEE.

After a very quiet morning, coffee futures became a little more active and ruled firmer in the late trading, with the close showing a net advance of 5 to 8 points. This was attributed to covering and some trade buying was also mentioned around the ring. The local spot market was steady at 8c for Rio 7s and 9¼c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
November	....	....	7.06@7.12	7.06
December	7.12	7.12	7.17@7.19	7.10
January	....	....	7.23@7.27	7.18
February	....	....	7.33@7.35	7.26
March	7.33	7.40	7.40@7.41	7.35
April	....	....	7.50@7.51	7.44
May	7.60	7.60	7.59@7.60	7.54
June	....	....	7.67@7.68	7.61
July	7.75	7.75	7.74@7.75	7.68
August	....	....	7.82@7.84	7.75
September	7.91	7.91	7.91@7.93	7.83

SUGAR.

The sugar market continues in a waiting position. No fresh business was reported in raws. The prices remain at 5¼c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 6.90c for centrifugal, and 6.02c for molasses.

In refined business is almost at a standstill, with only a few refiners accepting orders at all, and these only in a very limited way at the price of 6.35c for fine granulated. Advices from Louisiana said that the crop there had been damaged by the recent frost and that a shorter outturn is now expected.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,823 packages. Just a little steadier feeling developed on the finer grades of fresh creamery because of the light receipts posted. General demand, however, is not improved to any appreciable extent. Storage creamery quiet and in buyers' favor. Ladles and packing stock show further improvement. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb., 44@46c; extras, (92 score,) 44c; firsts, (85 to 91 score,) 42½@43½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@43c; thirds, 39½@40½c; Creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45½@46c; extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43½@44½c; seconds, 42@43c; Creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 44½@44½c; extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 42@43½c; seconds, 41@41¾c; thirds, 39½@40½c; State, dairy, tubs, finest, 43½@44c; good to prime, 41@43c; common to fair, 36@40½c; Renovated, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 40@41c; lower grades, 37@39c; Imitation creamery, firsts, 38@39c; Ladles, current make, firsts, 36@37c; seconds, 35@35½c; lower grades, 34@34½c; Packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@35½c; No. 2, 34½c; lower grades, 33@34c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 9,830 cases. The scarcity of new-laid qualities increases, and any lots of fresh gathered showing a fair to large proportion of such are meeting a good demand at hardening prices. Stock which contains a majority of shrunken country holdings and the remains of previous accumulations of ungraded Fall-packed stock continue dull and freely offered at very irregular prices. Storage eggs are meeting a fair demand and are rated steady to firm on the basis of presents quotations. Some holders are refusing to sell, except at some advance over the prevailing prices, but trading at any higher figures is limited to small jobbing sales. Nearby white eggs continue extremely scarce, and fine to fancy qualities are wanted beyond the supply; holders of such can obtain almost any reasonable price asked. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 45@46c; extra firsts, 45@47c; firsts, 41@44c; seconds, 37@40c; thirds and poorer, 30@36c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 33@34c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@32c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; under grades, 26@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 34½@35c; firsts, storage and insurance paid, 33@34c; seconds, storage and insurance paid, 32@33c; lower grades, storage and insurance paid, 28@31c; refrigerator, nearby whites, 41@45c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 72@78c; ordinary to fine, 60@70c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 66@70c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, whites, pullets, 50@55c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 50@65c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henney browns, 52@60c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, gathered brown and mixed colors, 44@50c.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Statement, Oct. 31, 1917.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 20		$28,259,106.72
Receipts—		
Revenues	$3,006,186.78	
Miscellaneous	529,520.11	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	$6,000,000.00	
Corporate stock notes	2,000,000.00	
Special revenue bonds	600,000.00	
Assessment bonds	3,250,000.00	
General fund bonds	4,500,000.00	
	16,350,000.00	
		19,975,706.89
		$48,234,813.61
Payments—		
General administration	$6,889,844.89	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corporate stock notes	$9,892,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	3,685,500.00	
	13,577,500.00	
Interest on city debt	72,258.73	
		20,539,603.53
Balance Oct. 31		$27,695,210.08

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Oct. 20		$6,775,858.51
Receipts		12,876,406.57
		$19,652,265.08
Payments		13,043,500.00
Balance uninvested Oct. 31		6,608,765.08
Aggregate balances Oct. 31		$34,299,175.16

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50 Empire Steel & Iron Pfd.
100 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 International Salt
100 National Sugar
100 National Fuel Gas Stock & Rts.
100 Pocahontas Fuel Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

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100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Carbon Steel
25 Central Aguirre Sugar
100 Freep't & Tampico Fuel Oil Com.
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MAY CURTAIL PRIVATE WORK

National City Bank Discusses the Shortage of Labor.

The National City Bank of New York, in its November bulletin, to be issued today, directs attention to the necessity of curtailing private work in order to fill the requirements of the Government, which will necessarily be very large as indicated by the $20,000,000,000 of war appropriations made by Congress.

"The available supply of labor," says the bank, "is limited, and competition for it increases costs without increasing product. The payment of extraordinary wages will attract labor to the war industries, but if it is drawn from coal mines, railways, and farms the situation may be so disorganized that even war work will be impeded. The situation is most effectually handled by having the Government exercise priority rights. It is doing this as to materials and equipment, and may have to go further and exercise a priority right to labor. If conscription for Government work is deemed impracticable, the object may be accomplished by restricting the employment of labor in non-essential industries.

"The urgent demands of this Government have interfered in some instances with work being done for the Allies, and this has brought up the question whether it is good policy to curtail work for them, and loans to them, in order to hasten our own preparations. It is certainly true that, being at war, we should not be dependent upon others to fight for us, and the nation would not be content where its own honor and interests are involved to play the part of a mere purveyor of supplies. On the other hand, our allies have trained armies already in the trenches, and supplies for those armies may be even more important at the moment than preparations to put an army of our own in the field later. The disaster which overtook Roumania and the Italian armies illustrates this."

American Steel Shows Gain.

The American Steel Foundries Company earned in the nine months ended Sept. 30 a gross income of $6,377,502, a gain of $3,733,822 over the same period last year. The management set aside $1,500,000 to cover excess profits and income taxes, leaving net profits after interest charges had been met, which totaled $4,120,006, against $2,156,410 a year before.

CRUCIBLE PROFITS DROP.

The Crucible Steel Company reports in its annual statement total profits of $16,161,236 in the year ended Aug. 31, a decrease of $307,512 from the record of the preceding year. The company set aside $3,375,000 to cover repairs and depreciation, against $1,915,240 in 1916. The net profit amounted to $12,282,357, a decline of $941,298.

The surplus for common stock dividends totalled $4,719,857. This was equal to $18.88 per share of stock outstanding. The balance sheet showed among the liabilities a sum of $3,018,400 for interest and taxes, compared with $314,080 the year before. The appropriated surplus was $20,000,000, and the profit and loss surplus stood at $6,263,464. Aggregate assets footed up to $90,389,702, compared with $81,325,453 at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

The company's statement, issued yesterday, said that the plants were engaged largely with Government work. One plant is supplying 83 per cent. of its products directly to the Government, while 15 per cent. additional is going to contractors with Federal orders.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.04
Alta	.03	Julia	.04
Andes	.10	Mexican	.07
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental	.09
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.13
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.04
Challenge Con.	.05	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.04	Savage	.03
Confidence	.09	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.09	Union Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.03	Mexican dollars	.67½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.75	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.75	Great Bend	.07
McNamara	.21	Jumbo Extension	.18
Midway	.00	Kewanas	.03
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.10
Monarch Pitts	.08	Spearhead	.06
North Star	.06	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.18	Consolidated	.20
Tonopah Extension	1.80	Morning Glory	.15
Tonopah Nev.	5.37½	Red Top	.05
West End	.69	Sunset	.03
West Tonopah	.15	Union Amalgamated	.14
GOLDFIELD.		Cash	.01

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Atlanta	.10	Nevada Hills	.05
Booth	.03	Packard	.25
Florence	.12	Rhyolite	.59
Fraction	.03	Round Mountain	
G'field Consol.	.01	United Eastern	3.65

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¼	4⅛	Granite	.30	.55
Dr. J'pot.	3¼	3⅜	Isabella	.8	.9
Elkton	.3	.5	McKinney	.6	6¼
El Paso	.15	.25	Portland	.102	112
Fanny R.	.2	.3	U. Gold M.	16	17
Golden C.	.170	177	Vindicator	.21	40
Gold Sov.	2¾	3			

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1913-'27	4	4⅛	5.65
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'30	4½	5.75	5.25
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½	7.00	6.00
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.75	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	5.40	4.90
C., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	5.50	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	4½	5.50	5.00
C., C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.25	5.25
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	7.00	6.00
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.65	5.00
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	6.25	5.50
Illinois Central	1917-'24	4½	6.50	5.50
Louisv. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	5.40	5.00
Michigan Central	1917-'22	5	5.40	5.00
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'25	5	6.50	5.50
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.50	5.50
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	6.00	5.50
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½	6.00	5.50
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	5.35	5.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	6.25	5.75
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1917-'23	4	5.30	4.90
St. L., S'twtrn.	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	6.25	5.25
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.45	5.00
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½	6.25	5.25
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.25	5.75

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF

WICKWIRE STEEL COMPANY,

dated November 1st, 1914, issued under and secured by a trust deed from said Company to Bankers Trust Company, Trustee, dated November 1st, 1914:

The undersigned, Bankers Trust Company, Trustee under said trust deed, hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the terms of said trust deed, Fifty Thousand Dollars ($50,000) has been deposited with it to the credit of the sinking fund under said trust deed, and said Trustee intends to apply such funds, so far as the amount thereof will permit, to the purchase of, and now invites offerings for the sale to it of, bonds secured by said trust deed, at a price not exceeding par, accrued interest, and five per cent. premium.

Such offerings shall be submitted, sealed, in writing, to the undersigned, at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before noon of the 23rd day of November, 1917, and from such offerings the said Trustee will purchase such bonds as are offered at the lowest price, not exceeding the price above set forth, sufficient to exhaust the moneys in said sinking fund.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
AS TRUSTEE.
By H. F. WILSON, Jr.,
Vice President.

Dated, New York, N. Y., November 2nd, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
CATAWBA POWER COMPANY
Thirty-Year Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds
DUE JUNE 1st, 1933.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Successor-Trustee to the North American Trust Company, Trustee under the mortgage of the Catawba Power Company, dated June 1, 1908, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds issued thereunder as will exhaust the sum of Twenty Thousand, Two Hundred Ninety-five and 48/100 Dollars ($20,295.48) at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest. Tenders will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, November 7th, 1917, and should be addressed "Tenders to the Sinking Fund of the Catawba Power Company."

Holders of bonds whose tenders are accepted must present their bonds at the above-named office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York on or before November 10th, 1917.

The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor-Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice-President.
Dated New York, November 2d, 1917.

HOCKING COAL COMPANY

1st Mtge. 6 Per Cent. 20-Yr. S.-F. Gold Bonds issued under indenture dated July 1, 1912, between HOCKING COAL COMPANY, THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO., and EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned indenture and supplemental indenture dated January 28th, 1913, bonds now outstanding, bearing the following distinctive numbers, have been drawn by lot, by the undersigned, as Trustee under said indenture, for redemption on January 1st, 1918, out of the moneys in the Sinking Fund, to wit: 61, 63, 66, 78, 86, 98, 104, 132, 134, 135, 216.

Said bonds so drawn for redemption will be paid on and after January 2nd, 1918, at the 120 Broadway Office of the undersigned Trustee, N. Y. City, upon presentation and surrender of said bonds with all coupons then unmatured at 105 per cent. of their par value. Interest on said bonds will cease on January 1st, 1918.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By BOYD G. CURTS, Trust Officer.
Dated New York City, November 1, 1917.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE & SONS,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
15 Wall Street.
New York, November 1, 1917.

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BRIDGEPORT LINE. Str. lvs. Pier 27, E. R., wk. days, 3 P. M. Lv. Pier 79, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 3:15 P. M.

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to Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and return on
Steamer "ROBERT FULTON"
Glorious autumn foliage along the river. Steamer has comfortable, glass-enclosed steam-heated cabins. Music. Restaurant.
Leaves Desbrosses St., 10 A. M.; W. 42nd St., 10:20 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:40 A. M.; Yonkers, 11:10 A. M. Return boats reach West 42nd St., 5:30 and 7:35 P. M.
Regular Day Line Steamers leave until and including Nov. 5 daily except Sunday, Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42nd St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M.; landing at Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE leaves daily except Sunday ft. of Christopher St., 6 P. M., for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tel. 1067 Spring.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. Canal 9300. New York.

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METROPOLITAN LINE To Boston $4.00

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$5 OLD COLONY and NORTHLAND
Leave Pier 18, North River, Week Days Only at 5 P. M.
Business Men's Voyage DE LUXE
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A luxurious steamer is your hotel for the entire cruise, from New York to and around Pc to Rico, stopping at principal ports and return. All necessary expenses of the voyage included in the fare. Write for illustrated booklet "Through Tropic Seas."
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M. SECKENDORF, General Pass. Agt.
PORTO RICO LINE 11 Broadway New York
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Yachting Trip to Florida
Ten Associates Wanted.

I've made many trips down the coast. I know how delightful they are and how everyone aboard always enjoys them. So I want to go again this year for a two or three weeks' trip, starting about Thanksgiving. I have chartered a fine, 85-foot seagoing yacht fit for both the inside and outside route. I want ten associates to join me, which will bring the daily expense down to a very reasonable figure. There will be stops for sightseeing and hunting. There'll be duck shooting, fishing, fine quarters and good fare—making an ideal outing. Write, and I'll call and give full particulars. Address T 46 Times.

COMMERCIAL
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
Neutral Steamer Sags Sails November 12th for Barbados, Rio de Janeiro and Santos.
MOORE & McCORMACK CO., INC.,
Managing Agents, 39 Broadway.
FRANK TOURIST CO., Passenger Agts.,
5½ Broadway. Phone Franklin 4364.
SPANISH LINE Cia Comercial Transatlantica (Neutral Flag.)
FREQUENT SAILINGS TO CADIZ & BARCELONA; HAVANA & VERA CRUZ.
J. ZARAGOZA, Agt., Pier 3, E. R. Tel. Rector 2100

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WHAT THEY THINK OF THE ANNALIST:

A Harvard Professor:

You have been willing to accept from the professional economist serious and technical studies, and have not insisted upon merely popular matter. At the same time, you have kept your pages decidedly readable.

Permit me also to say that I have felt that your editorials are interesting, patriotic, intelligent and fair, and that you have been willing to have all sides of a question presented by competent contributors.

The Head of a Steel Exporting Company:

It has been of vast assistance to us in our general business and I know of no publication which submits to the public the gifted opinion and concrete data as presented in The Annalist.

A Leading Banker of the Middle West:

The high standing of The Annalist is assurance that articles and speeches published by it reach a class of readers who are helping to form public opinion along right lines.

A Leading Financial Firm of New York:

The Annalist is of particular value for the actual bid and asked quotations on inactive securities as well as those listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

* * * * * * * * * * *

It is a pleasure to recommend The Annalist to investors who desire to keep in touch with fundamental conditions.

A Well-Known Certified Public Accountant:

The card we inserted in The Annalist for the week of May 28, 1917, brought more replies than from any other source. At the time we inserted the card in your paper we had our agents insert it also in all the financial papers published.

The returns from the card in The Annalist were highly satisfactory, and should we, at any time, have occasion to advise our clients as to the best financial advertising medium, we shall certainly mention your paper.

THE ANNALIST
Times Square, New York. (73)

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(*Shorter time pro rata.*)

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, coupon, 1930	97	98	4s, coupon (1925	104⅝	105
2s, registered, 1918	99	100	2s, coupon, '25	96	96
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98	98
3s, registered, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	85
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	85
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90	2s, registered, 1930	97	98
4s, registered, 1925	104⅜	105⅜			

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
410 Pacific Gas & Electric	39⅝	38	38	38⅝

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power 1st	90	95
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	65	69
Am. Cities pf.	19	20½
Am. Gas & Electric	95	100
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	43	44
Am. Light & Traction	210	212
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	99	101
Am. Power & Light	50	55
Am. Power & Light pf.	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	62	66
Am. Water W. & Elec.	4¼	6
Am. W. W. & Electric	11	15
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf.	60	65
Carolina Power & Lt.	32	33
Carolina P. & L. pf.	89	92
Cities Service	203	206
Cities Service pf.	77½	79
Colorado Power	21	24
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	78	83
Commonwealth P. & L.	38	41
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	69	71
Conn. Power pf.	89	92
Consumers' Power pf.	90	95
Dayton Power & Lt. pf.	80	82
Duluth Edison	75	80
Eastern Texas Electric	54	59
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	90	95
Empire Gas & Elec.	98	100
Empire Gas & Elec. 1st 5s	100⅛	101⅛
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	93
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100
East. Tex. El. con. 5s	85	90
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78	84
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	96
Inter-Met. R. & P. pf.	96	100
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Nor. Ohio Trac. & Light	30	35
Northern States Power	69	72
Northern States P. pf.	91	93
Northern Texas Electric 5s	50	55
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	77
Ozark Power & Water	35	45
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	86	90
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	96	98
Pub. Serv. Secur. pf.	73½	75½
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	14	17
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	54½	58½
Railway & Lt. Sec. pf.	87	92
Republic Ry. & Light	25	27
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	63	64
Southern Calif. Edison	87	90
South. Cal. Edison pf.	98	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	6½	7½
Standard Gas & El. pf.	28	29½
Tampa Electric		108
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	4
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	20	22
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	87	90
United Gas & E. 1st pf.	50	60
United Gas Improve.	80	89½
United Light & Rys.	29	33
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	60	64
Wash. Light & Trac.	10½	13
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	13
W. P. Ter. & W. P. pf.	50	65
West. Penn. P. pf.	95	100
Western Power	11	15
Western Power pf.	47	50
Wisconsin Edison	38	42
Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	98	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	97	98¼	
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69	71	
Appal. Power 5s, 1932	70	72	
Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co 1st 5s, 1956	95	97½	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	72	76	
Commonwealth Power (Mich.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	95	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1946	90	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100⅛	101½	
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96	
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	90	93	
East. Ohio Gas 1st 5s	95	100	
East. Tex. El. con. 5s	85	90	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	78	84	
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	94	96	
Inter-Met. R. & P. pf.	96	100	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '44	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	
Nor. Ohio Trac. & Light	30	35	
Northern States Power	69	72	
Northern States P. pf.	91	93	
Northern Texas Electric 5s	50	55	
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	77	
Ozark Power & Water	35	45	
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	86	90	
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	96	98	
Pub. Serv. Secur. pf.	73½	75½	
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	14	17	
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	54½	58½	
Railway & Lt. Sec. pf.	87	92	
Republic Ry. & Light	25	27	
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South. Cal. Edison pf.	98	100	
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Tampa Electric		108	
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	3	4	
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & P. pf.	20	22	
Texas Power & Lt. pf.	97	100	
Tri-City R. & L. pf.	87	90	
United Gas & E. 1st pf.	50	60	
United Gas Improve.	80	89½	
United Light & Rys.	29	33	
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	60	64	
Wash. Light & Trac.	10½	13	
West. P. Ter. & W. P.	10	13	
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Western Power	11	15	
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Carolina P. & L. 5s	89	92	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	95½	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	95	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co 1st 5s, 1956	95	97½	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	72	76	
Commonwealth Power (Mich.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Conn. Pow. 5s, 1963	90	95	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1937	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1946	90	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100⅛	101½	
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	92½	96	
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Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	85	91	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	88	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
215 Balt. Tube	85	85	85	2,131 Cosden	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
1 Do pf	94½	94½	94½	35 Do pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
20 Balt. Elec. pf.	40

BUSINESS ACTIVITY NOW AT HIGH LEVEL

Pierre Jay Points Out That Production Is Now at Its Limit of Capacity.

REVIEW OF VARIOUS TRADES

Head of Board of Federal Reserve Bank Says Important Readjustments Are In Progress.

"General business activity in this district continues with production at limit of capacity, says Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in his monthly report, issued yesterday. He observes that important and far reaching readjustments are in progress and that the slowing up of industries not essential to war needs is being accomplished not so much through lightening of the demand for their products as through difficulty in obtaining supplies and holding labor in competition with industries which are stimulated by the vital necessity for speedy production of war materials. With but few exceptions, reports received by the bank indicate that collections are satisfactory.

Reviewing the various trades, Mr. Jay says:

"Building is almost at a standstill except in localities where important factory extensions has taken place in connection with war orders, and building for housing purposes has been necessary, but, in general, almost no new building is in progress or contemplation, and materials are being supplied chiefly for repairs or alterations.

"There is uneasiness as to the prospects for fuel supply and transportation. The belief is expressed that if transportation conditions could be improved the supply would be ample, but, while coal is being supplied in quantities sufficient to keep factories running, there is little surplus. Transportation of merchandise has been handled fairly satisfactorily thus far.

"Foreign trade, despite the inconvenience of embargoes, is holding up well, exports being satisfactory in volume and at very high prices. Heavy business with Central and South America has compensated for decreased shipments to Europe.

"General conditions in the drug and chemical industries are satisfactory. It is gratifying to note that the dyestuff industry is now firmly rooted and that those engaged in the industry believe that the country need no longer depend upon European supplies; also that there has been a tendency for prices to drop owing to increased and more economical production. Difficulties in obtaining sufficient quantities of bituminous coal have in interfered with production of some chemical by-products and difficulty is being experienced in maintaining the production of chemicals at the maximum of earlier months. In the retail drug trade buying is conservative, due, apparently, to a general feeling that prices are dangerously high.

"The textile trades are working to fullest capacity. Woolen mills are handling the greatest business in their history, both as to yardage and weights, with the total value of the product far above that of last year. Government orders have been particularly heavy in this field. Typical of the war-time adjustments which are in progress is the action taken by an important carpet manufacturing concern in installing new machinery for making army blankets and tent duck. Civilian business is quieter than for some time past, though maintained at a fair level. The wool supply is furnishing serious concern, and the use of part cotton in fabrics is very probable.

"Conditions in the clothing industry are good, with ready retail demand. Makers of women's clothing report indications for good business for the rest of the year.

"In the shoe trade, conditions among manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers are good. For some time past there has been conservative feeling on the part of dealers and the buying has been light, but within the last few weeks there has been a tendency to place orders, and reports indicate that the period of adjustment in the business has been passed and that demand is becoming active.

"Sales of jewelry and watches have thus far continued very active at continually rising prices. The public at purchases are expected to hold up well until after the Christmas holidays.

"Makers of furniture report that shortage of labor has enforced some curtailment of output and that the demand for household furniture is very light. Office furniture, however, cannot be made rapidly enough to meet Government and private buying orders."

Chairman Jay says the reports throughout the district indicate that satisfactory crops have been harvested and that the farmers are very prosperous. The early frost occasioned no widespread or serious damage. Some of the fruit crops available for canning have been disappointing and the pack may fall somewhat below the normal. The most important shortage is the apple crop.

FEW FAILURES REPORTED.

Record for October Lowest for Period in a Decade.

With the smallest number of failures for the period in more than a decade, and the lightest indebtedness, with one exception, since 1909, the October insolvency record maintains the highly favorable features which have characterized the returns throughout this year, Commercial defaults last month, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 1,082, and involved $12,812,012 of liabilities, as against 963 reverses in the shorter month of September for $13,908,051. But while the October mortality somewhat exceeds that of September, the number is well below the 1,240 failures of October, last year, and is, in fact, less than in any year back to 1906. Moreover, the aggregate debts, though larger than the $10,775,654 of October, 1916, are materially under those of any October in eight years, the 1909 total being $12,529,862.

There were 1,010 failures reported to Bradstreet's for the month of October, an incease of 15 per cent. over the very low September total, which, by the way, was the smallest reported in any month for seven years, but compared with October a year ago the decrease in failures is 20 per cent., and the falling off from October, 1914, is fully 30 per cent. In fact, October failures this year are the smallest in number for that month since 1911. Liabilities for October of $13,819,299 show an increase of 27 per cent. over those of September, and are 15 per cent. larger than October a year ago, but with this exception, the October liabilities this year are the smallest reported in that month since 1910.

BEGIN PARK AV. VIADUCT

Structure to Relieve Congestion to be Completed in Year.

Ceremonies were held at Fortieth Street and Park Avenue yesterday noon to mark the beginning of the work on the viaduct which is to extend from the north end of the Park Avenue tunnel at Fortieth Street to the upper roadway of the Grand Central Station. The purpose of the viaduct is to relieve the congestion of traffic in Forty-second Street and also to allow north and south vehicular traffic to flow around the Grand Central Station by Vanderbilt Avenue and Depew Place.

The viaduct will cost $517,070, and will be completed in a little more than one year. Yesterday's ceremonies included speeches by Borough President Marks, Vice President Ira Place of the New York Central Railroad, and a member of the firm of Terry & Tench, the contractors who will do the work. George McAneny, who as Borough President, obtained the appropriation from the Board of Aldermen, was unable to attend.

Ferryboat Rams Slip.

While entering the slip at Warren Street yesterday the Erie ferryboat, Chautauqua, rammed the pier bridge, damaging the boat and bridge and creating a scare among the passengers. The police said the accident was due to a mistake in signals. The boat will be out of service for a time.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—Twenty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capital of $15,875,250, were chartered today. They include:

Graham Restaurants, Inc., Brooklyn, $5,000; J. and Y. Hornstein, M. Bratspis, 81 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

Ontario Auto Co., Rochester, $10,000; E. G. Werp, A. A. Kirchhoff, C. I. Collins, Rochester.

Auto Sundries Corp., Rochester, trucking, taxicab, and parcel delivery, $7,000; C. W. Young, J. L. Conniff, I. J. Collins, Rochester.

Appac Forwarding Corp., Manhattan, $50,000; D. B. Luckey, A. M. Sullivan, N. M. Wallach, 1,078 Stebbins Av.

Deluxe Pictures, Manhattan, $200,000; E. Y. Goers, W. Chilvers, J. W. F. Thompson, 25 Nassau St.

The Sales and Service Co., Manhattan, commission merchants and make motors, engines and flying machines, $50,000; J. F. Haas, L. W. Mulford, W. R. Couch, 452 Riverside Drive.

Very Latest Music Co., $5,750; J. J. Flood, H. Woog, F. Meyer, 540 West 165th St.

Kashin Theatres, Manhattan, 500 shares common stock, no par value, active capital, $5,000; J. S. Judd, T. A. Clements, M. A. Kashin, 914 Myrtle Av.

Grand Wood Turning Co., Manhattan, $5,000; I. Weiss, J. Dubitzky, L. Polotnick, 11 West 112th St.

Lopez-Martini Corp., Manhattan, dry goods and notions, $20,020; F. Arguelles, D. D. Singer, C. A. Berard, 80 Maiden Lane.

Savetsky, Cohen & Co., Manhattan, rags and woolen stock, $5,000; B. Cohen, M. and I. Savetsky, 120 East 112th St.

The Wolfman Co., Brooklyn, contracting, trucking and express business, $15,000; N. Smilansky, L. J. Werner, H. Levy, 154 Nassau St.

Trocadero Restaurant, Manhattan, $10,000; H. Levy, J. Ashner, M. E. Phillips, 154 Nassau St.

Consolidated Confectionery Co., Brooklyn, $7,000; A. Stieger, J. Kanner, S. Fischer, 102 Norfolk St.

Cash Stores, Manhattan, storage warehousing and forwarding, $5,000; L. Casino, T. R. Donovan, C. F. Decasanova, 9 Church St.

Oneil Iron Works, Buffalo, sugar cane mills, $400,000; J. M. Hull, W. D. and L. W. Oneil, Buffalo.

Italo-American Brokerage Co., Manhattan, $25,000; J. Capolino, J. Paschetta, E. Johnson, 319 East 32d St.

Sedge-Morris Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; H. Weltfisch, M. Perl, L. Silverman, 1,466 Wilkins Av.

Overton Truck Sales Co., Manhattan; $30,000; L. Kutner, S. Stein, M. A. Lewis, 135 Broadway.

Union Carbide and Carbon Corp., Niagara Falls, 3,000,000 shares common stock, no par value; active capital, $15,000,000; C. G. K. Billings, M. T. Herrick, C. A. Coffin, 120 Broadway.

Capital increases:

Bedford Junction & Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $500,000.

R. D. Cortina Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $60,000.

A. L. Gosselin Corp., Manhattan, $50,000 to $500,000.

H. D. Best Co., Manhattan, $100,000 to $500,000.

Francisco Albano, Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000.

Authorizations:

General Device and Fittings Co., Illinois, general engineering, $12,000; representative, E. Pinder, Rochester.

Hazen-Brown Co., Mass., rubber cement, $30,000; representative, H. H. Fleuegelman, 141 Raymond St., Brooklyn.

Tri-City Motion Co., Iowa, $65,000; representative, J. W. Bacon, 377 Broadway.

The Walter S. Newhall Co., Ohio, general construction, $10,000; representative, E. P. Alford, Silver Creek.

The Wood Book Inc., Illinois, print and publish educational and school books, $50,000; representative, H. S. Kemper, Syracuse.

Dissolutions:

Fontaine & Vaillant, Manhattan.

Frederick L. Schley & Co., Manhattan.

Morse, Friedman & Millinger, Manhattan.

H. Friedman & Son, Manhattan.

I. Ganapol & Co., Manhattan.

Greene's Feature Photo Plays, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Nov. 1.—Charters filed:

North Gogedic Mining Co., $2,000,000; Henry B. Paull, Frederic L. Kennedy, John J. Duffy, all of New York.

The Z.-K. Airship Co., $6,000,000; Israel J. Zieferstein, Michael J. Steffens, Israel Warawtsky, all of Chicago.

Monarch Vacuum Petroleum Co., $1,000,000; Joseph H. Strange, South Orange, N. J.; George T. Wood, John L. Kern, all of New York.

Union Ship and Dock Co., $1,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horty, K. B. Longfield of Wilmington.

Wirlite Metal Co., $1,000,000; F., R. Hapsell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour of Philadelphia.

The Morley Mankin Co., to deal in and with investments of all kinds, $100,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

California Mutual Film Corp., $50,000; Samuel B. Howard, Arthur W. Britton, George V. Reilly, all of New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Nov. 1.—Farmers' Co., Inc., Camden, $25,000; Albert Decasta and Josephine Decasta of Oaklyn, and Fred C. Hansell of Philadelphia.

Medd Chemical Co., Hoboken, $15,000; Harry Raff, William S. Drieson, and Milton Hart, all of Chicago.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Tenn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ky.—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Ind. and Ohio—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.

Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

La.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ark. and Okla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Texas—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat.

Ill., Mo., Wis., and Iowa—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Neb. and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. | COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Leo L. Doblin *of the* Leo L. Doblin Co.
announces the admittance to the firm of
Emanuel A. Jackson *and* Emanuel Goldstein
under the firm name of
Leo L. Doblin, Jackson & Co.
Factors and Commission Merchants
404 Fourth Ave., New York

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AMOSKEAG SERGE Wanted.—6301-7301, in navies. Phil Walcoff & Co., 632 Broadway.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash, surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BEAVER Wanted.—Salts make, several pieces, at price. Mittenthal Son, 41 East Broadway.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash, any quantity, 315 or Columbia; also pompoms, kerseys, velours, all colors. Madison Square 8696.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315 or F. & H. taupe, burgundy, and plum, for cash. Chelsea 4670.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany, all colors; also M. S. Serge No. 235; will pay cash. M. S. 7427.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Black, beetroot, and taupe, at $2.10 net. Mad. Sq. 6865.

BUTTONS Wanted.—Crochet buttons, jobs of every description and quantities; cash. E. B., 236 Times Downtown.

CHAMBRAYS Wanted.—Can use quantities in the following makes: Amoskeag, Bluebells, Golden Rule, White Pine, Security, &c. M 350 Times Downtown.

CHEVIOTS Wanted.—Meltons and Thibets, ¾ blue, brown, black; cash. United Cloak Co., 27 West 20th. Chelsea 7897.

CHINCHILLAS Wanted.—Open for all good makes, navy, gray, brown. Gramercy 6518.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Are open for Fall cloakings of any description, any quantity, for spot cash. D. Panken & Son, 37 West 20th.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Are open for Fall cloakings of any description, any quantity, for spot cash. D. Pankin & Son, 37 West 20th St.

CLOAKINGS Wanted.—Of any description, for cash. R. & W. Cloak Co., 50 West 17th.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for ¾ melton, heavy weight. Chelsea 9958.

COATS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Farragut 2045.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at Spring line. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st St.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—100 pieces at $1.02½ per yard; flesh, Eagle's 634; immediate delivery. K 148 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Also Georgette taffeta for spot cash; no quantity less than 50 pieces. K 147 Times.

CROCHET BUTTONS Wanted.—Jobs of every description and quantity, cash. B. B., 236 Times Downtown.

DRESSES Wanted.—Spring styles on serges, taffetas, and silk poplins, snappy styles; immediate orders placed. Call between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. O. Nathanson, 506 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open for large quantity of Fall serges and silks at a price. I. B. Skudewitz & Bros., 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring styles silk poplins, taffetas, and georgettes. 29 West 27th St., fourth floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Placing orders for Spring and Summer. Levin, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on soft dresses; big opportunity. G 44 Times.

JEANS AND DRILLS Wanted.—1,500,000 yards standard grades white jeans and drills; will pay spot cash. Bloom & Milman, 20 West 33d.

MACKINAW.—Fancy cloth wanted, good weight goods; highest price paid; spot cash. Phil Walcoff & Co., 632 Broadway.

MELTONS Wanted.—6-4 and 3-4, all colors; cash. Behrman-Glekel, Madison Square 2195.

MESSALINES Wanted.—Can use odd shades; for cash. Y 331 Times Annex.

MOIRE SILK Wanted.—All colors; large and small quantities. Gramercy 1842.

OXFORD MELTONS Wanted.—For cash. L. & K., 12 West 31st St.

PEAU DE CYGNE Wanted.—Also Tussah, fancy silk, jobs, cheap. Merit Co.

PLAIDS Wanted.—Of mixture; open for any quantity; must be reasonable. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 3797.

PLAIDS Wanted.—American 15005 or similar. L. Finkelstein & Son, 11 West 36 St.

POM POM Wanted.—Will exchange reindeer for taupe or mole. Tel. Greeley 498.

POM-POM Wanted.—Brown and green, at a price. Madison Square 2339.

POM POM Wanted.—All colors except Pekin. Phone Farragut 3885.

POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158 or Dobson, 100 pieces; cash. Behrman-Glekel, Madison Square 2195.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay cash for Dobsons poplin. Eisenberg & Waldman, 113 West 30th.

POPLINS Wanted.—Amoskeag 8158 or Dobson, 100 pieces; cash. Behrman-Glekel, Madison Square 2194.

SERGES Wanted.—Mannish, all qualities; submit samples, make, quantity, and best price; quick action. K 153 Times.

SERGES Wanted.—For cash, 11433, 7614, 6301, 7301, 54289, 7120, 104. Phone Frank, Madison Square 4254.

SERGES Wanted.—6301 and 104; also Whitman's 9 and 99, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES Wanted.—Amoskeag 7614 and 7301. L. Finkelstein, 17 West 3d St.

SERGE Wanted.—Open to buy 104 Whitman serge. S. Simon, 135 West 27th.

SILKS AND GEORGETTES Wanted.—New models for Spring, by large manufacturer. K 155 Times.

SKIRTS Wanted.—Placing orders for Spring and Summer. Levin, 149 West 36th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Light weight Burgundy and taupe; also F. H. or botany broadcloth, Burgundy or taupe. Mad. Sq. 2715.

VELOUR Wanted.—American 0859, taupe, plum, burgundy, Pekin; open for 25 pieces for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, 13046, or similar; also 544, navy; lightweight velour, taupe, burgundy, pekin. Merit, Farragut 9811.

VELOUR Wanted.—Quantity of K 544 and 11050, all shades. Bep Ginsburg, 136 West 21st. Chelsea 3465.

VELOURS Wanted.—Burgundy and taupe, any weight, or mill; will pay cash. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

VELOURS and Kerseys Wanted, heavyweight; will buy for cash. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for all colors; 11050 or similar cloth. Gottlieb & Laikind, 38 West 21st.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight Burgundy and taupe, green and brown. Mad. Sq. 2715.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 11050 or 544 brown; navy in exchange for green. Farragut 9872.

VELOUR Wanted. — 11050, Stoney & Starky 305, 1700, similar. Eisman & Lifshitz, 40 West 17th.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009, 544, 15020, 13045, 13046, 11050; spot cash. Madison Square 8121.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 544, all colors, $2.22½; 13045, $2. Igstander, 3284 Stuy.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050, K 544, 15020, pom pom, all shades; spot cash. Spring 2571.

VELOUR Wanted.—15002, black; Chase's wool plush, all shades. Haft, 104 W. 27th.

VELOUR Wanted.—Cotton warp; ready to buy for cash. Telephone Chelsea 406.

VELOUR Wanted.—American, all shades. Postal Cloak Co., 141 West 21st St.

VELOUR Wanted.—Black, heavy, any quality. Madison Square 6375.

VELOUR Wanted.—Open for 11050 or 544; all shades. Ches. 9065.

VELOURS Wanted.—Taupe and beetroot. M. S. 1380.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for quantities Stevens 1040 velours, also mixtures, overcoatings, plaids, and checks; bring samples. L. Finkelstein & Son, 17 West 3d.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ASTRAKHAN.—Have for sale Hugh Wallace, navy, brown, green. Gramercy 6518.

BEAVER.—Will exchange 1273 brown for green, plum, and taupe. Chelsea 5617.

BOLIVIA.—Vicuna Bolivia, 56", best in market; all colors now in use $3.25 regular. Gerard, Madison Square 4550, phone.

BOUCLE.—Lynansville 313-2, all shades, at $1.75 net. Madison Square 2900.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany; all colors; $2.10 net; also American Kersey 10020. Farragut 104.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. and botany, all colors, at $2.10 net. Farragut 2818.

BUCKLES.—Rhinestone buckles, about 150 dozen; elegant merchandise. Rose, 13 West 39th. Telephone 2771 Vanderbilt.

BURELLAS 0310, 09057, all colors, at the price; broadcloths, velours, plushes. Whitman's 1210. Madison Square 2426.

BURELLA.—Buckley & Cohen, quality 700, all colors, $1.60; also F. & H. velours, all colors, $2.20. Madison Square 9385.

BURELLA.—American 09057; four pieces of burgundy at rock-bottom price. Madison Square 5244.

BURELLA.—Buckley & Cohen 373-8, green, at $1.75. Madison Square 10230.

CHILDREN'S SERGE DRESSES.—75 dozen all-wool, latest designs; cheap. Ellis, 26 Delancey St.

CLOAKINGS. — Burgundy, taupe, brown, green, navy, black, $1.60. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St.

CLOTH.—200 yards, 28-oz., all wool, $2.25 yard; worth double. 11 Waverley Place, Room 28, 4842 Spring.

COATS.—Chicken coats for juniors, of wool velour, fur trimmed; all shades, for delivery; snappiest styles and best values in New York, $6.75 to $13.50. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th St.

COATS.—500 fur-trimmed coats for immediate delivery; velours, kerseys, broadcloths; see our wonderful chicken coat for $7.75. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS. — Fur-trimmed, novelty materials, $9.50 up; good assortment, colors, sizes; ready to be shipped. Rubin & Ullus, 50 West 17th St.

COATS. — Immediate delivery; Bolivias, velours, broadcloths, kerseys, and silvertip Bolivia, $10.50 to $35. Hirshfield, 142 West 20th St.

COATS. — Fur-trimmed velours and plush coats to close out; wonderful value. Savoy Cloak Co., 18 West 27th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Guaranteed seal plush for sale purposes; fur trimmed; $10.75, $12.75, $13.75, and $16.25. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth and velour coats very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; immediate delivery; also jobs, reasonable. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth coats; reasonable prices; immediate delivery. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, immediate delivery; also suits in the most desirable materials. Eisenberg & Waldman, 115 West 30th.

COATS.—Wonderful values; broadcloth and velour coats, fur trimmed; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—750 fur trimmed, all materials, on the rack for immediate delivery. W. Phillips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed pom pom and plush coats; immediate delivery. Herman D. Brous Co., 134 West 29th St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pompoms, velours, and plushes; best values. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats on the racks for immediate delivery. I. Zellkow & Sons, 10-12 West 24th St.

COATS—Fur trimmed, from $10.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 13 West 27th St.

COATS — Coats — Coats. — Fur trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Latest styles, for immediate delivery. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th.

COATS, suits.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, fur trimmed, popular prices. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th.

COATS.—Fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Infants' cloth, 2-6; child's plush, 9-14; cheap. Huttner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Broadcloth, in all colors, for immediate delivery. Telephone Chelsea 405.

COATS.—Fine lot of coats, reasonable. 18 West 27th, Room 1105.

COATS, to close out. Rudolph & Co., 195 Chrystie St.

COMBS.—Have large quantities of combs, underwear, hosiery, overshirts for export. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuy. 4945.

CORDUROY, white, 52 inches wide, at sacrificing price. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

DRESSES.—To close out, about 500 dresses; street, evening, and afternoon, ranging from $14.50 up to $27.50. American Custom & Co., Dress Co., 116-118 West 29th St. Farragut 3190.

DRESSES.—Sateens and serges to close out at a price; mostly large sizes; something new all the time. Princess Dress House, 19 West 24th St. Farr 3395.

DRESSES.—Job of 75 serge dresses for immediate delivery; excellent value. Hoffman Garment Co., 40 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Serged, $3.75; velveta, $5.75; silks, $5; wonderful values. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—300 serge, broadcloth, and velour dresses to close out at a price. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; velvets; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Two hundred serges and 100 jerseys, close out, cheap. Gross & Lisbowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk, close out, $13.75 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Jobs in silks and serges. Paragon Dress, 130 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Silk and serve; sell at job. Cohen-Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—To close, silks and serges, $3.75 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—70 high-grade silk and serges, at sacrifice. Right Dress, 70 5th Av.

EVENING DRESSES.—250 samples to close out; latest models, iridescent and net trimmings. La Roy Dress Co., 283 Grand St. Phone Orchard 9698.

FUR COLLARS.—Kitt, black and brown; immediate delivery. J. Kaplan, 53 West 28th St. Telephone Farragut 3918.

FURS.—Kit and opossum collars, any amount. Birnbaum, 43 West 24th, top floor.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal, genuine, $8 net; mole shade. Madison Square 2960.

KERAMI.—Original Blumenthal's, $7.50 net. 10 days. Chelsea 9048.

KNITTING YARN.—On hand for immediate delivery; best quality yarn; $2.50 per pound. Room 804, 220 5th Av.

MILITARY CORDS for immediate delivery. Kram, 1921½ Greene.

MOLE.—Chase's 3 inches at price. Farragut 2840.

PIECE GOODS.—Exporters, jobbers, attention! Cotton piece goods, large assortment plain, printed; close out reduced prices. Fairview Mills, 44 East 23d.

PLUSHES.—Esquimette, Peko, guaranteed sealette, Dobson's plush. Madison Square 3121.

PLUSHES. — Original 40-60; reasonable. Charles Feldman & Sons, 50 Bond St.

PLUSH COATS, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, also nutria 24-inch plush cheap. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

PLUSH.—Sidney Blumenthal's Hudson Bay tipped, black, $6.10 net. Chelsea 9794.

PLUSHES.—Silk, 50 inches; $3.10 net. S. Glatstone & Son, 230 Greene St.

PLUSH.—Burgundy, cotton, for sale. Stuy. 1634.

POMPOMS.—All shades; immediate delivery; $3.25 net cash. Jefferson Worsted Mills, Madison Square 7539

POM-POMS.—American and taupe. Greeley 43.

POPLINS.—90610 navy American, 15020 kersey, 11060, Garfield 5060 velour, wool plush. Spring 2571.

POMPOM.—Taupe pompom for immediate delivery, Chelsea 6018.

POPLINS.—Philadelphia concern wishes to dispose of 250 pieces Saxonia poplin. H. O., 128 Times.

RUBBERIZED NOVELTIES, every description, traveling, first aid, Pitail and Kumfort kits, laundry bags, tennis racquet covers and presses. National Novelty, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 2006.

SATIN.—Sell; quantity for sale at opening price; labels given. T 326 Times Annex.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SATINS.—Yarn dye and piece dye; good quality; will close out cheap. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

SERGE MIDDIES, serge blouses, serge skirts for children, misses, and women; immediate delivery. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway.

SERGES.—Whitman's 99 blue, 24 pieces, $1.60; No. 9 blue, 43 pieces, $1.70 net; all sponged. K 149 Times.

SILKS. — Specially priced crepe de chines, taffetas, Georgettes; immediate delivery. Senner & Freedman, 432 4th Av. Madison Square 6277.

SILKS.—Exceptional values to buyers for immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., succ. Marks, Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9280.

SILVERTONE.—All colors, at a price. Call Madison Square 781.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000, extra quality, lowest quotation, light paper for export, largest production. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2683.

STOLES, Capes.—Plush and kramt; also Baffin seal and other fur effects; we're headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

STRIPS, mole, all widths; big bargain. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

SUITS.—Serge and broadcloth suits, $6.90 up; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

TWEED.—Fisher & Kennedy's 3420, Color 9, $1.80 net. Chelsea 9784.

VELOURS.—20 pieces, light weight, 15002, and others; green, brown, navy, black, olive, $1.80. Frank & Frank, 141 W. 28th.

VELOURS.—50 brown, 50 green, Arthur G. Meyer's 3018, $2 net; American 0359, 40 green, $2 net. Gramercy 6552.

VELOURS.—50 pieces Wyandotte velour, style 317, also 544, and 1520 kersey for cash. Farragut 3264.

VELOURS.—936 Saxonian, Pekin, taupe, burg., green, brown; $2.60 net. Gramercy 1856.

VELOURS.—F. & H. 7575, plum, beetroot, brown, taupe, $2.20. Murray Hill 3778.

VELOURS and kerseys. Oakland Textile Co. Gramercy 5213.

VELOURS, light weight, for sale. Madison Square 6625.

VELOURS. — Bolivias, burellas, broadtails, Astrachans. Madison Square 4302.

VELOURS.—Burgundy and taupe velours, 0310; all shades. Farragut 2648.

VELOURS.—Heavyweight Wyandotte. Phone Farragut 3885.

VELOURS, all colors, below market price. Greeley 382.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEENS.—Twill and straight back, Worrall dye, guaranteed fast pile and color, to close out at once, 65c. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2369.

VELVETEEN and narrow wale corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN, imported, 24 inches wide, Worrall dye, very cheap. Phone 4254 Madison Square.

VELVETEEN. — Imported, all widths, all colors, Worrall dye; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445.

VELVETEENS.—All colors, prices, and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS.—Plushes, silk and cotton poplin keramt. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

VELVETEENS.—Black; 22 inches wide. Sanford, Simons & Co., 85 East 10th.

VELVETS, silks, for collars, brown, green, and black; reasonable price. Greeley 3614.

VENETIANS.—Marquise de Luxe, 54 inch, 87½c. S. Glatstone & Son, 230 Greene St.

VENETIANS.—Bura satin, black, for sale. Phone Chelsea 9728.

WAISTS. — Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WOOL PLUSHES, Silvertone Velours, Bearson's Marcerized Plush, Lymanville 315. Cheap. Farragut 9812.

WORSTED JERSEY, 16-ozs., suitable for petticoats. Spring 6655.

BUSINESS RECORDS.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

W. W. EASTERDAY & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against W. W. Easterday and Samuel Wheeler, who composed the firm of W. W. Easterday & Co., formerly stockbrokers at 42 Broadway, by Frank D. Ryan, $700; Arthur Given, $475, and William A. Schindler, $625.

PNEUMATIC PACKING COMPANY, selling machinery for placing cement, of 2 Rector Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $68,102, and assets of $13,504, consisting of mixing machines, $3,000; materials, $3,275; accounts, $6,428, and cash, $351. Among the creditors are Patterson-Allen Engineering Company, $47,-981, and Ransom Concrete Machinery Company of Dunellen, N. J., $11,000.

LOUIS MELTZER, doing business as Meltzer Brothers, manufacturers of cloaks and suits at 36-38 West Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $16,002 and assets of $8,206, consisting of stock, $1,500; fixtures, $2,000; accounts, $4,045, and cash in bank, $461.

MARTIMER COMPANY, jobbers in cloaks and suits at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, has made an assignment to Morris Israel. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against it by three creditors: Henry Greenstein, $798; R. Leonard, $22, and M. H. Schwartz, $7.

MATHILDA EDELSTEIN of 7 East Thirty-second Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $21,674 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Germania Savings Bank of Kings County, $8,000, and Walter Mathison, $2,100.

BENJAMIN F. STEVENS of Middletown, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,940 and assets of $2,000.

CHASANOFF & LOWENTHAL & MEILER, INC., manufacturers of furs at 5 West, been appointed receiver at the request of creditors. Liabilities are $45,000 and assets Thirty-first Street, Michael Hollander has $10,000. Arnold Pollack, who made the application, stated in an affidavit that certified public accountants made an examination of the books and reported an apparent deficiency of $50,000 in assets, which has disappeared since Jan. 1, 1917.

LOUIS LEVINE-J. Fred Alsgood has been appointed receiver by Judge Mayer for Louis Levine, trading as the Parkville Candy Company at 1,659 First Avenue.

JACOB WALDMAN, manufacturer of pants at 17 East Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $12,836 and assets of $4,290.

LOUIS BROWNSTEIN, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 708 Eighth Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $5,170 and assets of $1,963.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—George A. Cleland, a building contractor of Kankakee, Ill., has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,241 and assets of $12,-173, comprised mostly of bad accounts.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Allen, Frederick W.—M. S. Brown.....$238.13
Antore, Albert—E. Galbis.....220.97
Bovers, Julia, and William—A. Katz..242.80
Brody, Alter M.—I. M. Ott.....2,581.08
Burlge, Henry C.—G. E. Collins.....400.10
Bassoe, Thorbjorn—G. Blum et al.....111.76
Corday, Jacob, (J. Corday & Co.)—Mansfield & Co.....133.66
Collins, Timothy, and Belle—M. Rosenberg 285.36
Cohen, Elias A.—L. L. Lorrilard et al.....7,581.61
Della Mattera, Ricardo; Francesco Picterantoni, and Oreste Vannini—L. V. Spinanpont.....611.40
Dubben

PUTS POWER LIMIT ON BROADWAY SIGNS

Association Urges Consumers to Reduce by One-third the Electricity Now Used.

SUBMITS PLAN TO GARFIELD

Kerosene Suggested for Exterior Illumination if Drastic Action Is Necessary

The Broadway Association has submitted to Fuel Controller Garfield a memorandum urging that consumers of electricity for Broadway electric signs be limited to the use of two-thirds of the amount of electricity now consumed, but with no restrictions as to the hours when the signs shall be illuminated. The memorandum embodying various other arguments, is as follows:

"The passage of the Daylight Saving bill (which has been passed by the Senate but not by the House) would bring about a saving, as stated by one of the officers of the Daylight Saving Association, of about $50,000,000 in coal annually. The statistics show that the saving in France from this source in the last year has amounted to $12,000,000 in fuel.

"It is suggested that, if it is absolutely essential that exterior lighting be reduced, a consumer be only permitted to use 66 2-3 of the amount of any current that he may have used for exterior lighting during the preceding year, and that no new exterior lighting be permitted until April 1, 1918, at which time this order could then be reissued or conditions could be reviewed as they were at that time. This, however, is not to refer to any alteration of existing exterior lighting installations, as such changes on exterior lignung are necessary from time to time so long as the total consumption of current does not exceed 66 2-3 of the prior year's consumption. This would permit the following alternatives at the option of the consumer:

"That a consumer reduce the number of lamps used for such exterior lighting; or that he may reduce the wattage of the lamps used; or that he may reduce the number of hours that lamps be burned. This arrangement would be so elastic as to meet the requirement of nearly all users.

"If even more drastic action is necessary, it is suggested that kerosene be permitted to be used for exterior illumination, as an investigation of the oil industry shows that there is no shortage of kerosene. There is a shortage of fuel oil, crude oil, distillate oil, and possibly there may be a shortage of gasoline, but there is an overplus of kerosene, and while this is a poor substitute for electrical exterior illumination, still in case it is absolutely essential to darken the city this would at least not destroy industry and business entirely.

"It is suggested that the question be borne in mind that if the income of the Public Utilities Company be reduced to too great an extent it may not be possible for them to continue manufacturing at existing rates, and that application might be necessary to have the rates raised, and that if this is so the increased cost to a consumer should be borne in mind.

"If it is finally found necessary that an order of any kind is issued in connection with the question of exterior lighting this should only run for a limited length of time, until the stress of Winter is over, say March 1 or April 1, as it is hardly possible that there will be any shortage of fuel before then, and it would save the red tape and time involved to rescind the order, if the order expires by natural limitation.

"It should be borne in mind in studying the subject that any great darkening of thoroughfares would drive people from the thoroughfares into interiors, and the increased use of houses or interiors would cause increased consumption of current in houses or interiors."

Walter J. Salmon of 17 West Forty-second Street, who has been in Washington to present the case regarding light reduction for the Broadway Association, urges that no measures restricting the use of light be applied to Broadway or other parts of New York City unless they are applied equally to other cities. He pointed out specifically that in the present condition of the streets along Broadway it might be dangerous to prohibit the illumination of electric signs at certain hours, as that would leave the street almost absolutely dark, since the city has placed few lights where the advertising signs make them unnecessary.

POSTAL RATES GO UP TODAY

Ample Supply of Three-Cent Stamps on Hand Here.

The increased rates of postage take effect today. Postmaster Patten announced yesterday that 75,000,000 3-cent stamps had been distributed in Manhattan and the Bronx. This supply is expected to last from three weeks to a month. Postmaster Patten called attention to the new law which provides that letters from Manhattan to Brooklyn or the other boroughs of the city, except the Bronx, will require a 3-cent stamp. "Drop letters," or letters mailed in Manhattan for delivery in some other part of Manhattan or the Bronx, including Pelham and Pelham Manor, will be at the same rate of 2 cents.

All letters requiring a 3-cent stamp, which bear a 2-cent stamp will be returned to the writers, if the names and addresses are known. Otherwise, the addressee will be asked to send an extra penny stamp.

The Borough of Queens has six post offices in each of which the new rate will apply. In Long Island City, the 2-cent rate will apply to Astoria. In Flushing, it will apply to Bayside, Douglaston, College Point, Whitestone, Elmshurst, Forest Hills, Maspeth, Woodside, Murray Hill, Laurel Hill, Winfield, Corona, East Elmhurst, Little Neck, Jamaica serves Richmond Hill, Woodhaven, Queens, Ozone Park, Morris Park, Belyn Hills, Union Course, Brooklyn Manor, Rosedale. Far Rockaway covers Rockaway Beach, Rockaway Park, Arverne, and Hammels.

All letters to the U. S. Expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to the 3-cent rate and all letters to foreign countries, which formerly were sent for 2 cents will now require 3-cent stamps.

THE TIMES yesterday received a complaint that mail boxes were being removed from the district west of Broadway and north of Canal Street. Postmaster Patten said that the city had employed a contractor to remove dead lamp posts, and when these lamp posts are removed, the mail boxes have to be taken from them and put somewhere else, and that permission of the Borough President is necessary before the boxes can be put up elsewhere.

WOMEN TO HELP Y. M. C. A.

Committee Formed to Help Raise $25,000,000 for War Work.

Prominent women of this city, San Francisco, Washington, Boston, and Pittsburgh met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, Park Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, to form a Woman's Committee of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., which is campaigning for $25,000,000 to make life easier for soldiers in America, France, Russia, and Italy. The committee hopes to raise $1,000,000 of the $8,000,000 allotted to New York City.

Dr. John R. Mott, National Chairman of the War Work Council and a member of the Root Commission, spoke at yesterday's meeting, telling the women confidentially of conditions in Russia.

Mrs. James was made Chairman of the new Woman's Committee yesterday and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Treasurer. The women will try to raise their share of the fund through parlor meetings, luncheons, &c. One of the biggest of the luncheons is to be held at the Ritz-

BANKS DELAY RETURN OF FIGURES FOR LOAN

Official Total for District to Date $1,490,849,450, with Many Reports Missing.

$1,500,000,000 IS ASSURED

Guaranty Trust Announces $111,000,000 Subscriptions for Itself and Customers.

Although all the banks and trust companies were instructed to have their complete reports on Liberty Loan subscriptions in the hands of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York before the close of business yesterday, a great many of them, especially those from up-State, were still missing last night. At 10 o'clock in the morning the Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan Committee announced that the tabulated "postcard" returns received up to that hour showed a total of $1,490,849,450, or an increase of about $10,500,000 over the figures of Wednesday night. Late in the afternoon it was announced that no further figures would be made public, and that the final totals would be forwarded to the Treasury Department in Washington, where the official figures for the Liberty Loan campaign would be made public in a few days.

In many cases it has been found that the final reports forwarded by the banks show larger totals than do their preliminary postcard returns. It will be several days until the two records are adjusted and until the reports from all of the 1,275 banks and trust companies in this district are compiled. There is no doubt that this district has fulfilled and exceeded its quota of $1,500,000,000.

The Federal Reserve Bank announced yesterday that the following banks had agreed to finance subscriptions made by soldiers located in the various camps and cantonments. The National Park Bank, the Irving National Bank, the Hanover National Bank, the Bankers Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Chase National Bank, the National Bank of Commerce, and the National City Bank. It is understood that the War Department is making arrangements for relieving the drafted men of subscriptions which they made under the misapprehension that they had their entire salary of $30 a month to draw on for paying for the bonds.

It was estimated yesterday that the Federal Reserve Bank had collected approximately $25,000,000 from the banks which made their 2-per cent. payment on Liberty Loan subscriptions. In addition, it has received approximately $35,000,000 for bonds sold for cash. In other words, the Liberty Loan has already brought in about $80,000,000 in money in this district.

The Liberty Loan Committee is scheduled to hold a meeting today. On the Stock Exchange yesterday sales of the 4 per cent. Liberty bonds were made at par, the transactions amounting to $180,500. Sales of the 3½ per cent. Liberty bonds amounted to $3,059,000 the price fluctuating from 99.74 to 99.84, &c., or 99.82, two points below Wednesday's final figure.

The Guaranty Trust Company announced yesterday that subscriptions filed by it for its own account and for customers amounted to $111,000,000 or just $1,000,000 above the record established in the first Liberty Loan campaign by the First National Bank of New York.

According to the completed figures given out yesterday, Brooklyn, instead of exceeding its quota of $54,148,500 in subscriptions for the second Liberty Loan, fell more than $3,000,000 behind that sum. The total raised in the borough was $51,234,350. The sailors of the warships at the navy yard and the civil employes there subscribed more than

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Bayley & Sons, Inc
Standard Art Glass.
Nat'l Ass'n Sav Ins Cos
Geo C Lynch Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Guar Trust<Mexican Petroleum Co.
US<Tug Joshua Lovett
Same<Tug Bismarck.
Same<Tug D L Haljenbeck.
Same<Tug May McGuire.
Same<Tug Gerry.
Same<Tug Joshua Lovett.
Osborn<Erie RR.
Sadtalk<same.
Szary<same.
Springfield<Fisher.
Dudley<Morley.
US in Int<Safety C H & L Co.
Am Institute<Kasman
Phoenix<Young & Evans.
Simpson<Newport News, &c, Co.
Martin<Blackford.
Frederick<M M Co.

Cardinal Film Corp<Crystal Film Co.
Tostevin & Cotti Mfg Co<M Ettinger Co.
Am Tob Co<SS Rosalia
Maxwell<St Lighter Hustler.
NY Pat Expl Co<Mallory SS Co.
Beers<Beers.
Atl Terra Cotta Co<S I R T Co.
White & A O RR.
J C Stockyards Co<Transfer No 10.
Keeler<same.
Re Tug Saranac.
Chaplin<Film Exchge.
Srere<Gottsman.
Rejan<Ohmer.
Re Tug W G Morse.
Roeblings<Klinnicott.
Simons<Cromwell.
Cullen<Taylor.
Luckenbach<Duckett.
Carr<Doll.
Cocker<NY,O & W RR
Descalzi<Van Dyke.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Court Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Case on—Bull, &c, Co<Gen Ry Signal Co.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 223, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn.—Admiralty calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Lee<SS Dell, (on trial)
Dickson et al<Brisbane River, &c.
Mulvaney et al<King Paint Mfg Co, &c.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn. Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.

US<Weinegel, (on trial.)
Same<Manto & Anneberg.
Same<Munch & Gardello.
Same<Nardillo.
Same<Smith & La Pralle.
Same<Miller.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M.

Disbarred:
Jesse W. Wilson,
Anna A. Blumera,
Morris Nissenson,
Samuel Homig,
John P. Shea,
Charles Wurster.
Composition:
S. Gopbreiser.
Motions:
R. T. McMurray & Brother,
Empire City Lumber Co.
John Kovacs,
Charles Gerb,
USG. Pang.
Diffenbaugh & Donahue,
J. Chavkin et al, (2,)
Henry Kraus,
Fred Richardson,
Emil Karmel,
Culver Bldg Corp,
E. & R. Novelty Co.,
Jacob Friedman,
Morris Rock,
E. R. Strong Co.,
Ray Kestenbaum,
Isidor Kraus,
Senior Brothers et al,
Daub Brothers,
Flemish Phonog Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Re application of William E. Stevin, applt., to review the action of the inspectors of primary election districts, constituting the Eighth Mun. Court Jud. Dist., City and County of N. Y., Inspectors, &c., respa.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Re application of Edward A. Richards and another, respts., for an order directing the Board of Elections to reject, &c., an alleged certificate of nomination of Harrison C. Glore, applt., as candidate of the Fusion Committee, party, &c.; re application of Harrison C. Glore, applt., for an order directing the Board of Elections of the City of New York, respt., to accept and file a certificate of nomination, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Re application of Charles J. Moore, applt., for an order directing the Board of Elections to receive, &c., certificates of nomination, &c.; re application of Charles B. B. Barfield, applt., for an order directing the Board of Elections of N. Y., &c., respt., to receive, &c., certificate of nomination, &c.—Orders affirmed, with costs, on authority of matter of Richards, decided herewith.

Re application of Max Greenwald, applt., for writs of mandamus to make Edward F. Boyle et al., constituting the Board of Elections of the City of New York, respts.—Order affirmed, with costs, on authority of matter of Richards, decided herewith.

Pound, J., dissents on the ground that, so far as Section 123 of the election law requires more than 1,500 signatures for an independent nomination in a sub-division of a county or a borough, it is unreasonable and void.

DAY CALENDAR.

White<Schweitzer et al<US
Bellman et al<US Surety Co
Morgan<Bon Bon Co. et al.

Court recesses today until Nov. 12.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERMS—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Dorsey<Brush.
Zlotnick<I Butler, Inc
Weiss<Korn.
Resnick<NY Edis Co.
Levine<Syaco Photo Play Co.
Lynch<3d Av Ry.
Myer Strasbourger & Co<Hangley.
Mahon<Waddell & M. Same<same.
Pattee<Harper.
Oehlbaum<Glickman.
Kirkwood<Union Ry.
Re Keenans.
Bettinger<Donovan.
Rubin<Scott.
Suydam<Roth.
Turnbull<Smith.
Joy<Anderson Galleries, Inc.
Re Thalman<Oelrichs.
Lawyers Mtg Co<Lerisch.
Von Maltzahn<Burden
Stamatopulo<Gerhard & Hey, Inc.
Neunel<Neunel.
Re Whitehouse.
Howlett<Buck.
Helm<Helm.
Seabring<Wet Wash Ladry<Metcalf.
Wynkoop, H & C Co<Nichthauser & Levy.
Aronson<Bushman.
Friedland<Friedland.
Glaser<Michaels.
Alberti<Snedeker.
US Sav Bank<Arndstein.
Re Maltbie, (CNY.)
Re same.
Kamien<Frick.
Rudnick<Lewinsohn, CNY<Schmidt.
Shapiro<Rein.
Fredrico<Nickolaus.
Re Strongitn.
Lint. B & R<Kraft.
Abelman<Abelman.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

D. Antolini & Co<Berner.
Schland<Penn Silk Co
Re Newton Av.
Morani<Gross.
Benner<Benner.
Lawson<Johnson ,(2,)
Tarafa<Tarafa.
Weber<Jaruilowsky.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Steindler<Steindler.

PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cases on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Lee Tire Sales Co<Kiohs.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Met Metal Nov<Kass.
Tiernan<Birrell.
Pappayanis<Noska.
Bila<Bloomingdale.
Beller<Bklyn H RR.
Rappaport<Williamson
Isieger<Beaver.
Smith<Addems.
Caggiano<Runkel Bros, Inc.
Cruckus<Kaiser.
Humphrey<Aldhouse.
Horneck<Lapham.
Moltisanti<NY Rys.
Brown<Frankel.
Nielson<Hermanns, Madden & Co.
Levy<Dierks.
Scharfman<NY, O & W RR.
Bordi<Beaver.
Kelly<King.
Kane<Behrens.
Schwartz<Morris.
B. Solomon<Waterhouse.
H Solomon<same.
McGrath<Heaney.
Thater<Fields.
Abramowitz<Goldberg.
Bernstein<Gerinsky.
Cullinan<Levidiotis.
A Bauman<Ostriche.
E Bauman<same.
Corfman<Allen.
Gibilaro<Duggan.
A Terravecchia<Jackson.
M Terravecchia<same.
Polasky<NY Rys.
H Peterson<S D Davis Const Co.
J W Peterson<same.
Lee<Int R T.
Roth<C I & B RR.
Eichner<same.
Desmond<NY Rys.
Graff<same.
Lipshits<42d St, &c. Ry.
Cuomo<Beaver.
Murray<Ludlow.
Gasta<NY Rys.
Rosso<Fradus.
Undefended divorces:
Metz,
Deeker,
Hoffman,
Ward,
Loonam,
Bostwick,
Calendar:
Napashtek<Napashtek.
Whitehurst<Whitehurst.
Cases on.

PART IV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goldberg<Goldberg.

PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. West<Beardsley.

PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Charlotte Y Ackerman
Annie Lee,
Antonia Barbarbera,
Friedericka Kleinschmidt,
William Meyerbach,
Joseph Isaacs.
John H Cahill,
Charlotte Y Ackerman
Elliott L Smith,
Philip Curtis,
Henry Spondre,
Mary F Kelly.
Rachel H Pfeiffer,
Robert Connolly,
Ippolito Greco,
Herman Greenberg,
Charles H Luedeke,
Althea R Ward,
Anna L Cary.
Martha H Andrew,
Honora Kingston,
Jennie Kaufman.
Arpad H Heltal,
John O'Mara, &c,
Bridget McKeever, &c
Abel T Smith,
Ely Hunter.

Bertha Waizmann, &c
Wilhelmina Nieman,
Laura I Browne,
Joseph Graham,
Fannie C Mills,
Charles Katlinsky,
Charles H Hyde,
Michael Sullivan,
Oren E Wilson,
Charles Gulden,
Mary Lynch,
Charles A Stewart,
Mary Lynch,
James Seligman,
Chas H Gulden,
John Fox,
Estates of:
William H M Grevel,
Carl H Kloenig,
James H Heroy.
Wills for probate:
Bridget Coll,
Belle T Nieter,
Louisa Willershauser,
William E Crandall,
Thomas Courtney,
H Clay Glover.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions.

Kaulbach<A Walker & Co.
Leifer<Scheinman.
Siskin<Workmen's Circle.
Gaffney<Hapson.
Wallowitz<Marksamer.
Freilich<Rome Hosiery Co.
Kaulbach<A Walker & Co.
Schmuilowitz<Kirsch.
Rosenblatt<Fletcher.
Jackson<Mahrmann.
Horowitz<Jawitz.
N Y Telephone Co<Barbrick.

Hollister<Quirk.
Richards & Hirschfeld<Runkle.
Martin & Martin<Dalberg.
Lamberg<Henderson.
Kavanagh<Kleist.
Vredenburgh<Hodgson.
Mowry<Gray.
Purdy<McGann.
Progressive Amuse Corp<Horn.
Hallenbeck<Niederbush.
Jos Landau Co<Rosen.
Natchuk<Sherman & Himmel.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Cheres<Schwarts.
Hittelman<Wagman.
Kasparowitz<Shanter.
Goldman<Scheuer, (2)
Cohen<Shlanowsky.
Parker<Foote.
Hirschberger<Bradley Cont Co.
Misana<Sesholtz.
Mallard<N Y Rys.
Weintraub<same.

Friedman<Wasserman Rty Co.
Szabo<Monday.
Castriotis<Papallovitch
Schechtman<Alaska Chem Co.
Harris<Rosenfeld.
Flore<NY Rys.
R Saenger Co<Giant Silk Mfg Co.
Bernfeld<Teverafsky.
Waldman<Same.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Woif<Cohn.
Heshtkopf<Marell Chem Co, (3.)

Stiefel<Reinhart. Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—LaFetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VIII.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Fried<Dean—S. Howard Cohen. Gordon<Fixman—Hon. Henry A. Gildersleeve.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Kendrick—Charles S. Guggenheimer. Re Miller—William C. Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Pollock<Shenfeld—Henry M. Brigham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Cremiotx Benevolent Society<Alfred Wellish—Vincent L. Leibell. S. Charles Lamport<Therese Schmeidler—Alexander Rickard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Hartstein<Kelchner, Same<same.
Regenstreif<Van Buren & NY Bill P.
Muckenfuss<Hoffstedter.
Epstein<So Bvd RR.
Esposito<Union Ry.

Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Koenig.
Same<same.
Sands<Sodine.
Bransfield<Schmidt.
Steneotype Co<Keegan
Jordan<Fiaman.
Pitman<Vogt.
Schmidt<Schmidt, Dressel<Lichtman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—....., J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.

Re Karlin.
Lipman<Strugatz.
Levine<Milstein.

Nicholls<Zap.
Same<same.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Bent<Tubbs & ano—William W Niles. Duval<Silberman et al—Bernard J Iseeke. Hodnett<Regan et al—Abner Greenberg.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Doyle<Bronder.
Eagle Sav & Loan Co<Brown.
Moore<B H RR (2.)
Re Bowen.
Smallingy<Kubler.
Thomson<Myers & others.
Seitz<Greenfield et al.
Same<Vogel et al.
Messer Schmidt<Dean.
Seits<Heller.
Brown<Brown.
Clarke<Kelly.
Re Kings Co Mtge Co.
People State (Fiscina)
<St Vito Society.
Fucco<Fucco.
L I RR<Stymers.
Castaro<Castaro.
Re Balteransky<Baron

Berkowitz<Sperling et al.
Hill<Sauer.
N Y Mun Ry Corp<Mchts Co-operative Mtge Co.
Re David Blumberg<Gruber.
People<Scala.
Sapolsky et al<Rooney.
Re Belden.
Bishop<Neuman.
Osborne<Cardeau.
Boyle<Union Ry Co, N Y.
Buncaski<N Y City Inter Ry Co.
Krug<Union Ry Co N Y.

PART II.—Faber, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part V.—Dike, J.

Pukshansky<Spiegel.
Schlesinger<same.
Doyle<Saggiome.

Hopkins Security Co<100th St Holding Co.
Naughton<Kirby.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond County.

Calendar for Monday, Nov. 5.

TRIAL AND SPECIAL TERMS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar, as both the Trial and Special Term calendars will be called through at the opening of court.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Will for probate:
Margaret Wallace.
To hear claim:
Edward Ervine.
Trust accounting.
John Haven.
Petition for administration:
James G. Duncan.
Jury Term on Nov. 5, at White Plains.
Contested wills:
Gustav Meyer.

Domenico Pirone,
Kate Reilly.
James Morgan.
Order to show cause:
G. E. Gilmartin.
Compulsory acc't'g:
James A. Hayden.
Trust accounting:

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—For the hearing of motions.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, vs. SAM WEXLER, Defendant.

The President of the United States of America to Sam Wexler, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, whereasover the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Witness, Honorable Learned Hand, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 17th day of September, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

(Seal.) ALEX GILCHRIST, JR., Clerk.

FRANCIS W. CAFFEY, United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

To Sam Wexler, the defendant above named:

The foregoing writ of subpoena is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Julius M. Mayer, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated October 15, 1917, and on that day filed, with the writ of subpoena, in the equity papers in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, at the United States Courts and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York.

Dated October 22, 1917.

FRANCIS W. CAFFEY, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & P. O. Address, U. S. Courts & P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Sections 2865 and 2866, R. S., I, or they have seized and held 3 Emeralds, Cut 247 Ct.; 4 Emeralds, Cut 22¼ Ct.; 5 Opals, 2 stones; 6 Emeralds, Cut 422 Ct.; 7 Emeralds, Cut 220 Ct.; 8 Emeralds, Cut 3 Ct.; 9 Emeralds, stones, 50¾ Ct.; 10 Emeralds, Cut 24.20 Ct.; 11 Emeralds, Cut 48¾ Ct.; 12 Emeralds, Cut 18 Ct.; 13 Emeralds, 1 stone 8¼ Ct.; 14 Emeralds, Cut 63 Ct. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 19, 1917, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 27, 1917.

THOMAS G. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

SURROGATE CITATION.

CHOATE, JOSEPH HODGES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Hodges Choate, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, 60 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of December next.

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1917.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, JR.,
MABEL CHOATE,
CARL A. de GERSDORFF,
Executors.

EVARTS, CHOATE & SHERMAN,
Attorneys for Executors,
60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SALE OF SCRAP METAL.

Public notice is hereby given that the Board of Water Supply will receive sealed bids up to 11 A. M. on November 15, 1917, at its offices, 22d floor, Municipal Building, New York City, for scrap metal, consisting of thirty 16-inch, one 20-inch, and six 24-inch valves.

For further particulars see advertisement in The City Record or apply at office of Board of Water Supply, Room 2230 Municipal Building, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25201.—In Bankruptcy.—SIGMUND HORNICHTER, Bankrupt.

Sigmund Hornichter was duly adjudicated bankrupt on Oct. 30, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on Nov. 12, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 25,181.—In Bankruptcy.—ANDREA MELICHIONNA, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Andrea Melichionna are hereby given notice that on October 27th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Rector Street, N. Y. City, No. 99, on November 15th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23986. Notice is hereby given that EDWARD E. LONG and FRANCIS W. HAGEN, individually and as copartners, doing business under the name of LONG & HAGEN, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, December 3rd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

INSTRUCTION.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

AUTOSALES GUM & CHOCOLATE COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of a final decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, on July 21, 1917, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, entitled Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee, Complainant, against Autosales Gum & Chocolate Company, Defendant, in Equity, Consolidated Cause, No. E14-228," and in the certain cause mentioned in the foregoing, and each of them, in said final decree designated constituent causes, we, William B. Coverdale and George W. Morgan, as Receivers, will sell or cause to be sold at public auction without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension to the highest bidder or bidders, at the steps on the north side of the Court House of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on November 5, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The following described property of Autosales Gum & Chocolate Company, which is more fully described in the aforesaid decree, reference to which is hereby made for a full description of the terms, and the original of which is on file with the Clerk of the said Court, and copies of which may be had upon application either to the said Clerk or to the Receivers at their office, 96 Spring Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:—

Lot 1

Two thousand shares of the capital stock of Keystone Trading Company.

Lot 2

Three hundred shares of the capital stock of Newton Gum Co.

Lot 3

Ninety-nine shares of the common capital stock of New York Opera Glass Supply Company.

Lot 4

One thousand shares of the common stock of the Weighing and Sales Company.

Lot 5

Ten thousand shares of the common capital stock of Gum and Confections Company.

Lot 6

One hundred and twenty-five shares of the preferred capital stock of the Tenney Candy Corporation.

Lot 7

One hundred shares of the capital stock of the Vendweigh Corporation.

Lot 8

In this lot all the properties covered by lots 1 to 7, inclusive, will be offered for sale as an entirety.

Lot 9

All other property of said Autosales Gum & Chocolate Co., other than that contained in lots 1 to 8, inclusive, (except cash in bank or in the hands of the Receivers, but not excepting cash in machines or in the hands of collecting agents other than the agents of the Receivers), and including among other things the following: machinery, tools, dies, patterns, patents, vending machines, weighing scales, coin and merchandise in machines, accounts receivable, bills receivable, materials, realty, &c., of the 10 lots located in Gary, Ind., office furniture and fixtures, merchandise, deferred obligations of Sterling Gum Company, Inc., lease of property of Weighing & Sales Company, lease of 96 Spring Street, New York City, lease of 127 South Green Street, Chicago, Ill., trade contracts with American Chicle Company, Sterling Gum Company, Inc., and Stollwerck Bros., Inc., contracts with railroads relating to the operation of vending, weighing, match and cup machines, the said property and its location being more specifically described in a certain detailed inventory thereof which is on file with the Clerk of the said Court, and copies of which may be had upon application either to the said Clerk or to the Receivers at their office, 96 Spring Street, Borough of

REAL ESTATE FIELD

A $65,000 investment in the Dyckman section was one of the features of a quiet realty market yesterday. The property involved the five-story flat at 60 and 61 Nagle Avenue, on plot 50 by 132, between Broadway and Elwood Street. It was purchased by J. W. Baier from the estate of E. A. Hurry.

Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction.

Tenement Sales.

M. L. Strunsky & Co. purchased from Ennis & Sinnott, operators, 2,377 Eighth Avenue, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 94, located between 127th and 128th Streets. The sellers acquired the property last month in a trade.

The Westbrook Realty Company bought from the estate of Mathias Antony, 820 West 117th Street, a five-story flat, on a plot 25.3 by 100. John R. Davidson was the broker.

Bronx Sales.

Richard H. Scobie has sold for the Benenson Realty Company the six-story new law apartment house 50 by 100, at 423 and 425 East 158th Street. It was held at $60,000, and was recently acquired by the seller. The purchaser was the Kay Company, which gave in part payment a plot, 50 by 122, on the east side of Kelly Street, seventy feet south of Intervale Avenue.

Frederick Brown, operator, sold to Morris Bogdonoff and Louis Levy, 2,018 Belmont Avenue, a five-story new law tenement, on a plot 40 by 96, and the adjoining five-story tenement, 665 East 170th Street, on a plot 48 by 100. The properties were held at $120,000. Samuel Rubin negotiated the sale.

Wolfson & August have exchanged for the Sardis Realty Company, S. Morrill Banner, President, the one-story taxpayer property, comprising eight stores, at the northeast corner of 170th Street and Jerome Avenue, 113.6 by 100 feet, for a tract of lots at Woodbridge, N. J., owned by the Rahway Land Improvement Company, Paul Korn, President.

Orphan Asylum's Plans for Bronx.

Application has been made by the Hebrew Orphan Asylum to the Local Board of the Wakefield section of the Bronx for permission to close several streets upon the proper filing of the plans of its projected institutional buildings. The asylum trustees have practically agreed to purchase the large Schieffelin estate holdings in the Wakefield district, and if permission can be obtained for necessary street changes the school will be removed from its $1,000,000 spent in new buildings. The request has been made that the following thoroughfares be closed:

Crawford Avenue from Baychester Avenue to Gunther Avenue. Schieffelin Avenue from Baychester Avenue to Seaman Avenue. Ludovick Avenue from Laconia to Crawford Avenues, Gunther Avenue from Laconia to Crawford Avenues, Wickham Avenue from East 230th Street to Needham Avenue, Bruner Avenue from Nelson Place to Needham Avenue, Ely Avenue from Nelson Place to Needham Avenue, Grace Avenue from Nelson Place to Needham Avenue, Edson Avenue from Nelson Place to Needham Avenue.

Brooklyn.

The Meister Builders, Incorporated, have sold to a client, for investment, 141 Bay Thirteenth Street, Bath Beach, a six-family flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

In the Bay Ridge section James Watters has sold for Albert Janson to a client, for occupancy, the one-family brick dwelling 267 Seventy-sixth Street.

The Realty Associates have sold 1,151 Fiftieth Street, west of Twelfth Avenue, a two-story brick two-family dwelling, on a lot 24 by 100, for Olaf Larsen; 675 to 681 Park Avenue, a vacant plot, 65 by 97, to the Madison Construction and Improvement Company, and 145 Crown Street, between Bedford and Rogers Avenues, a private dwelling, to Edward R. Flagmaker, Jr.

Queens Borough Sales.

The Milo Holding Company has purchased a plot 100 by 98 feet on the north side of Fulton Street, 153 feet east of Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, and will erect five stores and dwellings on the property.

W. Sutter, as referee, has sold to H. Walker of Flushing a plot 160 by 200 on the southwest corner of Bayside and Brewster Avenues, Flushing.

F. M. Pauly has sold to M. Putkonen a plot 100 by 100 on the north side of Fifth Street, 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue, College Point.

Staten Island.

Mrs. Ellen C. Clifford has sold a cottage on Clinton Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., to William Jordan, and Mrs. Ada Marsh Grant has sold a cottage on Baker Street, West New Brighton, S. I., to Salvatore Tagliofierro. W. S. B. Hall negotiated both sales.

R. P. Sleicher of West New Brighton has purchased, for investment, a Colonial residence, on a plot 100 by 140, on Hard Avenue, Livingston, S. I., at present the home of E. Kaufmann, who has occupied it for a number of years. Cornelius G. Kolff negotiated the sale for the Henderson Estate Company.

Long Island.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold at Brightwaters, for the estate of Charles Morningstar to James H. Betts, the old English seven-bungalow plot on Lake section, on Plymouth Drive; the Margaret Heinen cottage, on Windsor Avenue, to Mrs. Louie C. Larom, and the L. Bruce Moore bungalow, on Windsor Avenue South, in the Harbor section, to Mrs. Lillian Cox.

Westchester County.

The Van Cortlandt Realty Company (Robert Louis Hoguet, President) has sold, through the J. Romaine Brown Company, the stucco residence on Fanshaw Avenue, Van Cortlandt Terrace, Yonkers, built on Plot 50, 100 feet front by 121 feet deep and irregular. The purchaser will occupy, after making extensive alterations and improvements.

Connecticut Home for New York Hotel Man.

George C. Engel, owner of the Hotel Lucerne and the Hotel Willard, purchased from Hunt & Downs a new house and garage near the Country Club at Westport, Conn. John Crawford was the broker.

Commercial Leases.

Bastine & Co. leased the entire building at 138 West Eighteenth Street to Charles and William Awe.

McDowell & McMahon leased for a term of years to Montague st. Warner & Co. store in the subway building on the northeast corner of 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased for R. W. Thomas the store at 501 East Fremont Avenue, being the northeast corner of Bathgate Avenue, to Kaufman Hats. The lease is for a term of five years from Feb. 1, 1918, and the aggregate rental is about $20,000.

Charles B. Walker leased for the estate of Philip Feuring the store and basement at 149 Grand Street to Frank Tracy.

Two New Realty Firms.

The old real estate firm of Heckscher & De Saulles has been dissolved owing to the death of John L. De Saulles, and a corporation to be known as Cushman & Wakefield organized to take over its business. The officers of the new corporation are J. Clydesdale Cushman, President; Bernard Wakefield, Vice President; Cyril F. Taylor, Secretary and Treasurer. The Directorate will include in addition to the officers named, G. Maurice Heckscher and Charles B. Jaqua.

Arthur L. Shaw of Shaw & Co. has severed his connection with that firm and formed a copartnership with William H. Ebbitt for the purpose of conducting real estate and insurance business under the name of Shaw & Ebbitt.

Realty Note.

No plans for new buildings were filed with the Manhattan or Bronx Bureau of Buildings yesterday. In Manhattan plans were filed for the alteration of 53-60 Manhattan Avenue, a five-story tenement, for the estate of N. Downey, by E. H. Webber, architect, who estimated the cost at $20,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

180th St, e s, 575 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x irr; adjourned to Nov. 8.

180th St, s s, 541.8 ft w of Broadway, 66.8x irr; adjourned to Nov. 8.

Macy pl, Sol, n s, 47.2 ft e of Clinton St, 21.3x63.2, five-story tenement; L. E. Dunning and another against E. H. Breiterman et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $16,247.44; taxes, &c., $829.02; to the Lawyers' Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $13,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

129th St, 152 to 156 East, n s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 50x99.11, four-story lodging house and stores; Citizens Savings Bank against M. B. Mabardi et al.; Beall & R., attorneys; due, $29,124.76; taxes, &c., $368.80; to the plaintiff for $25,000.

AT 3,926 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Washington Av, 1,451, w s, 418 ft s of 171st St, 29x140x irregular, three-story frame dwelling; L. M. Cramp against Kopel Podvids et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $4,645.55; taxes, &c., $261.40; to the plaintiff for $5,500.

By James J. Donovan.

Washington Av, 1,449, w s, 444 ft s of 171st St, 21x140, three-story dwelling; M. B. Hanford against Kopel Podvids et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $4,475.85; taxes, &c., $214.12; to James H. Donnelly for $3,750.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 245, e s, 51.9 ft n of 15th St, 25.9x95.6; Louis Seller to Rebecca Wasserman, 61 7th St, Oct. 15; address, 61 7th St $100

AVENUE C, 221-29, s w corner 14th St, 644-653, 114.9x33, foreclosure Aug. 14, 1917; James B. Butler, referee, to 14th Street and Avenue C Realty Corporation, 32 Nassau St; Sept. 14; attorney, Louis W. Stotesbury, 66 Liberty St $90,000

BEAVER ST, 23, n s, 118.4 ft w of Broad St, runs w 49.4 x n 66.7 x w 94.1 to e s of New St, 58 to 62, at point 76.7 n of Beaver St x n e s 65.2 x e 41.2 x s 1.3 x e 35.9 x s 25 x s 23.1 x s 103.10 to beginning, foreclosure June 29, 1917; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Robert Carlow, Hotel Brighton, Long Beach, L. I., July 24; attorneys, Carter & Ledyard, 54 Wall St $470,000

SAME PROPERTY; Robert Carlow to Metropolitan Trust Co., 60 Wall St, foreclosure, 5, and s. c. a. s.; attorneys, same $1

CHAMBERS ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 20.5x90.3; Samuel Wolverton and another, executors, &c., to the Frank A. Munsey Co., 9 West 40th St, subject to lease, Oct. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

FORSYTH ST, 45, w s, 176.10 ft s of Hester St, 25x100, foreclosure Oct. 31, 1917; James C. Madigan, referee, to Hyman Sonn, 40 West 80th St, et al.; trustees will Sigmund Rothfeld, Oct. 31; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 26 Broad St $20,000

PEARL ST, n w side, 155.4 ft n e of Ferry St, 38x22.8x irregular; Gertrude A. Vanderbeck to Denison Realty Corporation, 92 William St, mtg $25,000, Oct. 11; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway $100

RENWICK ST, 22 and 24, e s, 250.5 ft s of Spring St, 39.1x90, with all title to alley in rear; Rands Realty Corp. to Holmes M. Reid, 501 West 121st St, all liens, Oct. 8; attorneys, Alexander & D., 120 Broadway $100

1ST AV, 846, e s, 26 ft n of 47th St, 24.10x80; Albert H. Atterbury to Bernard Fertman, 515 West 171st St, mtg $15,000, b. and s. c. a. g., Oct. 31; attorney, R. Cohen, 132 Nassau St $1

2D ST, 358 and 355 East, n s, 155.3 ft e of Avenue D, runs n 90.1 x e 31.4 x s 38 x w 0.6 x s 58.5 to street x w 4.10 to beginning; J. Peribinder to Mollie Peribinder, 1,428 Bryant Av, mtg $43,000, correction in deed, Oct. 30 ..... $100

9TH ST, 428 East, s s, 213 ft w of Avenue A, 25x94; Nettie Tushnitt to Sophie Berlin, 283 1st Av, Oct. 11; attorney, Samuel S. Isaacs, 115 Nassau St $100

25TH ST, 411 West, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 27.6x98.9, foreclosure Oct. 26, 1917; Jonah J. Goldstein, referee, to Elizabeth Herb, 815 Central Park West, Oct. 30; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $10,000

37TH ST, 34 West, s s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Altman Estates, Inc., to Lawyers Realty Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $58,000, Nov. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

38TH ST, 513 East, n s, 193 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2, foreclosure Oct. 26; Philip J. McCook, referee, to Fannie Falk, 375 Park Av, five-eighths part, and Kaufman G. Falk, 153 Central Park West, three-eighths part; attorneys, Hays, H. & Wolf, 115 Broadway $14,000

84TH ST, 227 East, n s, 305 ft e of 2d Av, 20.4x102.2, foreclosure Dec. 6, 1916; Owen S. Tierney, referee, to Charles J. Carroll, 121 East 92d St, Nov. 1; attorney, W. F. McCormack, 256 Broadway $10,000

90th ST, West, s s, 137.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 37.6x100.8, with all title to strip 0.4x100.8 adjoining on e; Charles Burlingham, referee, to Wilton Holding Corp., 135 Broadway, Oct. 27; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $19,000

97TH ST, 327 East, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Hy W. and Annie Wenson to John J. Bush, 102 West 76th St, mtg $12,000, Nov. 1; attorney, Meyer Kronacher, 256 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, n e s, at n s of Sackett Av, 141.8x181.9x94.7x74.3; Domenico De Silvestri et ux to T. & B. Construction Co., 184 East 119th St, Oct. 15; attorney, N. Pecora, 58 Park Row $1

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 280.4 ft s of 166th St, 37.6x139x37x134.9; George J. Fernschild to Lawrence Davis, 78 Grove St, Newark, N. J., mtg $29,500, May 15; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St $100

CROMWELL AV, w s, 221.6 ft s of 169th St, runs s 12.10x irr 43.2x w 24x s 24.5x n e 58.9x w 26.2; Lydia A. Aitken et al. to Edward L. Finch, 1,108 Park Av, Plainfield, N. J., et al., July 26; attorney, J. Edward Finch, 220 Broadway $1

DALY AV, w s, 32.7 ft s of 179th St, 22x111.6; Thomas Papanicolaus to Victor Pellarin, 2,029 Daly Av, mtg $5,500, Oct. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

DALY AV, e s, 83.6 ft n of 181st St, 75.4x102.6x63.5x105.8; Norman Real Estate Corporation to Max Klein, 22 Mt. Morris Park, mtg $57,600, Oct. 31; attorney, Fred'k Lese, 35 Nassau St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Max J. Klein to Herman Hechstein, 115 West 8t, mtg $64,000, Oct. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

ELLSWORTH AV, e s, 100 ft n of Fairmount Av, 25x80; Mary Reilling to Katherine W. Tierney, 384 East 135th St, Nov. 1; attorney, Emma N. Polak, 587 Tremont Av $100

FILLMORE ST, 1,717, w s, 50x100; Philip L. McCue, referee, to Thos. J. Chabot, 1,508 Washington Av, Oct. 31; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, Willis Av. and 148th St $1,000

FOREST AV, 1,111, w s, 182.8 ft n of 166th St, 32x87.7, Eastern Building Co., Inc., to Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation, 37 Liberty St, Oct. 31; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St $100

FOX ST, w s, 104 ft s of 167th St, runs w 40x s 32x s 11.2x e 73.3 to Fox St x n 25; Hy Kolb to Minnie Wuttge, 1,083 Fox St, mtg $5,000, Oct. 31; attorney, Hy Kolb, 1,083 Fox St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Minnie Wuttge to Hy Kolb, 1,083 Fox St, mtg $5,000, Oct. 31; attorney same $100

FREEMAN ST, n s, 98.8 ft e of Union Av, 20x88.9; Pam Realty Co., Inc., to Frieda Lichtman, 528 Lincoln Av, Brooklyn, mtg $4,750, Oct. 24; attorney, M. K. Kessler, 239 Lincoln Av, Brooklyn $100

HARRISON AV, 2,101, n w corner of 180th St, 75x100; Agreeable Realty Co., Inc., to Lena Glickin, 650 West 173d St, mtg $65,000, Oct. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Lena Glikin to Max Glikin, 650 West 173d St, mtg $77,500, Oct. 31; attorney, same $1

HEATH AV, e s, Lot 140, map of Maria Shrady, runs s w 156.8 x n w 58 to Heath Av x n e 170.8; also Lots 15 to 18, map of Benjamin Richardson; Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation to Sedem Building Co., Inc., 35 East 42d St, mtg $9,500, Oct. 31; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St $100

IRVINE ST, w s, 160.4 ft s of Garrison Av, 20x80; Leopold Lowy to Pauline Lowy, 880 Irvine St, mtg $6,500, Oct. 4; attorney, Pauline Lowy, 880 Irvine St $1

KELLY ST, 1,118 to 1,154, s s, 100x110.11x irr 100.2x106.3; Sarah Edison to Max Edison, 545 West 111th St, mtg $72,500, Oct. 26, 1915; attorney, A. Rosenblum, 320 Broadway $100

LOTS 23 and 24, map of Dash estate; Bridget M. Hangley to Patrick J. Hangley, 95 Columbia Av, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $4,585, Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

LOTS 13 to 15 and 306, map of Bradish Johnson Estate; Bridget M. Hangley to Patrick J. Hangley, 95 Columbia Av, Jersey City, N. J., mtg $1,575, Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PLOT B, map subdivision of lot on map of Chas. Pond Point; Hudson P. Rose Co. to Harry Whelan, 480 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 100 ft s of 145th St, 25x80; Hy. Pleger, Sr., and another to Cutler Hammer Manufacturing Co., 50 Church St, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TIFFANY ST, e s, 200 ft s of 166th St, 20x100.11x27.8x81.10; J. C. Gaffney Construction Co. to Fannie Lamport, 1,067 Fox St, mtg $6,500, Oct. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

TOPPING AV, 1,661, w s, 49.11x95; Elis. Dwyer to David Faith, 1,389 Olmstead Av, Nov. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 174th St, 50x84.7; Max J. Klein to Normar Real Estate Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $12,000, Oct. 17; attorneys, Alexander & N., 170 Broadway $100

136TH ST, 621 East, n s, 25x100; Helene Heydt to Clear Realty Co., Inc., 200 5th Av, Oct. 31; attorney, Otterbourg, S. & H., 300 5th Av $100

138TH ST, n s, 362.1 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 29.8x100; Victor E. Chabert to Irving Hat Co., 1,445 Broadway, mtg $32,875, Oct. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

144TH ST, 515 East, n s, 37.6x100; Ella Warren to John K. McAfee, 339 West 84th St, mtg $23,000, Dec. 1917; attorney, John K. McAfee, 339 West 84th St $100

198D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Morris Av, runs n 129.4 x w 8.8x s 129.4 to street x e 8.7; Wicke Estates, Inc., to Mary L. Keane, 2 East 198d St, Oct. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE C, s w corner of 14th St, 114.9x88, prior mtg, Oct. 29; Fourteenth Street and Avenue C Realty Corporation to Robert F. Cutting of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and Olivia Cutting, Oakdale, L. I., due Nov. 1, 1920; attorney, L. W. Stotesbury, 55 Liberty St.

BROADWAY, w s, 87.8 ft s of 60th St, 28.11x141.6x25x126.11, Nov. 1; Lucretia C. and Stella N. Stone to West Side Savings Bank, 110 6th Av, 5 years; attorneys, Harrison & B., 59 Wall St $30,000

CONVENT AV, w s, 66.11 ft s of 146th St, 16x75, Oct. 27; Charles W. Saacke to Germania Life Insurance Co., 90 Union Square, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Dulon & Roe, 41 Park Row $6,000

EAST BROADWAY, 27, s s, 118.4 ft e of Catharine St, 25.2x87.6, Nov. 1; Julius Mayo to George B. Lauck, as Commissioner, 2,421 85th St, Brooklyn, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $25,000

SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK, n w s, at n e corner, plot 92, on map, 725 of Dyckman Homestead, runs s w along said plot 309 ft to lot 91 x s w 139.7 x s e 142.11 x s w, 286.3 x s e 576.10 x n 576.10 to land of Wm. B. Isham, x n w 7.8 x 195 x n e 272.6 x n w — to creek x w — to beg.; Prescott Av, n e corner Emerson St, 100x100; Prescott Av, e s, 100 ft n of Emerson St, runs n along avenue 586.9 ft to Spuyten Duyvil Creek x s e — x s w 240 ft to n s of Emerson St x w 88.5 ft x n 106 ft x w 100 ft to beg.; to lands under water; dated June 26; Inwood Land and Improvement Co. to Ferd. S. Crosley, 50 Vanderbilt Av, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $36,000; attorneys, Van Vorst, M. & S., 25 Broad St $25,000

1ST AV, 846, e s, 26 ft n of 47th St, 24.10x80, Oct. 31; Bernard Fortgang to Albert H. Atterbury, 515 West 7th St., Plainfield, N. J., 4 years; address 30 Broad St.; N. Y. C. $18,000

3D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25.6x98.2, leasehold, Oct. 31; Andrew Rogielwicz to Frank Ficek, 187 East 3d St, 2 years; attorney, Louis Applebome, 302 Broadway $600

11TH AV, s w corner of 52d St, 25.1x100, Oct. 30; John and Patrick Mullen to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 5 years, 5½ p. c. $15,000

12TH ST, 349 East, n s, 65 ft w of 1st Av, 30x103.3, Oct. 31; Ethelred F. Folsom and another, executors, to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row $8,300

19TH ST, 234 West, s s, 312.7 ft w of 7th Av, 15.8x92, Nov. 1; John W. Van Gerden to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $4,000

41ST ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x97.10, April 12, 1916; Edw. S. and Kate Boyiston and George A. and William H. Boyiston to James H. Boyiston, 338 East 51st St, and another, demand, 6 p. c., prior mtg $25,800; attorney, M. B. Faulkner, Room 1739, Municipal Building $1,025

49TH ST, n s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21.6x75, Nov. 1; Anna W. Sherman to Austin T. White, 200 Causeway St, Boston, Mass., 5 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $45,000; attorneys, Root, C., Jr., & H., 31 Nassau St $15,000

50TH ST, 5 West, n s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100.5, Oct. 31; Solomon Kalvin to Edith A. Crews, 20 Lafayette St, New Rochelle, N. Y., 3 yrs., 6 p. c., prior mtg $6,000; address, Cross & Brown Co., 18 East 41st St $750

51ST ST, 211 East, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.4, Oct. 31; Frank W. Mosher to Anna M. Sohl, 40 South 9th Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

74TH ST, 515 to 525 West, and 67th St, 521 to 535 West; H. Kelly & Co. against Overland Stores Co. et al., Oct. 3, 1917 ..... $11,167

SAME PROPERTY; H. Kelly & Co. against same, Sept. 1, 1917 ..... $11,167

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, e s, corner of 165th St, 56x100; Richard E. Thibaut, Inc., against Marmor Construction Co., Inc., et al., July 16, 1917 ..... $340

WEEKS AV, 1,784; Jacob Lieberman against Gertrude Lamein et al., Oct. 11, 1917 ..... $51

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE

High-class modern suburban home, nearby town; best street; 5 minutes' walk express station; 12 rooms; 2 baths; 2-car garage; well shaded ½ acre plot, for private dwelling, 70th to 90th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. S. S. Walstrum, 129 B'way, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VERY ATTRACTIVE HOMES

See them for yourself. Open for inspection Sunday, November 4th, and Tuesday—Election Day—November 6th, 2 to 5 P. M.

DECATUR STREET, 327, near Stuyvesant Ave.—Brownstone and brick, 12 rooms and new bath, parquet floors, new fixtures, freshly decorated; excellent order throughout.

STERLING PLACE, 864, near Underhill Ave.—Recently remodelled and renovated at cost of $3,500, with 2 baths, hot-water heat, new plumbing and electric fixtures, open fireplaces, beautiful woodwork; all new decorations; convenient to new subways and Prospect Park.

TERMS TO SUIT YOU.

REALTY ASSOCIATES, OWNERS, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Are You Looking For

A LOVELY HOME?

Send for Photos and Booklet No. 2

Mapleton Park

Sea Beach Subway, Brooklyn

You Will Be Satisfied

ALCO BUILDING COMPANY

217 Broadway Barc'lay 4585

Property Office, 22d Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

Beautiful corner plot, Shore Road, Bay Ridge. Ideal spot for gentleman's residence, about 1¼ lots. Must be sold at great sacrifice. Quick action desired.

BULKLEY & HORTON CO.

7808 THIRD AV.

585 NOSTRAND AV. 414 MYRTLE AV.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALIF. SEMI-BUNGALOW

Built for all-year home; 7 rooms, bath, steam heat, garage, 4,000 square feet; refined neighborhood; sidewalks, electricity, gas, sewer; privilege of restricted bathing beach, yacht club; free mooring; 21 Nassau St. motor boat; about three minutes' walk from pier and station; 30 minutes to Herald Square; will sell to responsible party for $500 cash, balance very easy terms. R. B. S., 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

ALL YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW, NEAR THE SOUND.

Seven rooms, bath, hardwood trim, open fireplace, beamed ceilings, double floors, hot water heat, gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 23d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B. Meech, Boulevard, Beechhurst. Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone Flushing 1788.

ON THE SOUND

6, 7, 8 & 11 room houses, all modern improvements; macadam roads, sewers, gas, electricity. Can be bought for reasonable cash payment, balance mortgage or rental basis. Address S. E., 92 Times.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

A Wonderful Fly Home,

ROCHELLE HTS.—NEW ROCHELLE. 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms, hot water heat, gas, electricity, large plot. Price, $15,000, or consider renting $125 monthly.

★O'Connor & Agency★

221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594 New Rochelle, N.Y.

BARGAIN—FOR SALE OR RENT

Beautiful Dutch Colonial House; 8 rooms; large shady plot; garage, sewers, gas, electricity, steam heat; highly restricted colony; 30 minutes from Grand Central on Harlem division; will sacrifice for a song. Apply to H. E. Wilson, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

North Shore, L. I.

Owner offers his artistic 11 room, 3 bath English house, 1 acre beautiful laid-out grounds, at less than cost price; 1 minute from station; 30 minutes from N. Y., electrical express service. Terms arranged. H. K., 73 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO LEASE

Will consider erecting a new building for a responsible tenant.

230-232 FOURTH AVENUE and 29-31 EAST 24TH STREET, about

7,000 SQUARE FEET

Full Commission to Brokers.

JOHN W. AHERN

59 Liberty Street.

DESIRABLE LIGHT OFFICE

Approximately 2,000 Sq. Feet

FULTON BUILDING

S. W. Cor. Fulton & Nassau Sts.

William F. Fuerst, Inc., 37 NASSAU ST.

LARGE STUDIO, $40

114-16 EAST 28TH STREET.

Steam heat, two elevators; janiter. Call and inspect.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23d St.

133 WEST 72D STREET,

MODERN BUILDING FOR

PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS.

One large double suite

INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT

Front Office, Light 3 Sides

36 EAST 23d ST.

At entrance to subway.

Janitor. Steam heat.

GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, Inc., Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times, copy must be in The Times Building before 6:00 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

Harold J. Gross, James H. Hurley and E. Tudor Gross, Auctioneers.

Mortgagee's Sale by Public Auction Wednesday, November 21, 1917

At 2 O'Clock P. M., at the Main Entrance of the Hotel

THE NEW MATHEWSON SO CALLED

WITH FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

On Ocean Front, Narragansett Pier, Rhode Island

THE NEW MATHEWSON, the largest, best located and most popular hotel at Narragansett Pier, is a solidly constructed frame building, four stories and basement, with two wings, one four stories and one three stories, forming three sides of a large court, opened to the prevailing winds of summer.

There are 270 guest rooms, 85 private bathrooms, and 8 public bathrooms. There are 100 servants' rooms in building in rear.

Two hydraulic elevators in brick tower, one for passengers, the other for freight.

Main piazza along front of Hotel is 242 ft. long and 22 ft. wide, and may be enclosed with glass in inclement weather. The piazzas approximate one-seventh of a mile.

The Hotel is well furnished. The kitchens are well equipped.

In the rear of the hotel building is a collection of buildings, containing 100 servants' rooms; laundry; ice making plant and cold storage plant; electric lighting plant for 1700 lights; boiler room; stable; garage, capacity 28 cars; 500-gallon gasoline tank; reservoir, 100,000-gallon capacity.

THE LAND fronts easterly on Ocean road 200 ft., northerly on Taylor Street 468.6 ft., westerly on Mathewson Street 286.8 ft., southerly on land now or formerly of E. H. Browning, 409.8 ft.; approximate area 123,818 sq. ft.

Apply for descriptive circular to

G. L. & H. J. Gross

ESTABLISHED 1886

Real Estate and Insurance 170 Westminster St. Providence, Rhode Island

Magnificent Office Suite for Banking, Brokerage or Ticket Office

About 2,000 sq. ft. on the ground floor of

American Surety Building 100 Broadway

can be leased on attractive terms. Entrances from Broadway, Wall St. and Pine St. Good Broadway frontage with prominent window sign space. Millions of persons pass this corner annually. Apply on premises.

TO LET

Light Floor Space in Modern Buildings

HAVILAND BUILDING
11 East 36th St., thru to 37th St.

CROSS CHAMBERS
210 Fifth Ave., thru to B'way.

MILLINERY BUILDING
19-21 West 36th St.

MANUFACTURING BUILDING
261-265 West 36th St.

OFFICE BUILDING
14 West 40th St.

STORES OR ENTIRE BUILDING
Northwest Cor. of 7th Ave. at 52nd St.

TO SUB RENT—ANY PART OF 11-Story Corner Building 5th Ave., near 23rd St.

FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th Street, Phone 540 Vanderbilt.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Lofts, Floors, Offices.

REASONABLE RENT; LIGHT, MODERN.

106 EAST 19TH ST.,

Adjoining 4th Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED

370 Central Park West

The Apartment House Unique.

S. W. Corner of 97th Street.

An Oasis in the Desert of Mansions.

Featuring Riddihas Architecture.

Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms.

Rentals $700 to $1,800.

Special 4 room suites, facing front. Charming Studio Suites, with open fireplaces.

For booklet, floor plan, etc. See Renting Agent on premises, or

FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.

299 Madison Av., corner 41st St. 'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

ABERCROMBIE

540 W. 165th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave. ELEVATOR APARTMENT

7 Rooms, $56 to $63

New Building—Just Completed

ABERNETHY

540 W. 189th St., Cor. Audubon Av.

5 Large All Outside Rooms $50

The Evelyn Lodge

Overlooking City, Country, Sea. Charming Winter House of Highest Standard 20 minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef & Service; Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors. Smoking Rooms. Comforts. Weekly $12-$20 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

MARBLE HILL

HIGH CLASS COUNTRIFIED APARTMENTS MARBLE HILL AVE. on 225th ST.

6 ROOMS Block from N. Y. Central, B'way sub. cars. Cor. apt., day & night elevator service, phone, steam. Supt. on premises. Phone 175-5 Marble. $60

340 WEST 86TH ST.

7 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $2,000.

2 Rooms & Kitchenette,

$900 TO $1,000.

M. H. GAILLARD & CO., 2,299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler—3979.

WILBRAHAM,

N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 90th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $65.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St., Vanderbilt 640.

BONNY CASTLE

681 WEST 191ST ST.—Elevator apartments at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.

4 AND 5 ROOMS

$40 TO $50.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS

40 WEST 40TH ST.

Very Desirable North Light Studio Apartments, 7 ROOMS & BATH, also 2 ROOMS. Superintendent on premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

2,044 Albany Court. 231st St. Subway Station.

4 ROOMS..... $28-$32

AGENT ON PREMISES.

723 ST. NICHOLAS AV.,

Corner 146th St.

Six rooms; high-class elevator apt. house; all night service; rent $62.50. Apply Supt., or E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St.

385 Central Park West

8 Rooms and Bath

Rental $1,020 per Annum

SUPT. ON PREMISES

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings

WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED

Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths FOR TEN MONTHS AT

A GREAT CONCESSION

from regular rates for these particular suites.

HOTEL ALEXANDRIA

JUST OPENED

250 WEST 103D STREET,

Between Broadway and West End Ave. Subway Express Station at Corner.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WOOLSEY

141 East 44th Street

East of Lexington Avenue.

2 Rooms, Bath Kitchenette

Unfurnished, $60.00 to $72.50

Furnished, $70.00 to $82.50

Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.

Apply to Superintendent on premises, or

BING & BING

119

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

BEAUTIFUL bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, private bath; phone, electricity; 72d subway; no other roomer; references. H. B., 71 West.

BEAUTIFULLY furnished 12-room house; electricity; four baths. West 100th. River 9847.

BROADWAY, (91st.)—Perfectly appointed 4-room home; light; new elevator apartment; Orientals, Victrola, handsome period furniture. Riverside 11.

BROADWAY—S. E. COR. 160TH ST.—Six, eight large), light rooms; high-class; elevator, electricity; complete service; New rentals. Superintendent on premises.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302.—Handsomely furnished 2 rooms, tiled bath, kitchenette, living room, 18x32; restaurant in building; piano; maid service included in rent; overlooking Park. Edwards.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath, and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

ELEVATOR, six sunny rooms, private bath; season, longer. Superintendent, 551 West 157th.

FOR FURNISHED apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 West 76th. Schuyler 8522.

High class, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 master chambers overlooking Italian Garden. Apt. 31J, The Belnord, Broadway and 86th Street.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Shuman & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244, (Cor. 97th.)—Apartment of 8 rooms, furnished in mahogany; four master bedrooms, facing Drive; 2 baths; elevator service; seen by appointment. Phone 7532 River.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, (116th.)—Beautifully furnished corner apartment, facing Drive; eight outside rooms, two baths; southern exposure. Reed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Beautiful furnished, newly decorated eight-room apartment, three baths; immediate possession. Apt. 22.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th St.)—Eleven light, well furnished rooms; call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448.—Handsomely furnished, 9 rooms, bath; sublet; grand piano. Coyle.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

TO LEASE for Winter months, or until Sept. 30, 1918, exceptionally furnished nine-room apartment on Riverside Drive, below 105th St. This apartment is probably the most attractive apartment to be offered for lease upon the Drive. The apartment is located in one of the finest twelve-story houses in the section; commands an unobstructed view of the river to the south, west, east, and north; the rooms are exceptionally large and handsomely decorated, appointments and furnishings of the highest quality. The apartment consists of large paneled dining room, drawing room, library, very large foyer hall, three master's bedrooms, two exceptionally fine master's bathrooms, kitchen, butler's pantry, two servants' rooms, with servants' bathroom, exceptional closet accommodations; price, $450 per month. Will be shown by appointment. Address Owner, Room 1002, 507 5th Av., New York. Telephone Murray Hill 1871.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments, long or short leases. Wick-Riffe Gray, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 209 West 75d. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 872d St.)—A beautifully appointed, completely, newly furnished 4-room apartment; convenient to transportation. Columbus 5206.

WEST END AV., (90s.)—6 rooms, 2 baths; new building; very attractively furnished. Details Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 882.—Two handsomely furnished rooms, bath; floor through; private house.

WEST END AV., 411.—Ten-room, corner, handsomely furnished; $250 monthly. Ross, 261 Schuyler.

WEST END AV., (80s.)—6 rooms, 3 baths; distinctive furnishings. Particulars. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

22D, (152E GRAMERCY COURT.)
Six rooms; elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; Gramercy Park section; reduced rental. Apply on premises.

26TH, 28 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with maid service.

33RD, 130 EAST.—Six rooms and bath; all outside.

45TH, 45 EAST.—Studio apartment to rent, near Vanderbilt Hotel; rent $50 a month. Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row.

53D ST., 33 EAST.—Two rooms and bath. Superintendent, on premises.

VANDERBILT STUDIOS, 62 and 64 East 54th St., (adjoining Vanderbilt Hotel.)—Apartments 1 and 2 rooms and bath; rentals $600 to $1,380; meals and service if desired. Apply R. S. Kamin, on premises, or telephone Murray Hill 913.

Unfurnished—West Side.

26TH ST., 60 WEST.—4 rooms and bath, elevator; $80-$85 monthly.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Modern, light; tiled baths; electric light; gas logs; telephones; kitchenette; service if desired; $65 to $75.

53D, 15 WEST.—Sublet, 3-room apartment, fireproof house. Telephone 4181 Columbus.

90TH ST., 49 WEST.—One, two, or three rooms, with bath.

110TH, 225 WEST—DAWSON ARMS.
High-class elevator apartment, 6 rooms, facing Central Park; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

111TH, 518 WEST—TRINITY COURT.
High-class elevator apartment, 7 rooms; parquet flooring throughout; rent moderate. Inquire Superintendent.

141ST ST., 221 WEST. (7th Av.)
Six-room elevator apartments; $45.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 468.—7 rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, rent $40-$45. Louis Carreau, Agt., 796 6th Av., (45th.)

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 244, (near 85th St.)—Attractive small apartment.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—To sublet large, light, 5-room apartment; $65. Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, BET. 116TH AND 119TH STS., 12TH-STORY APARTMENT FRONTING ON DRIVE.—8 rooms and 5 baths, including large studio with skylight on roof, and private roof garden connecting therewith, to sublet until October, 1920, $2,400. Tel. 4787 Morningside. Agent on premises.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Is it possible to find immediately a furnished apartment or furnished house at reasonable price in the district east or south of Central Park; I want ten rooms and three baths for six months only. —Offers by letter only. Address C. C. de F., Suite 2300, 37 Wall St.

FURNISHED two rooms and bath wanted, located between 40th and 60th Sts., east side preferred; room service if possible. Write full particulars to Grant, 18 East 60th St.

RESPONSIBLE clients, wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Four or five room completely furnished housekeeping apartment wanted; couple; own silver and linen; $50 to $55 monthly; early occupancy. C 201 Times Downtown.

Who will sublet studio about 25x25, north light, nicely furnished, 4 months; bath, electricity, elevator; central location; between $60 and $100. G 48 Times.

LIST YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT. Large demand, select clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 W. 72d. Col. 836.

RESPONSIBLE PARTY wants 8-10-room apartment, 3 baths, west side, below 86th; 1 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

3 rooms, bath, kitchenette; elevator; not over $100 month; 3 to 6 months; immediately. G 19 Times.

Wanted.—About four or five room, furnished apartment; exceptional care and reference; rent about $100. T 43 Times.

Five or six room furnished apartment wanted; 3rd to 86th; 6 April; three adults. R 376 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment, four bedrooms; positively state low price. Immediate, 3,383 Broadway.

WRITER and wife desire small furnished apartment for Winter; moderate rent. K 169 Times.

I can rent your apartment furnished. S. E. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col 1077.

Unfurnished.

Six-room apartment, between 33d and Washington Sq., T 44 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

97TH, 3 EAST.—Attractive room, all improvements; gentlemen; references; private residence.

115TH, (168 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly up; including elegant meals; $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $18 weekly; gentlemen only; beautiful atmosphere.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 122 EAST.—Large, small, furnished, unfurnished, rooms, newly decorated; private house; homelike.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Well-heated, attractively furnished; electricity; twin beds; bachelor apartments; furnished rooms.

30TH, 7 EAST.—Elegant front parlor room also back parlor; private baths.

56TH ST., 133 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Exclusive house; large room, running water, adjoining bath; breakfast if desired; reasonable.

56TH, 50 EAST.—Beautiful large and sunny room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

66TH, 46 EAST.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with running water; telephone.

HOTELS' OVERFLOW accommodated; investigated rooms, board, apartments, houses. Leland's, One West 34th.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LENOX AV., 202, (120th St.)—Cheerful large and small rooms; steam, hot, cold water; electricity; with or without board; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.) VANDERBILT STUDIOS.—Several furnished rooms, $35 to $75 monthly; elevator; references. Murray Hill 9286.

MADISON AV., 220, (30th.)—Musical studios, suitable for teaching; rented by day or hour.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive room and bath; can be used for music studio.

West Side.

23D, 258 WEST.—Room, running water, steam heat, gentlemen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

41ST, 9 WEST.—Large room, private bath; open-grate fire; also other rooms.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, running water, private baths, electricity, telephone; reference.

52D, 47 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally clean rooms, $2-$5; running water; private house; references.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive large, clean room, all conveniences.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Large, single rooms; elevator, electric light; central location; all conveniences.

200 WEST 56TH STREET.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

130 WEST 57TH ST.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SITTING ROOM, BEDROOM, AND BATH; GENTLEMAN. HENRIETTA HAYES. CIRCLE 990.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references; telephone.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller room; board optional; phone.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 273 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Studio; large room facing north and south; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Medium and small room; refined residence; telephone; electricity.

72D ST., (near Central Park West.)—Kitchenette apartment; 3 rooms and bath; private house; references. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 261 WEST.—Homelike, handsomely furnished double, single rooms; private baths.

72D, 121 WEST.—Large, warm room, with private bath.

73D, 163 WEST.—Parlor floor room with kitchenette; also attractive bedroom; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

74TH STREET, 161 WEST.
BACHELOR ROOMS; ALL THE CONVENIENCES OF A HOTEL WITH THE COMFORTS OF HOME; LARGE OR SMALL ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN SUITE; WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT, VALET SERVICE, &C.; REFERENCES REQUIRED.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Gentlemen will appreciate these beautiful, attractively furnished rooms, with bath, without; comfortable; desirable. Phone 2595 Columbus.

74TH, 33 WEST.—SPACIOUS SUITE, PRIVATE BATH, STEAM HEATED, LUXURIOUS PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Beautiful room, private bath; large rooms; southern exposure; two or three gentlemen; electricity.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Gentlemen can obtain comfortably furnished rooms, with refined surroundings.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room, all improvements; private house; references.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable square room, well heated; electricity, telephone; exclusive residence.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, light, airy rooms, private baths; reasonable; near subway.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room and bedroom; running water; select residence; $9.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Newly renovated, suites, studio; electricity; private baths; gentlemen, business couple.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny; large, small rooms, convenient baths; references.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting baths, single or en suite.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room, electricity; reference.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached, $8; reference.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows; lavatory, dressing room, bath; steam, electricity.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; lavatory, bathroom; small room; electricity, telephone; reference.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, with private bath; immaculate; block subway.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Newly furnished large room; southern exposure; running water; connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

79TH, 140 WEST.—Large front room; suitable for two; convenient to subway.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished, sunny front room; bath, telephone; gentleman; $5.

104TH, 230 WEST.—Overlooking Broadway, large, square rooms, handsomely furnished; twin beds; telephone, electricity; private house, private family.

104TH, 5 WEST.—Large room for one or two persons. Apt. 6.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

105TH, 170 WEST.—Private house, large south rooms; lavatory; electricity; "L," subway; $6.

107TH, 250 WEST.—Newly decorated, elegant rooms; all conveniences; elevator apartment; French surroundings. Apartment 35, Ducolomb.

109TH, 200 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, clean, heated rooms; elevator, telephone; electricity. Dowd.

110TH, 500 WEST.—Three elegantly furnished rooms, running water; $5, $8, $10; high class apartment. Apartment 1A.

111TH, 500 WEST.—Large light room, lavatory; every convenience; modern apartment; references. 4 A.

114TH, 500 WEST. — Facing Columbia campus, furnished room; private adult family, near subway. Graham, 900 Morningside. Apt. 4.

116TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV., (Near Riverside.)—Sunny parlor, with bedroom if desired, for season. Telephone Morningside 6487.

120TH ST., 414 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished; bath; suitable one or two; neighborhood exclusive. Apt. 26.

120TH, 330 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private house, near Morningside Park.

141ST, 552 WEST.—Large, cheerful, homelike room; elevator apartment; $5. McCarthy, Audubon 9780.

143D, 561 WEST.—Sanitary, clean room, near subway; adults; reference required. Apartment 55.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Apt. 47.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful light, large room, for one or two, with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Elsner.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite, private; accommodations par excellence; visitors in city. Columbus 8776.

BROADWAY, 2,643.—Cosy room, adjoining bath; steam, electricity; phone; private family. Calder.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 473.—Front suite, single room, phone, "L," gentlemen preferred. Fryer.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (Near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Apt. 22.

FURNISHED room for one or two with young American couple; no children; bath, telephone, elevator service. K 150 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Large front room, accommodate couple, running water; breakfast, Stanhope.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 321.—Comfortable room, elevator apartment; no other roomers; $4. Dardis.

WANT a clean cut young man to share room with me; have large room, running water, &c., 73d St. C 311 Times Downtown.

WEST END AV., 822, (Corner 100th.)—Handsome large corner room; running water, electricity; semi-private bath; gentleman, $10; also front room, private bath, street level, $7.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room; private bathroom; closets, steam, electricity; residence; $12.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th St.)—Superior bachelor accommodations; exclusive residence; breakfast. Riverside 9050.

WEST END AV., 851.—Beautifully furnished room, private bath; telephone; breakfast optional.

WEST END AV., 684.—High-class, well furnished; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 1,415 Dorchester Road.—Large, nicely furnished room; private family; running water, private bath, steam heat, electricity; private porch; one block Brighton Beach "L." Cortelyou Road station. Tel. 2057 Flatbush.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th St.)—Two large, magnificent corner rooms, bath. Butters.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS MAN desires room, bath, elevator apartment, below 90th, West; with small, refined family, no other roomers; state how many in family, with details; highest references exchanged. F 146 Times.

A well furnished bed-sitting room, or two small rooms; private bath preferred; locality, near Washington Square. C 276 Times Downtown.

Bachelor desires room, private bath, 72d to 116th, near Broadway; no other roomers; give full particulars. K 160 Times.

Unfurnished.

TWO ROOMS, bath, and small kitchenette, between 59th and 83d Sts., east side. Lenox 9690.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking, telephone, references.

21ST, 47 EAST.—Newly decorated single room; excellent table; reference; table guests.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone. Clark.

65TH ST.—Exceptional opportunity to enjoy the comforts of a private home, near Park Av. Plaza 6631.

83D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references, table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere. Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms, with board; private baths; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST. — First-class large, small; private bath; excellent table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Large front room, facing Broadway, comfortably furnished; homelike; running water; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 122 WEST.—Well furnished double rooms; bath; excellent board; table guests.

72D, 159 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; also hall room; board; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double front rooms; private baths; small room; phone.

72D, 159 WEST.—Desirable large rooms, also 2 hallrooms; board; reference.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
Desirable rooms, subway, elevator; references.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome second floor, furnished; other rooms; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large or medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 116-124 W.—Attractive rooms, double, single; steam heat; excellent cuisine; references.

78TH, 106 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; electricity; refined surroundings; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlor; two room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor; southern exposure; large room, private bath; electricity.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST. "The Little House."—Beautiful room, bath adjoining; delicious home table.

83D, 25 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; private bath; steam, electricity; excellent cooking; couple or two gentlemen; references; table guests.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, suite, with bath; excellent table. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; unusually good table; refined surroundings.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large, small rooms; permanent business people desired; excellent cuisine.

93D, 263 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractive sunny suite; bath, electricity; twin beds; other rooms.

102D, 305 WEST, (West End-Riverside.)—Two exceptional rooms; private bath; exclusive home; references.

102D, 243 WEST.—Refined home; suite, two large rooms, bath; separate if desired.

115TH, (cor. Manhattan Av.) The Columbia.—Pleasant, steam-heated rooms, good board, $8 up; every comfort. Tel. 4021 Morningside.

15ZD, 561 WEST. (Corner Broadway.)—Large, well-furnished room, running water, electricity; refined surroundings; Southern cooking; Phone 4678 Audubon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 302, "El Dorado."—A splendid opportunity to secure, in apartment hotel, with full board, double, well-furnished room; couple or two gentlemen; private bath; use of sitting room. Spier.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown N. Y.; Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 21.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; facing park.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select accommodation, second-floor suite, modern furnishings, two baths; medium, double room, bath; single; running water, steam, electricity; excellent cuisine; TABLE GUESTS.

WEST END AV.—Corner house; near 86th St. subway; southern exposure; steam heat, electric lighting, hot water plant; meals optional; references required. K 62 Times.

WEST END AV., 683, (93d.)—Choicest section of New York; newly furnished rooms; meals optional.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Rooms, suites, with private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV, 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Graduate taking curable, convalescent, nervous, and elderly persons; home comforts; special diet; nurse's care. Phone Bedford 2861R.

Bronx.

TRAINED NURSE will board child; comfortable home, excellent care, healthful location. Telephone any morning Fordham 2510, Ext. 63.

BOARD WANTED.

English officer's wife desires board with private family, below 50th; references exchanged. Call room 407 Hotel Rutledge, afternoons.

FOR LADY, private family, below 50th, east 6th Av. Lelands, 1 West 34th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Delightful Fall, Winter home, near White Plains; 45 min. 42d St.; private park; low rates. Booklet. Mt. House, Valhalla, N. Y.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York State.

MODERN country estate; excellent table; 86 miles. Spindler, LeRoy Falls, Ulster Co.

Connecticut.

Lady keeping her country home open for the Winter will accommodate several persons with board and room; ideal location, delightful home surroundings; one hour from New York. Apply 45 West 74th St., City.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK Little Six 1917 roadster, slightly damaged. Commonwealth Garage, 41st and Lexington Av.

BUICKS, 1917-1916,
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Finck, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 Little-6 roadster; brand new; many extras; very liberal discount to quick purchaser. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

BUICK ROADSTER.
Model C—36; complete; best type in Buick line; bargain. 305 West 79th St.

BUICK Little Six Runabout; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 LANDAULET;
had little use; color, dark blue; with every equipment; mechanically perfect; guaranteed; must be seen to be appreciated. Darling, 411 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 5052.

CADILLAC, brougham, custom-made body; two months old, perfect condition; price reasonable. F 322 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC.—Bargain; seven-passenger, four-cylinder touring; perfect condition. Owner, G 17 Times.

CADILLAC.—Must sell beautiful 8-cylinder touring; $725. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 five-passenger touring. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

CHALMERS Cabriolet, 1915. Slightly used; in excellent condition. Standard, Col. 4648.

CHALMERS Coupelet for sale cheap. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS Coupelet for sale cheap. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

CHANDLER.—Will sell contract for delivery of new car cheap. K 99 Times.

CHEVROLET 1916 touring car, model Baby Grand, good condition, good shoes, looks like new. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; we are offering some exceptionally good Dodge Brothers used cars this week. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone Decatur 4004.

DODGE 5-passenger touring; like new; sell $375. 1,930 Broadway.

DORT, 5 passenger, run 2,000 miles; like new; $385. 210 West 50th.

ELGIN.—Brand new, 5 passenger touring car; also chummy roadster; price, N. Y., $1,140; will sell $900. Mr. Weston, 250 West 80th St. Schuyler 5489.

EMPIRE 1916 chummy roadster; A1 condition; just repainted.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

FORD AUTHORIZED DEALERS.
Fords of every description on hand; new and used; pleasure and commercials; single and double tariff taxis; we make a Ford haul three tons; time payments. Yorkville Motor Co., 1,824 Lexington Av.

FRANKLIN 1917, 5-passenger touring car; sell very reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, roadster, excellent condition; specially fitted; corduroy covers; no agents. Tel. 8080 Farr.

HUPMOBILE 1917 touring; excellent condition; new tires; sacrifice $775. M. M., 325 Times.

HUPMOBILE 1917, 5-passenger; mileage 4,800; refinished; $700. Phone Owner, 1201 Main.

LANCIA TOWN BROUGHAM,
1917 MODEL, 25 H. P.
MILEAGE, 1,000.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LANCIA SEDAN, 1916.
35 H. P. SPORTING MODEL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

LEXINGTON 1918 demonstrator; guaranteed same as new car; perfect in every way; cost new $1,395; will sell quick at right figure. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON.—Will sell my new Marmon chummy; used 2 months; full equipment of extras. Address J. Krawley, Grand Av., East Elmhurst, L. I.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MARMON, Model 41, 5-passenger touring; like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON, Model 41, 5-passenger touring; like new; need cash. 1,930 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

MAXWELL 1917 touring car, A1 mechanical condition, paint in first-class condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Telephone Decatur 4004.

MERCER, 1916,
4-PASSENGER, WITH 6 RUDGE WHITWORTH WIRE WHEELS; EXCELLENT CONDITION; $1,500.
FREDERICK DUFFY,
33 WEST 42D ST.
TELEPHONE 2700 VANDERBILT.

MERCER late 1916 limousine, used one season; condition perfect. Phone Col. 8903.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 59th.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four-passenger club roadster. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OVERLAND Country Club, with slip covers and properly equipped, in very good condition; bought new in June, 1917; selling because I bought a larger car. Address Room 300, 10 Wall St.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger brougham. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 6322.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD Twin-Six, limousine, landau, also touring; bargains. Cook-Maccoannell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD, late model; special Winter body; like new; will sacrifice. Stuyvesant 3027.

PACKARD 1448, 7-passenger limousine body. Columbus 7301.

PEERLESS limousine with 7-passenger touring body; coach work by Quimby; owner's private car; has been carefully used and is in splendid condition; price reasonable; demonstration; apply by letter. Room 1012, 320 5th Av., New York.

PEERLESS 1917 Limousine; like new, WALLACE, 1,729 BROADWAY.

PEUGEOT, 1913.—Excellent shape; fully electrically equipped; rare bargain. Standard, Columbus 4648.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

RENAULT TOWN LIMOUSINE,
1916 MODEL 18 H. P.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO 1916 touring, driven 5,000 miles; general appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, Inc., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Telephone Decatur 4004.

REO Limousine 1917, special body, has done very little mileage; excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th Street.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH.—Make me cash offer on my beautiful runabout. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX.—Must sell at once beautiful Simplex touring, seven passenger; Holbrook body; car and tires like new; no reasonable offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD, 1917.—Same as new; two extra tires and rims; front and rear bumper. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1916 two-passenger runabout, wire wheels; perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD, 1916, used as a demonstrator; perfect condition; good tires. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & W. top; very desirable all-year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold with Stearns new car guarantee. Stearns Used Car Department, J. H. Driscoll, Mgr., 417 West 55th St. Tel. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER 1917 model, 3-passenger, 4-cylinder, practically new; bargain at $450. Strebel, 2,860 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1916.
Beautiful four-passenger special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt 4, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

Miscellaneous.

"RIGHT PRICES."
1913 STUDEBAKER "6" Roadster, (new.)
1917 Cadillac 8, Seven Passenger.
1917 ROLAND Touring.
1917 HUDSON Super Six Roadster.
1916 CADILLAC Touring; very extra.
1916 HUDSON Super Six Touring.
1916 OVERLAND 4-115 Touring.
1914 REO, Seven Passenger.
1916 REO, Three Passenger Roadster.
1916 HUPMOBILE Touring; exceptional.
1916 REO, Seven Passenger.
1915 STUTZ Roadster.
1915 MERCER, Six Passenger, (cheap.)
1915 CADILLAC, Seven Passenger Touring.
1915 CADILLAC, Four Passenger Roadster.
1915 CADILLAC Limousine, complete.
1915 CADILLAC, Brougham Town Car.
1915 WINTON Small Six Cabriolet.
1915 WINTON-Six, Electric starter.
1914 NATIONAL Six Touring.
1914 MERCER Limousine "Holbrook."
DAILY ARRIVALS. TRADES CONSIDERED. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
Open evenings and Sundays till 5 P. M.
All cars open to mechanical inspection and demonstration at any time.
THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
Appraisers to the trade,
1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av.,
BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STEARNS LIMOUSINE.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOWN CAR.
1917 STUTZ 6-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC CABROILET.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
CADILLAC VICTORIA COUPE.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND 6-CYLINDER.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, $400.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1918 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET.
1917 CADILLAC TOURING.
1917 CADILLAC ROADSTER.
1917 MERCER, SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 6-16 VALVE SPEEDSTER.
S. G. V. FLEETWOOD TOURING.
1917 LIBERTY TOURING.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH; NEVER RUN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
STUTZ H. C. S. BABY SPEEDSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 Broadway.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, by Thomas Cowell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale; IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

B'KLYN BRANCH WILLYS-OVERLAND.
Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.
1916 Overland Touring, Model 83-B.
1916 Overland, all-year type.
1916 Willys-Knight Touring, Model 84.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bed

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A NUMBER OF STENOGRAPHERS
OF MORE THAN THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD SALARIES WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT. Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
We want immediately a young lady having good education, (university preferred,) with tact, initiative, resourcefulness; should not be under 21 years; a good general appearance is also desirable; position permanent; salary $15 to $25. M 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; unusual opportunity for bright girl with some experience to become valuable assistant in busy office of Christian firm; write particulars. M 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, able to take dictation and keep records in publishing house; steady position and chance for advancement. Reply in own writing to Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 426 West Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, capable taking French dictation; must have experience; excellent opportunity for advancement for right party. Address C 293 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, upper Broadway apartment house; good place. Apply Saturday 3:30-4:30 P. M., 102 West 93d St.

TYPIST, rapid, accurate; no stenography; insurance policy experience desirable; salary $12 to start; state age and full details of qualifications. B 199 Times.

VISITING GOVERNESS, trained kindergartner, for care of young child by day; immediate. Phone 4798 Morning.

WOMEN
OF MATURE AGE TO INSPECT AND PACK MERCHANDISE; EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; FAIR SALARIES WHILE LEARNING; WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, FOURTH GALLERY, NEW BUILDING.

YOUNG GIRL, between the age of 18 and 25 years, wanted to act as companion for a young girl; good home. Call or write to the 136 West 82d St., city. Phone Circle 2471.

Employment Agencies.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.
EXPERIENCED, well-educated young women, Americans, (16-26 years,) for permanent positions as follows:
2 STENOGRAPHERS, $25.
4 STENOGRAPHERS, $20.
3 STENOGRAPHERS, $18.
3 SPANISH-ENGLISH STENOGRAPHERS, $25.
3 BOOKKEEPERS, $15-$18.
1 SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, (knowledge of stenography,) $12.
10 TYPISTS, $10-$12-$15.
4 GIRLS, (light mail work,) $7.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
37 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$20; Bookkeepers, $18; Ledger Clerks, $12-$15; Typists, $14; Ellis Posting Machine Operators, $15-$17; File Clerk, $9. Office Assistant, $8. Business Opportunity Co., Agency, 203 B'way, Coultaus and Masterson, Proprietors.

STENOGRAPHERS, several, $8-$16; Jersey City, $13; another, $15; bookkeepers, $12-$15; $15; two bookkeepers, $12-$20; Competent, typists, clerks, Jupp Agency, 37 Nassau.

CORRESPONDENTS, Typists (2,) $15-$20; Stenographers, clerical, bookkeepers, office positions. Terminal Employment Exchange 154 Nassau St.

WE CAN PLACE a number of dictaphone operators, stenographers, bookkeepers, typists, &c. Miss Griffin, Terminal Employment, 154 Nassau St.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Bookkeepers, $20; stenographers, $8-$18; bill clerk, $15. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

POSITIONS always open for stenographers. File clerk $75. Typist, $16. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St. Free Registration.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, clerks, typists wanted. Quick service. employment. Astor, 1402 Times Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, intelligent, educated, experience; good positions for stenographers. Mutual, 41 Liberty.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2281.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means much to save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancoll, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

PRIVATE SECRETARY course, day and evening. PRATT SCHOOL, 215 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK BUSINESS OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students as an probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS for permanent staff of C. P. A. firm of high standing; unusually desirable opportunities for several juniors and semi-seniors; manufacturing experience preferred; public accounting experience not essential. R 392 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.
YOUNG MAN, TACTFUL PERSONALITY, EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF SYSTEMS AND COST IN WHOLESALE TRADE; GIVE INFORMATION IN DETAIL. C 316 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ASSISTANT to superintendent pipe yard located in South Brooklyn; state full particulars. B-357 Times Downtown.

BINDERY MAN.—Wanted, book edge gilder, embosser, and general bindery man; state experience and compensation wanted. Worsalls Publishing Co., Stevens Point, Wis.

BOOKKEEPER wanted to reconcile customers' accounts; must be thoroughly experienced and accustomed to handling intricate work; to a high-grade man a most unusual opportunity for advancement will be offered; salary to commence $1,500. Reply, stating age, experience, and references, R. D., 50 Times, 2 Rector St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Reliable man wanted for sales ledger; steady position; state age, experience, and salary expected. Wholesale, Box R 395 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, and estimator in a builder's office; moderate salary to begin with; give full particulars as to experience, &c. X 126 Times.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn a good offer a real opportunity; salary $7 to start. Address Christian, R 380 Times Downtown.

BOYS for messenger and office work; must be 15 or over; $7 to start. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

BOY FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK; GOOD PENMAN; MUST BE WELL RECOMMENDED; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. APPLY BY LETTER. MANHATTAN BRASS CO., 332 EAST 28TH.

BOY for general office work with a large insurance company; must be intelligent and willing; salary $6 to start; reply, giving age, religion and education. R 389 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16 to 17, to make himself generally useful; good opportunity for right party; reference required; salary $7 to start. Apply Embroidery Trading Co., 178 5th Av.

BOY.—Have you chosen advertising for your vocation? If so, here is your opportunity; high school graduate preferred. Call 9:30 A. M., Friday, Suite 1214, Flatiron Bldg.

BOY, bright, active, by wholesale manufacturing house; permanent position; chance to advance. Apply before 8:30 A. M. at 293 Broadway, 4th floor.

BOY.—Bv wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, and salary wanted. C 207 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, broker's office; good opportunity for ambitious boy; must furnish reference. Apply in person, Room 424, 61 Broadway.

BOY wanted; a strong, active boy, 14 to 16 years. Apply in own handwriting to Box R 384 New York Post Office.

BOY, for business where advancement is quick and certain. 203 B'way, Suite 810.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted in downtown office; American, about 16; experience unnecessary. C 313 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER FOREMAN wanted for enforced concrete work; must be very practical and able to handle large force of men; state qualifications, references, and salary expected. R. H. Arnold Company, 96 State St., New London, Conn.

CLAIM ADJUSTER
FOR PUBLIC LIABILITY AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION CASES; EXECUTIVE ABILITY AND INSURANCE EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. REPLIES CONFIDENTIAL. E 445 TIMES ANNEX.

CLERICAL.—Young man for clerical position who understands typewriting and general office work, and must be of neat appearance. Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. Telephone Millburn 150.

CLERK.—Young men, between ages of 17 and 20; must have knowledge of stenography; be able to operate a typewriter; salary $15 to start. Clerk, 272 Times Downtown.

CLERK to assist in office of wholesale dry goods house; state age, reference, and salary expected. C 283 Times Downtown.

CLERKS; EXTRA MONEY; EASY WORK; EVENINGS AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

CLERK wanted, apply to E. Slatoff, Mt. Sinai Hospital, 1 East 100th Street.

COLLECTION CORRESPONDENT wanted as assistant in publishing house; experienced in general accounting and collection methods, of good education, and knowledge of commercial law; good opening for young man of ability, intelligence, and initiative. Apply C 309 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR, ADJUSTER.—Active, middle-aged American; good appearance, fluent, accurate in details; state salary, experience, references. X 53 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Young man, about 20, as junior correspondent in collection department; moderate salary; good opportunity for advancement. McCall Co., 236 West 37th St.

COST CLERK, with experience; must be energetic, careful, and ambitious; splendid opportunity in large furniture factory. Take Queensboro subway to Rawson St. station. The Orsenigo Co., Skillman Av. and Rawson St., Long Island City.

CREDIT MAN.
YOUNG MAN WITH AN EDUCATION AND PERSONALITY WHO UNDERSTANDS CONSTRUCTIVE CREDITS; AN ABILITY TO MAKE A CHANGING ENVIRONMENT; FORCEFUL, YET DIPLOMATIC IN CORRESPONDENCE.
ONLY THOSE NOT SATISFIED WITH PRESENT PROSPECTS AND ARE WILLING TO PROVE THEIR QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADVANCEMENT NEED APPLY.
STATE PARTICULARS IN FULL. C 314 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

DRAFTSMEN wanted, experienced in the design of tools, jigs, fixtures as related to the production of modern weight machinery on ordnance work; desirable openings for capable men; in answering please outline general experience, state age, compensation expected, nationality, and when available. K 132 Times.

DRAFTSMEN of general mechanical experience wanted; men of integrity, reliability, and industry, with experience in general drafting, design, and layout work. Apply to E. C. Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, details of experience, salary expected, and references.

DRAFTSMEN.—Several first-class mechanical tracers; also to make tracings and letter. Call with sample of work ready to go to work if satisfactory. Employment Department General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED. — DESIGNERS, DETAILERS AND TRACERS, EXPERIENCED IN MECHANICAL OR ELECTRICAL WORK; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT POSITIONS. Z 207 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN. — Experienced mechanical draftsmen. Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR MEN. Apply S. R. Richards, Master Mechanic, New Haven Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

ENGINEER.
A large corporation, operating several plants, offers a position as assistant engineer to one competent man who can qualify for the position; must have had exceptional experience in industrial engineering, covering construction and maintenance of buildings, operation of power plants, and installation of machinery and equipment; reply must state age, nationality, experience, and compensation. Engineer, Box 846 Meriden, Conn.

ENGINEER.—Licensed; new A. C. plant; minimum salary, but good prospects to right man; state age and experience. R 376 Times Downtown.

FOREMEN.
WANTED. — MACHINE SHOP FOREMEN. WE HAVE OPEN POSITIONS AS FOREMEN IN OUR MILLING MACHINE DEPARTMENT AND DRILL PRESS DEPARTMENT.
WE REQUIRE EXECUTIVES ACCUSTOMED TO RAPID PRODUCTION OF INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS WORKING TO LIMITS SPECIFIED ON BLUEPRINTS. ALL WORK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL, NO SINGLE PIECE EXCEEDING FIVE POUNDS.
NONE BUT ENERGETIC, EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY. IN ANSWERING, STATE AGE, COMPLETE RECORD OF EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED AND CLASS OF WORK YOU HAVE HAD CHARGE OF. LOCATION METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. ADDRESS REPLY Y 392 TIMES ANNEX.

FREIGHT RATE CLERK familiar with tariffs throughout the United States, by an industrial traffic department. R 397 Times Downtown.

HOUSEMAN.—An honest, married man for furnace and house work; will give free A. M. C. auto course. Tel. Plaza 1261 immediately.

HOUSEMEN.—Two; $50 per month. Apply to housekeeper, 109 West 56th St.

INVOICE CLERK.—Iron pipe and fittings business; state age, experience, and salary. R 388 Times Downtown.

INSTRUCTOR in Spanish; American or native with good knowledge of English, for private school. M 343 Times Downtown.

JUNIORS,
FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, AS STORE MESSENGERS, STOCK ASSISTANTS AND OFFICE WORKERS; STEADY POSITIONS, WITH EXCELLENT CHANCES OF ADVANCEMENT, WANTED AT WANAMAKER'S. APPLY AT JUNIOR OFFICE, BASEMENT, NEW BUILDING.

Large corporation has openings for two boys, 16 to 18 years old, in the advertising department; one position is for a multigraph operator and the other for general office work; splendid opportunity for advancement; please give age, education, salary expected and references. R 379 Times Downtown.

MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE CHARGE OF LARGE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT IN CLOTHING HOUSE OF HIGH STANDING; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE; WRITE PARTICULARS. K 154 TIMES.

MAN wanted to work in stock room; good wages; permanent position and congenial work for competent man. Apply C 254 Times Downtown.

MEN, two, wanted to learn to operate waterproofing machines; a good opportunity for advancement for men having good clear thinking heads and who are willing to start work as helpers. Tate Electro Waterproofing Corporation, 216 West 39th St., N. Y. C.

MEN, between ages of 21 and 35, to do light factory work; salary $14 to start. Opportunity. 268 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS; PIECE WORK; GOOD PAY AND 25% BONUS. BOYD'S, 19 BEEKMAN ST.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY wanted. Apply, with references, Room 2010, 220 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted; $8. Apply Carl H. Schultz, 440 1st Av.

OFFICE CLERK, (19-22;) must be of good appearance, accurate at figures, good penman, and come well recommended. Manhattan Shirt Company, 244 Madison Avenue, N. Y. City.

OFFICE MANAGER.
YOUNG MAN OF FORCEFUL PERSONALITY, POSSESSING TACTFUL EXECUTIVE ABILITY; GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICE WORK ESSENTIAL, AND SUFFICIENT SELF CONFIDENCE TO INSURE SUCCESS.
IF AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY APPEALS MORE NOW THAN SALARY AT PRESENT, APPLY, GIVING DETAILS AND EXPERIENCE IN FULL. C 315 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

RECEIVING CLERK.—Middle-age man, with little experience, willing to work and learn; permanent position; opportunity for advancement. Apply Supt., Barnett Bros., 48 West 56th St.

REPORTER.—Well-established daily newspaper in small New England city; permanent and congenial opening for one desiring to locate away from the city; state experience, references, and salary. G 32 Times.

RODMEN AND TRANSITMEN wanted for general survey work; men of integrity, reliability, and industry, one to five years' experience; apply to H. M. Pierce, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., stating age, experience, references, and salary expected.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for men willing to sell motor trucks, on commission only; men acquainted with building, chemical, coal, contracting, hardware, machinery, paper, steel, trucking, and heavy haulage trades will be given preference and favorable proposition; state age, qualifications, references. F 156 Times.

SALESMEN.—Owing to enlistments, we need a few high-grade salesmen of proven ability; must be over 25, of good character, and furnish best of references; commission, with drawing account and every possible co-operation. Apply Mr. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., sixth floor.

SALESMEN.—Owing to the draft, large Eastern corporation is in need of high-grade salesmen; must be of mature age, good character, and furnish best of references; transportation, with drawing account. Address Box M W 175 Times.

SALESMAN, high class, to sell the cheapest and best motor truck made; experience not necessary; special inducement to right man; commission basis. Hudson Sales Corporation, Hudford Building, 134th St. and 3d Av.

SALESMAN. — Experienced, forceful, energetic specialty salesman can make 900 weekly; quick-selling proposition; leads furnished; commission. 9 to 2 P. M., 507 5th Av., room 707.

SALESMAN.—FURNITURE; LIVE YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED; SALARY AND COMMISSION. TIERNEY SHOP, 7 EAST 36TH ST.

SALESMAN grocery, with regular trade, can make large commission on repeat specialty. Call Leswerk Mfg. Co., 1,228 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN wanted, or coast representative, on a medium line of traveling bags; straight commission. Z 210 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Automobile salesman wanted to handle Ford cars; good position for right man. 449 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SALESMAN—In showroom of large cloak and suit house; none but thoroughly experienced need apply. Ritter Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

SALESMAN. — Electric signs; experienced man only; references; salary. Tabl, 404 Atlantic Av.

SALESMEN, who can sell service, on commission basis only; neat appearance. Room 1005, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMAN for live proposition averaging $50 to $75 weekly; commission. F 115 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.
GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A NUMBER OF STENOGRAPHERS OF MORE THAN THREE YEARS' EXPERIENCE; PERMANENT POSITIONS; GOOD SALARIES, WITH SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES FOR ADVANCEMENT.
Apply Superintendent's office, fifth floor.

STENOGRAPHER, young, male, with railroad freight traffic experience, in traffic department of large industry. R 396 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, in builder's office; not over 21. Sloane & Moller, 518 East 66th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Write, stating age and business experience. T 51 Times.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man, with knowledge of wholesale talking machine business preferred. S. B. Davega Co., 731 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMAN
To sell stock over telephone; man with Andrews experience preferred; commission basis. Apply to Mr. Leonard, room 814, 50 Broad St.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; must be accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
First-class tool designers, experienced on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small, accurate work. Call or write, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Western Electric Co., Inc., 203 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Experienced tool designers on jig and fixture work; Government contract; will pay good salaries for first-class; thoroughly experienced men; in reply, state nationality, age, experience, and salary desired. Address T. D., Box 50, Grand Central Station.

TOOL DESIGNERS, DRAFTSMEN on jigs, fixtures and gauges; highest prices paid to good men. M 342 Times Downtown.

TOOLMAKERS.
40-hour week; time and a half for overtime. Call at S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Co., Prisons Bay, Staten Island.

TRIMMING CLERK, EXPERIENCED ON TAILORED TRIMMINGS, CAPABLE TO HANDLE SMALL DEPARTMENT. SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVE AND EFFICIENT MAN; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, NATIONALITY, AND SALARY EXPECTED. R. A. L., 169 TIMES.

TUBE MACHINE OPERATOR.—Wanted for a Canadian factory, an experienced tube machine operator for rubber-covered wires and cables; position is open to a man who has ability to set up and operate the tubing machine; state experience and salary expected. Address Y 339 Times Annex.

UPHOLSTERERS AND VARNISHERS—First-class union men. Herpe Bros., 577 10th Av.

WOODWORKER, handy, to fit up tool boxes; only neat, accurate men need apply. 424 West Broadway.

YOUNG MEN, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 25, TO LEARN ELECTRICAL WIRING AND TESTING; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PERMANENT WORK FOR DESERVING MEN; HAVING SOME HIGH SCHOOL TRAINING PREFERRED. M 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MEN, high school graduates, to start on office work, with excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines. Call today, Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

YOUNG MAN,
NEAT AND INTELLIGENT, TO ASSIST ENTRY CLERK; MUST WRITE A GOOD HAND AND ACCURATE AT FIGURES; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED, TO START; OPENING, 229 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, experienced in textile laboratory bench work, wanted by one of the largest dyestuff concerns in this country; excellent opportunity; don't apply unless you have had practical experience in this line. Address R 362 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. R. P., 231 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN of good address and appearance in purchasing department; state salary desired and past experience. Tiffany Studios, 361 Madison Av.

YOUNG MEN, several, wanted in office of a large publishing house downtown; state previous experience and salary desired. R 391 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, examining and shipping; manufacturing stationers; state previous experience and salary desired. Answer T 28 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted in marine insurance office; good penman and accurate at figures. Marine, R 377 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, familiar with export business, to develop various lines; good opportunity. K. J. Mowmine & Co., 364 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18, FOR OFFICE WORK; BRING REFERENCES. COPIC SERVICE CO., 176 FULTON ST.

YOUNG MAN wanted in kimono house to lay out goods on tables for cutter. Address Y 397 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted for office work. Call Room 1515, 140 Cedar St.

Police and Fire News.

Police Department.

Transfers and Assignments, to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 1: Sergeant J. T. Maher, 28th Precinct to 6th; Patrolmen, to take effect 4 P. M., Nov. 2: R. A. McEwan, 21st to 150th; F. J. Dooley, 150th to 21st.

Temporary Assignments—Patrolmen J. J. Sullivan, 6, to B. B. H. Squad, First Deputy Police Commissioner's Office. Headquarters, 15 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1; N. A. Pisarra, 16, to C. O. Squad, office of the Second Deputy Police Commissioner, 6 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1; E. P. Halpin, 156, to B. B. H. Squad, Bureau of Information, from 12 P. M., Oct. 31.

Leave of absence authorized on entrance into military service. Probationary Patrolman E. Green, Training School.

Leave of absence authorized, without pay: Patrolman M. McKeon, 14, 1 day, from 6 P. M., Nov. 1.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrolmen H. Shaw, 13, from 4:15 P. M., Oct. 28, to 12:01 P. M., Oct. 29; M. F. Palme, 28, 10:30 P. M., Oct. 22, during disability; G. Hinds, 165, 11:38 A. M., Oct. 19, during disability; H. J. Murphy, 276, 10:30 A. M., Oct. 16, to 12 P. M., Oct. 23; E. Miller, 253, 6 P. M., Oct. 23, during disability; P. Walsh, Traffic Division, Subdivision C, 11:55 P. M., Oct. 27, during disability.

Change of name by order of the County Court of Kings County, dated Sept. 28, Joseph Moskowitz to Joseph Mason, effective Oct. 31. Records of the Department are changed accordingly.

Leave of absence authorized without pay: Lewis Leisler, 13, 3 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 1; E. Coleman, Div. Bdg. Def. 1, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 4; F. J. McCaffrey, Div. Bdg. Def. 1, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 3; J. Keller, Div. Bdg. Def. 4, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 3; G. A. Jorn, Div. Bdg. Def. 9, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 8.

Fire Department.

Promotion, to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 1: Captain Patrick Walsh, Engine 6, to Chief of Battalion. Lieutenants promoted to Captaincies: S. Friedman, Eng. 33; J. Cohen, Eng. 71; J. Bona, H. L., 26; D. Murphy, E. & L. 28; F. P. Norton, H. L., 4; E. Engineers of steamer and firemen, first grade, to Lieutenantcies: Engineers of Steamer—P. L. Petersen, Eng. 21; H. Knapp, Eng. 57; J. Gilmartin, Eng. 62; W. J. Grady, Eng. 203; F. S. Kuhle, Eng. 214. Firemen, 1st grade—H. H. Darragh, Eng. 206; J. M. Dower, Eng. 254; W. H. Polye, H. L., 4; H. E. & L. 28; F. P. Lennon, H. & G. Taylor, H. & L. 35; F. Beyer, H. & L. 105. First grade firemen to engineer of steamer—A. W. Marius, Eng. 9; A. F. Leonard, Eng. 54; A. F. Weed, Eng. 113; F. Hanley, No. Eng. 160; C. Hofmann, Eng. 160; M. Olm, Eng. 264; J. F. Dorff, Eng. 278; A. R. Hyeam, Eng. 289; G. F. Schleier, Eng. 293; F. Hoffman, H. & L. 1; H. F. Jahn, H. & L. 119; H. Dombroff, H. & L. 119.

Appointed ununiformed firemen on three months' probation, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 1, assigned as indicated: J. J. Walsh, Engine 1; J. Perriman, 5; P. J. Sullivan, 6; Engine 7; J. Mancinelli, 9; R. D. Lyut, 13; J. G. Klett, 13; J. Quirk, 15; W. Gran, 15; J. A. Phelan, 16; J. Connors, 18; C. Behrle, 21; H. Hughes, 22; C. Belte, 24; W. W. Young, 26; T. F. O'Brien, 27; W. H. Sullivan, 27; F. Bachtler, 33; J. Bain, 33; D. J. Brennan, 29; F. E. Hefferman, 73; D. R. Casterlin, 73; W. E. Hefferman, 73; W. E. Hench, 76; W. J. McCabe, 91; C. Lazar, 91; E. R. Johnson, 202; W. Dunlap, 208; J. J. Delaney, 209; W. L. Hahn, 228; C. F. Hornberger, 237; W. C. Kelly, 238; J. W. Ryall, 251; J. J. Carlson, 256; A. B. Carlson, 257; J. A. Matthews, 279; F. Bressel, 279; J. L. Doscher, 282; P. P. A. Hick, H. & L. 4; J. P. Goinz, 4; J. T. Walsh, 8; F. H. Dwyer, 6; A. R. Klenzie, 6; J. E. J. Torpey, 7; W. Wichtendahl, 9; J. V. McHugh, 18; W. B. Hitz, 18; A. F. Fraund, 20; F. Graham, 21; D. Comer, 22; C. Post, 34; C. F. Wurts, 34; J. B. Dunbar, 39; P. S. McDermott, 23; W. J. M. Stafford, Jr., 40; G. C. Pierrepont, 43; E. Gunnigle, 43; G. J. Lorch, 102; E. A. Murphy, 103; M. F. Keuhy, 103; Capts. Gonyon, 110; O. Seibert, 111; Muller, 110; T. M. Morn, 122; A. J. Barry, 131; W. A. E. Joos, 131. To take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 2: E. J. Eckert, H. & L. 20. To take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 6: J. M. Ziegler, Engine 21.

Assignments, to take effect at 8 A. M., Nov. 1: Chief of Battalion P. Walsh, relieving officer 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Bns. Capts. Engine 1, 2, 3, 4; J. Cohen, Eng. 71; J. Bona, H. & L. 12; J. F. Norton, H. & L. 20; D. Murphy, H. & L. 4; E. Lieuts. F. L. Petersen, Eng. 21; J. J. Gilmartin, Eng. 62; W. J. Grady, Eng. 203; F. S. Kuhle, Eng. 214; E. Green, Training School.

Leave of absence authorized, without pay: Patrolman M. McKeon, 14, 1 day, from 6 P. M., Nov. 1.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Patrolmen H. Shaw, 13, from 4:15 P. M., Oct. 28, to 12:01 P. M., Oct. 29; M. F. Palme, 28, 10:30 P. M., Oct. 22, during disability; G. Hinds, 165, 11:38 A. M., Oct. 19, during disability; H. J. Murphy, 276, 10:30 A. M., Oct. 16, to 12 P. M., Oct. 23; E. Miller, 253, 6 P. M., Oct. 23, during disability; P. Walsh, Traffic Division, Subdivision C, 11:55 P. M., Oct. 27, during disability.

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Leave of absence authorized without pay: L. Leisler, 13, 3 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 1; E. Coleman, Div. Bdg. Def. 1, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 4; F. J. McCaffrey, Div. Bdg. Def. 1, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Nov. 3; J. Keller, Div. Bdg. Def. 4, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 3; G. A. Jorn, Div. Bdg. Def. 9, 1 day, from 4 P. M., Nov. 8.

Fire Department.

Promotion, to take effect 8 A. M., Nov. 1: Captain Patrick Walsh, Engine 6, to Chief of Battalion. Lieutenants promoted to Captaincies: S. Friedman, Eng. 33; J. Cohen, Eng. 71; J. Bona, H. L., 26; D. Murphy, E. & L. 28; F. P. Norton, H. & L. 4. Engineers of steamer and firemen, first grade, to Lieutenantcies: Engineers of Steamer—P. L. Petersen, Eng. 21; H. Knapp, Eng. 57; J. Gilmartin, Eng. 62; W. J. Grady, Eng. 203; F. S. Kuhle, Eng. 214. Firemen, 1st grade—H. H. Darragh, Eng. 206; J. M. Dower, Eng. 254; W. H. Polye, H. & L. 4; F. P. Lennon, H. & G. Taylor, H. & L. 35; F. Beyer, H. & L. 105. First grade firemen to engineer of steamer—A. W. Marius, Eng. 9; A. F. Leonard, Eng. 54; A. F. Weed, Eng. 113; F. Hanley, No. Eng. 160; C. Hofmann, Eng. 160; M. Olm, Eng. 264; J. F. Dorff, Eng. 278; A. R. Hyeam, Eng. 289; G. F. Schleier, Eng. 293; F. Hoffman, H. & L. 1; H. F. Jahn, H. & L. 119; H. Dombroff, H. & L. 119.

Appointed ununiformed fir

LAWYER INDICTED IN PASTER MIXUP

Bronx Grand Jury Charges H. D. Patton with "Duress and Intimidation."

NO FRAUD, ACCUSED SAYS

Asserts Printing of Mitchel's Name on Republican Ballots Was Due to a Mistake.

Ten minutes after he had explained to the Bronx County Grand Jury that the appearance of the name of John Purroy Mitchel on the paster ballots bearing the name of the Republican candidates for city offices, which were sent to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., was a mistake, and that he welcomed every means that would set before the public every step in the affair, Henry D. Patton, a lawyer with offices at 27 Cedar Street, living at 2,470 Webb Avenue, the Bronx, was indicted yesterday on the charge of "duress and intimidation of voters."

The indictment was returned after six witnesses had been hurriedly heard before the Grand Jury, and in a statement issued after his indictment Mr. Patton explained the circumstances surrounding the printing of the paster ballots, calling attention to the fact that no testimony had been given "presenting these simple facts before the Grand Jury previous to my hasty indictment."

Mr. Patton was taken into custody by Sheriff O'Brien and arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Mitchell, who fixed bail at $1,000, paroling him on his own recognizance pending the production of bail, for pleading on Nov. 8. The case before the Grand Jury was handled by District Attorney Francis Martin and his assistants, Seymour Mork and Ellsworth Healy.

One of the witnesses was Edward O'Connor, proprietor of the Tremont Printing Company, 4,215 Third Avenue, the concern that printed the 2,000 ballots sent to Spartanburg. He said that the copy for the ballot was furnished him by a representative from the headquarters of the Thomas W. Whittle Non-Partisan Business Men's League, 466 East 149th Street, and the proof was O. K.'d with the name of Patton, under which were the initials "C. W. F." The initials are those of Charles W. Feaksell, office assistant of Mr. Patton, who tstified that he approved of the proof for his employer.

Immediately after leaving the Grand Jury room Mr. Patton said he had had nothing to do with the printer's proof, that he did not see it, but that it was merely mentioned to him, and he said: "Go ahead and print the ballot." His statement, issued later, follows:

"I ordered a Republican paster ballot printed, but this ballot as sent to Spartanburg was not what I ordered. The printed ballot as sent to Spartanburg defeated the very purpose it was designed to accomplish.

"This is how the matter came about. The Citizen's Non-Partisan Committee, of which I am one of the Secretaries, is composed of a large number of independent Democrats, and also Republicans, whose primary object is to elect Park Commissioner Whittle President of the Borough of the Bronx. It was suggested that a Republican paster ballot be prepared by us to be sent to the soldiers. In sending the copy of this to the printer one of the workers at our headquarters took a printed Fusion paster ballot and corrected it for the candidates of the Bronx, but this worker forgot to write in the name of William M. Bennett, the Republican nominee, in place of the name of John Purroy Mitchel, which of course was on that Fusion ballot. Neither I nor, as far as I can learn, any one in authority examined a corrected proof of that paster ballot after it came from the printer before it was sent to Spartanburg.

"Suddenly it was decided to send a man to Spartanburg. The decision to send to him paster ballots was so sudden that the bundles of ballots were sent without having been examined after they came from the printer.

"This was about a week ago. The first I learned of the actual appearance of the ballot with Mitchel's name under the Republican emblem was last night when a photographic reproduction of it was shown to me by a newspaper man. Of course, as soon as possible steps were taken to stop the use of such erroneous ballots. Personally, I welcome every means, even such as involve my indictment, that will set before the public every step in the affair.

"No testimony presenting these simple facts was put before the Grand Jury today previous to my hasty indictment. This political indictment was a desperate expedient to give to this transaction the color of fraud when there was no fraud at all. By bearing the name of Mitchel on what was designed to be a Republican paster, this ballot in itself defeated one object, which was to get straight Republican support."

It was explained at fusion headquarters yesterday that the printing of the pasters was due to a mistake. The Citizens' Non-Partisan Committee, it was stated, had nothing to do with the regular Fusion Committee. No one at the Fusion Committee ever saw the pasters or knew anything about them, it was explained.

The first witness before the Bronx County Grand Jury yesterday was William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate, who personally made the complaint of fraud in the printing and issuance of the paster ballots. In his letter to District Attorney Martin Mr. Bennett said:

"Following so closely upon the gross frauds committed at the primaries upon behalf of John Purroy Mitchel this fraudulent paster ballot would seem to indicate that there is a deliberate concerted conspiracy to steal this election for John Purroy Mitchel. It may even extend to fraud at the election on Nov. 6."

Before appearing in the Bronx Mr. Patton called on Assistant District Attorney Alfred J. Talley, in Manhattan, and made an explanation of how he obtained a copy of the Mitchel ballot with the bullseye. Later, Mr. Gilbert told Mr. Talley that he gave a copy of the ballot to a representative of Mr. Patton, instructing him to have the word "Fusion" changed to "Republican" and the bullseye changed to the eagle, and the name of William M. Bennett substituted for that of Mitchel. All the details were followed out with the exception of the substitution of Mitchel's name for that of Bennett, and it was on this point that the indictment of Patton was drawn.

Other witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury were George P. Zipf, Dr. William Swann, and several other members of the Non-Partisan Committee for Thomas W. Whittle, of which Mr. Patton is Chairman. All the witnesses, including Patton, signed waivers of immunity before going into the Grand Jury room. The proceedings began at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 5:30 the indictment was returned.

Mr. Patton was unable to tell whether any of the paster ballots have been sent to Camp Mills or Camp Upton. If any of them have reached the camps they will be recalled and destroyed.

The investigation will be continued this morning, subpoenaes having been issued for other members of the Whittle Non-Partisan League, including Olin J. Stephens, Adolph H. Hupfel, Jr., and Monroe Goldwater.

RECOVER PASTER BALLOTS.

Col. Waterbury Calls Fraud Charge a "Tammany Trick."

Special to The New York Times.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 1.—Publication in a local newspaper of the Tammany charges that the Fusion workers at Camp Wadsworth had attempted to deceive the soldiers failed today to arouse indignation among the soldiers. Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury said the Republican paster ballots bearing Mitchel's name had been distributed merely as samples, and all had been recovered.

"The Tammany men just tried one of the regular election tricks for which they have become notorious," Colonel Waterbury said, "and I think this particular bit of baseness had its origin in the expected visits of Governor Whitman and Colonel Roosevelt, both of whom are of course supporting Mayor Mitchel. Knowing the date when these men were to arrive at camp, they planned their 'bomb' to explode just before they were due.

"The Tammany Hall representatives apparently thought that the Governor and Mr. Roosevelt were coming down to make campaign speeches for the Mayor. If they really know that they are, then they know more about it than I do. I shall be surprised if either of the speakers deviate from the main issue of out-and-out Americanism. They may, perhaps, mention Hillquit, Hearst, or Hylan as men whom they regard as un-American, but that is something that lies entirely with the speakers."

Colonel Waterbury said that the few protested ballots which had been given out had been all recovered by him.

WHITE SLAVER CONFESSES.

Prosecutor to Scatter Gangs Which Robbed Out-of-Town Men.

By the arrest and confession of an alleged leader of a group of white slave operators on Broadway, who was indicted by a Grand Jury yesterday under the name of Morris Wallack, Assistant District Attorney J. E. Smith said he had obtained information which would enable him to round up the leaders of men and women who have for many months carried on systematic robberies of out-of-town business men registered at uptown hotels. Evidence has been obtained, it is said, which indicates that bands of men and women bandits who patrolled certain portions of the white light districts and frequented the hotels made use of knockout drops and even blackjacks to get money and jewelry from their victims, under circumstances which generally induced the victims to withhold complaints to the authorities.

After an investigation extending over four months, according to the District Attorney's office, it was learned that the different white slave leaders had marked out the white light districts in "zones," in which each operated without interference from the others. Wallack, who lived in an expensive suite in an upper Broadway apartment, and says his weekly income was $500, shared with one other white slave operator the Broadway zone from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-second Street.

An account book kept by one of Wallack's gang is included among the evidence in possession of the District Attorney. It is said that 25 men and 150 women are concerned in this particular case. Detectives from the staff of the District Attorney have the names of some of these suspects, and their arrests are to follow immediately. It was learned from Wallack, who has offered to turn State's evidence, that a central headquarters was maintained in an upper Broadway restaurant, but meetings were frequently held at hotels.

SNOW ON GREAT LAKES.

Buffalo and Cleveland Have Two to Five Inch Fall—Damage to Crops.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 1.—From two to four inches of snow fell in Western New York during the night, covering thousands of acres of potatoes and beans. Farm bureaus had reported less than 50 per cent. of these crops out of the ground, and only a quick moderation in the weather, it was said today, would save the unharvested crop.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 1.—Five inches of snow fell here this morning in Cleveland's first real snowstorm of the Winter. The storm caused but little delay to railroad trains. Lake traffic, early reports indicated, was badly hampered. Delays are expected in the arrival of all incoming vessels.

FEDERAL MEDIATORS END COPPER STRIKE

Arizona Mines Producing 10,000,000 Pounds a Month Open After Being Idle Since July.

NATION MUST HAVE OUTPUT

6,000 Men Return to Work While Government Will Investigate Their Claim for Higher Wages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The strike in the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf copper district of Arizona has been settled by opening up the mines of the Arizona, Detroit and Shannon Copper Companies, according to a telegram received here today from the President's Labor Commission, which is adjusting the strike trouble in the copper fields of Arizona. The normal monthly output of this district is 10,000,000 pounds of copper, and 6,000 men were involved in the strike.

A telegram received today from the President's Labor Commission regarding the settlement said in part:

"The strike in the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf copper district of Arizona is settled and the prompt resumption of copper production in this great copper centre is assured. The President's Mediation Commission has devised a settlement which will open up the important mines of the Arizona, Detroit, and Shannon Copper Companies.

"The normal monthly output of this district is about 10,000,000 pounds of copper, requiring a working force of about 6,000 men. These mines have been idle since July, and various attempts toward settlement have been unavailing. The Government's urgent need of copper made necessary the intervention of the President's Mediation Commission, now successfully concluded.

"In arriving at a settlement the President's commission proceeded upon a few basic principles. The country must have the uninterrupted maximum output of copper during the period of the war. Therefore, for the period of the war the strike as a means of remedying grievances must be abandoned by the men. In place of dislocation strikes the Government must assure the men, for their own and the Government's protection, security in their employment, (where there is no just cause for discharge,) as well as fair and practical machinery for the ordinary adjustment of grievances, whether real or imaginary, without causing any stoppage of production.

"To carry these principles into execution the President's commission has directed a settlement accepted by both sides embodying these features:

"Companies and men must exert their utmost efforts to secure the highest possible efficiency in the production of copper consistent with proper discipline and due regard for the health and safety of the workmen.

"The companies will continue to recognize workmen's grievance committees previously existing in the district. Heretofore, however, there was a feeling of impotence as to these committees, because the final say was with the managers. There is, therefore, added to the existing scheme remedying grievances an appeal to the United States administrator, whose decision is binding upon both sides.

"A claim for increased wages, to conform to the high wage scale in the Globe-Miami district, was one of the causes of the strike. The justice of this claim requires a detailed study of local conditions, both as to cost of living and the financial ability of the companies of this district, as compared with those of the Globe-Miami district. Such an investigation, if it is to be conducted in an authoritative way, would take a great deal of time.

"The President's commission therefore did not deem it within its province to enter upon such investigation. Instead, it laid down the principles which should control such a claim for wage increase, and left the application of the principles to the facts as they should be found by the United States administrator. The commission provided that the administrator should determine if any adjustment of wage scale is called for in order to secure a fair living wage, having regard to the high cost of living, to the efficiency or lack of efficiency, and to the financial ability of the companies.

"If the administrator should recommend a wage increase and such a wage scale allows a fair profit to the companies under the existing price of copper, the President's commission shall at once promulgate such new wage scale, and the company shall pay all such increases in wages as of the first day of the return of men to work.

"If, however, such wage scale recognized by the administrator does not leave a fair profit under existing prices of copper, the President's commission shall recommend to the President an increased selling price which will yield a fair profit, and the wage increase recommended by the administrator shall not be made effective until such selling price has been obtained.

"In order to secure this wage scale, and in order to determine the fair profit of the companies, the administrator is given complete access to all the records of the companies and has authority to employ all necessary expert assistants. The administrator is Hywel Davies of Kentucky, who has heretofore rendered valuable service as mediator for the Department of Labor."

OIL WORKERS ON STRIKE.

10,000 Men in Texas and Louisiana Said to Have Walked Out.

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 1.—According to strike leaders here, fully 10,000 workmen in sixteen oil producing fields of Texas and Louisiana went out at midnight Wednesday and 7 o'clock Thursday morning. General strike headquarters said official notification had been received that every union went out "a hundred per cent. strong."

From the headquarters of the oil operators, representing ten of the largest producing companies in the strike district, the situation was reported as "encouraging."

At Humble there has been no suspension of work, the operators say, but at all other places activities have been generally suspended. The strike has spread to the Markham fields. No disorders had been reported today.

SHREVEPORT, La., Nov. 1.—Three thousand men quit their jobs on oil and gas wells in the three parishes of Caddo, Bossier, and De Soto at midnight Wednesday, when the strike went into effect. Sheriff Hughes at the request of the operating companies has commissioned 300 men as special deputies to guard the wells. No strikebreakers will be employed, these companies announce.

RUSH MEDIATOR TO QUINCY.

Government Seeks to End Strike at Bethlehem Shipbuilding Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A Federal mediator has been sent to the Fore River shipbuilding plant of the Bethlehem Company at Quincy, where machinists went out on a strike yesterday. The strike is understood by navy officials to have been caused by the dissatisfaction of the men with the ratings given them by the company.

The company agreed to establish the wage scale adopted by the Navy Department for the Boston Navy Yard, but the men contend that first-class mechanics were not rated as such by the company, but were classed as helpers, &c. The President of the company arrived on the scene today, and it was expected here that he would order a rerating, and that the men would return to work immediately.

The Fore River plant is building a number of merchant vessels, but between 60 and 70 per cent. of its work is for the Navy Department, and this percentage will soon be increased, it was said at the department today. The concern is filling contracts for the navy on a cost plus basis, so that the most part of the increased wages that will result from rerating will be paid by the Government.

QUINCY, Mass., Nov. 1.—Committees representing the 3,500 employes on strike at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company were in conference tonight with John J. Casey, a Federal conciliator, who arrived from Washington today. Prior to his meeting with the strikers' representatives Mr. Casey talked with officials of the company.

Leaders of the machinists' union, who claim that the company has failed to live up to an agreement alleged to have been made some months ago to keep wages up to the Government Navy Yard scale, announced tonight that they had appealed to Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to take action on their demands.

A meeting of the machinists today was interrupted when some of those present objected to remarks by the Rev. Michael J. Cuddihy, pastor of the parish in which the yard is situated. The Rev. Father Cuddihy had begun an appeal to the men to go back to work as soon as possible, in order that the interests of the nation might not suffer, when there were shouts of "Get out, you are not wanted." The clergyman eventually was compelled to discontinue his address. He left the hall followed by fifty men, many of whom tendered personal apologies for the attitude of the meeting.

Employes classed as heaters and passers who are on strike voted today to demand an increase of 10 cents an hour, which would make their pay 35 cents an hour.

At the request of the District Draft Exemption Board Fore River officials today made up a list of all men of draft age out on strike who received exemption on industrial grounds. About 90 per cent. of the strikers, it was said, are of military age, and were not taken into the army at the request of the company, but the board held that this exemption applied only so long as they were employed on Government work.

KANSAS MINERS ON STRIKE.

Twenty-one Shafts Closed—Laid to Fuel Administration.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 1.—Twenty-one Kansas coal mines are idle today because of a strike of the miners, which is said to be due to the Fuel Administration's objection to the agreement of the operators and miners, recently reached in conferences held at Kansas City.

PLEDGE LUMBER FOR SHIPS.

Southern Growers Agree to Give the Government Priority.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Assurances of support to the Government in its shipbuilding program were conveyed to Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board today in a letter from W. H. Sullivan, Chairman of the Southern Pine Growers' Emergency Bureau. The pine growers pledged themselves to carry out the request of the Government that it have priority over all private contracts in the supply of lumber for the making of wooden ships.

Mr. Sullivan alluded to a letter he had sent out to all the pine growers of the South, saying that the nation's fate was at stake in the war, and that all lumber men must loyally support it. The lumber men, he said, had agreed to uphold the Government's embargo against selling ether for export or for domestic use any lumber beyond the Government's specified basic schedule of two inches thick, ten inches in width, and twenty feet in length. This means that all such lumber will be at the Government's call.

A general increase of $5 a thousand in prices the Government is paying for shipbuilding lumber was announced by the Shipping Board. The new price will average about $40 a thousand.

BRITAIN TO GET OIL SHIPS.

Lord Reading and Others to Confer with Oil Men Here Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Lord Reading, with others of the British mission, conferred today with Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and the Oil Committee of the Council of National Defense on the recent request of the British Government for more tonnage for the shipment of petroleum.

The British Government's aggregate need for oil shipment is 360,000 tons, a considerable part of which Britain has been able to supply herself. Precisely what the requirement now is was not revealed at the Shipping Board. A conference will be held in New York tomorrow between Lord Reading and petroleum producers to arrange for the petroleum supply. After that, it is stated, the Government will arrange to supply the ships.

FIND USE FOR RIVER BOATS.

Morse Offers Fleet as Quarters for Workmen in Shipyards.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A scheme for using Hudson River steamers and other excursion craft for housing workmen engaged in shipbuilding for the Government was taken up today by Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, and the Secretary of War. The idea originated with Charles W. Morse, head of the Hudson River Navigation Company, who has offered his entire fleet of boats to the Government.

The Government has found itself seriously handicapped in providing living accommodations for hundreds of workmen in various shipyards. With the yards being worked at full capacity and with forces in many of them trebled, it has been impossible for some communities to find suitable room.

Mr. Hurley estimated that at least 25 vessels now laid up for the Winter months would be immediately available, if the Government favored the scheme. The Secretary of War expressed himself as impressed with the idea. He will confer with other Government officials and let Mr. Hurley know the decision, he said, within a few days.

Besides the Morse steamers, the Government might use the Atlantic Highlands boats, the Coney Island steamers, the Grand Republic of the Rockaway line and probably several of the Great Lakes steamers.

PAYING CLAFLIN CREDITORS.

Mercantile Stores Corporation Reports Progress in Settlement.

A report just sent out by the Mercantile Stores Corporation to its noteholders—who were the creditors under the Claflin reorganization plan put forth in the latter part of 1914—stated that up to the present time there had been paid to the Claflin creditors generally $15,650,083. Of this amount $5,782,614, equalling 15 per cent. of the original outstanding claims, was paid by the Reorganization Committee, and $9,867,479 by the Mercantile Stores Corporation and the Trustees.

The report further announced that an additional payment of $1,065,000 would soon be made to the holders of specified serial notes, so that by the end of the calendar year there will have been paid in all $16,715,083 to the former Claflin creditors.

Of the assets acquired under the Claflin reorganization plan by the Mercantile Stores Corporation there remains to the latter company practically all of the retail stores, the majority of which are now on a paying basis.

The notes were issued under a trust deed dated Dec. 1, 1914. Inasmuch as in the course of the reorganization it was not considered certain that the trust could be concluded before the date of the maturity of the notes, Dec. 1, 1917, provision was made vesting authority in the Trustees to extend the notes for a period of two years from the present maturity. The Trustees under the trust indenture, consisting of James S. Alexander, Ernest A. Hamill, Henry W. Howe, John W. T. Nichols, and Philip Stockton, have sent letters to the noteholders inclosing the report of the Mercantile Stores Corporation, and recommending to the noteholders the extension provided for in the trust agreement. Under the terms of the trust indenture the approval of the holders of 50 per cent. of the notes is required, but noteholders generally state that the indications are that the consent to the extension will be unanimous. Noteholders are requested by the Trustees to execute and forward their consent to the Bankers Trust Company.

LA FOLLETTE HAILS BIGELOW AS MARTYR

Whipping of Pacifist Brutal and Cowardly, Senator Says, Promising Retribution.

PROTEST TO PRESIDENT

Union Against Militarism Calls for Executive Condemnation of Acts Like Bigelow Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin today made public a letter he sent under today's date to the Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, condemning the assault made upon Mr. Bigelow in Kentucky for his pacifist utterances. He says if those charged with the administration of justice fail to "unmask and punish" those who participated in the assault "other means will be found" to do so. This is interpreted as meaning that when Congress meets Senator La Follette will seek to have a Congressional investigation of the matter.

Here is the text of Senator La Follette's letter:

The Rev. Herbert S. Bigelow, 211 Odd Fellows Temple, Seventh and Elm Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Your record of unselfish devotion to public interest has endeared your name to the American people. And I trust you realize the sympathy and indignation that have been aroused throughout the land because of the brutal assault made upon you by a band of cowardly ruffians.

The dastardly outrage of which you are the victim is an attack upon the liberty of every citizen of this republic. It cries to Heaven to rebuke the tyranny that dares attempt to abridge the sacred right of free speech to any peaceful assemblage in any place in the United States.

It pleased Providence to select you for this sacrifice and service which will write your name beside those of Lovejoy and Phillips and Parker, who taught another generation that no power on earth could suppress free speech in this country.

Yours is no private wrong. You cannot, if you would, proclaim general pardon for the miscreants who were but the blind tools of a lawless propaganda that represents only American junkerism.

If, as the press reports indicate, it transpires that the officials charged with the administration of justice shall fail to perform the sworn duty which the law imposes upon them, then other means will be found to unmask and punish those who sought through this murderous attack upon you to destroy constitutional liberty.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

Ask President to Intervene.

The Executive Committee of the American Union Against Militarism, of which Miss Lillian D. Wald is the head, sent to President Wilson yesterday a telegram protesting against the recent maltreatment of Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, the pacifist, who is a member of the committee. This is the telegram:

President Woodrow Wilson, the White House, Washington, D. C.:

All the liberal elements in the country are roused to a deep sense of shame at the violent outrage done to Herbert S. Bigelow of Cincinnati, a man who has fought more powerfully for the ideals of American democracy than any other man in the Middle West. We cannot afford to let this matter end with the apprehension and punishment of the criminals, even if local authorities can be trusted to proceed vigorously to that end. It is a national disgrace, the culmination of a long series of utterly unwarranted violations of the people's rights.

It is well known that these acts have been committed in many instances not by obscure and irresponsible elements, but at the instigation of powerful interests, and that the authorities have not been active in preventing them. One word from you will put an end to these outrages and to the vicious practice of many newspapers and organizations which openly encourage mob violence. For the third time we call upon you to speak this word, to charge Federal, State, and city officials throughout the country that their first duty is to protect the people's rights.

In April you assured us, in answer to an earnest plea, that you agreed with us as to the necessity of safeguarding liberty in wartime and that you would act at the right time. With all respect we urge that the time has come. Can you not make it your immediate concern to restore to the people of this country those priceless civil liberties which have been recognized since the beginning of our national life as the minimum essentials of American democracy?

AMOS PINCHOT, Chairman.

When asked if the committee was not satisfied with the strong denunciation of the Cincinnati outrage by Secretary of War Baker, Mr. Pinchot said:

"Secretary Baker's words are good as far as they go, but that is not enough. Things have gone so far in America today that nothing but a direct charge to Federal authorities throughout the country by the President will serve to protect the people in their constitutional right of free speech and assembly."

Deutschland's Gear Burned.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—Submarine equipment brought to this country by the Deutschland formed part of the loss sustained by fire on Tuesday at the Baltimore & Ohio terminals. The equipment was to be used in repairing merchant submarines scheduled to come to this port, but which never arrived. The German property was found during an inventory today.

UPHOLDS WEST SIDE PLAN.

E. P. Wheeler Lauds Agreement and Urges Support of Mitchel.

Everett P. Wheeler, formerly President of the Civil Service Commission, gave out a statement yesterday defending Mayor Mitchel's West Side Improvement plan. He said:

"The attack that is made on Mayor Mitchel for the agreement which was negotiated with the New York Central Railroad fails to consider the actual facts of the case. This agreement was really one of the most honorable measures of his administration and entitles him to the support of every good citizen. The facts are these:

"In 1851 the railroad company built a railroad from Chambers Street, up Hudson, and thence along the Hudson River to the north end of the island. North of Thirtieth Street this route was all in the country. It was selected with the full consent of New York City. The right of way was paid for by the company. The road was finished to Albany and Buffalo, and afterward to Chicago, and became the main artery for the commerce of New York. This has done more to supply this commerce and build up this city than any other one channel of communication.

"The prosperity of New York is largely due to this commerce. The very fact that New York has grown and the route of the railroad company which was then in the country is now in a populous city is the result of the growth that the railroad has helped to produce.

"In the course of the growth the city laid out parks and avenues along the high ground along the river north of Fifty-ninth Street. The growth of population has made it necessary to cover the tracks and to remove them from the surface of the streets, but the existence of the tracks and the ability of the company to do business on them is just as necessary to the city as it ever was.

"I have examined the plans for the proposed improvements which Mayor Mitchel approved. Their completion would be a great benefit to the city, would give us better railroad facilities, would remove the danger which now exists from the use of the railroad cars on the surface of the streets and would continue the beautiful park system which the city has laid out.

"In short, the agreement is equally beneficial to the city and the railroad company. The outcry against it comes partly from persons who forget that the continuance of railroad facilities is essential to the welfare of the city, and partly from selfish interests who disregard the public welfare. The Mayor has had the courage to face the outcry. Such a courageous and clear-sighted officer is just the man we need for Mayor."

PHYSICIAN KILLED BY AUTO.

Dr. John M. Dexter, on Way to See His Sick Wife, Run Down.

Dr. John Milton Dexter, 60 years old, of 110 West Ninety-first Street, was run over and killed by an automobile at Broadway and Ninety-first Street early yesterday morning as he was hurrying to his wife, who has been seriously ill. The automobile, which is owned by Mrs. Margaret Mulhall of 24 East Fifty-seventh Street, was operated by Morgan A. Jones of 132 East Fifty-sixth Street, a friend of the Mulhall family. The car was going south on Broadway and, according to Mr. Jones, the physician was walking with his head bowed to escape the chill winds and stepped directly in the path of the car.

Mr. Jones, after the accident, placed the physician in the automobile and took him to Roosevelt Hospital, where Dr. Dexter was pronounced dead.

SEIZE SIX IN RAID FOR $15,000 THEFTS

Detectives Believe They Have Broken Up Loft Gang Operating for Several Months.

Detectives yesterday arrested six men and seized $15,000 worth of stolen goods in a loft at 95 Bleecker Street, thereby breaking up a gang of loft robbers who have been operating in Manhattan for several months. The men arrested gave the names of Louis Kaplan, a manufacturer of 415 Hart Street, Brooklyn; Otto Feldman, a chauffeur, 211 East Houston Street; Fiori Lottito, a driver, 33 Madison Street; Irving Endlon, a clerk, 783 Beck Street; Charles Cole, clerk, 208 West Eighty-fourth Street, and Edward Lee, a driver of 87 High Street, Brooklyn. They were held on charges of burglary.

S. Furman, a clothing manufacturer of 190 Greene Street, reported to the police last Saturday that $12,000 worth of woolen goods had been stolen from his place. Detectives Oliver, Kennelly, Kane, Hoffmann, and Johnson were detailed on the case, and for three days had been trailing Feldman, Lottito, and Endlon. Yesterday afternoon the trail followed the three men to the Bleecker Street address, a loft building, where Kaplan is said to have had a place. The detectives say they overheard an argument about a price Kaplan was to pay for some goods, and while they were listening they say Cole drove up with a truck carrying three cases of cotton goods. The detectives recognized the goods as having been reported stolen earlier in the day from F. Silverstein of 49 West Third Street. The cases were carried into the building. A few minutes later Lee drove up with a truck bearing several cases, and carried them into the building. These cases, it is charged, contained silverware belonging to J. H. Ameri of 30 Warren Street, the truck having been driven off from a pier at 10 o'clock in the morning. The loss had been reported to headquarters, but the detectives had not been told of it.

After these cases of goods had been carried into the building, the detectives rushed in and broke open the locked door of Kaplan's place. Feldman and Cole jumped out of a window, but two detectives, with drawn revolvers, followed and arrested them. In the meanwhile the four other men had been placed under arrest.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Pearl necklace consisting of 119 small pearls of deep cream color, lily pattern, diamond clasp; about fifteen inches in length; on Wednesday, Oct. 31, somewhere between 56 W. 45th St. and Postoffice, 31st St. and 6th Av., (or 42d St. to 6th Av., or 6th Ave. to W. 42d St., W. 42d St. to 8th Av.; 8th Av. to Postoffice, corner 31st St.) Reward of $50 paid to finder. Marcus & Co., 644 Fifth Avenue, City.

LOST—Purse, containing about $10, a gold ring, a Liberty bond receipt, on 8th Av., near 47th St., Tuesday, Oct. 30, about 5:30 P. M.; reward. May Sullivan, 3d floor, 229 West 43d St.

LOST—Waltham gold watch, monogram W. H. D., Oct. 25, between Waverley Place and Metropolitan Opera House, probably near 6th Av. elevated 8th St. Station; liberal reward. Walter Hampden, 158 Waverley Place, city.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. A2904 for 50 shares, in the name "Virginia K. Wearne." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Mrs. Virginia K. Wearne, 120 East 31st St., New York.

LOST.—In building, 28th St. and 4th Av., pocketbook, containing money, several checks, and items of no value to finder. Liberal reward if returned to Room 1304, 404 4th Av. No questions asked.

LOST.—Persian shawl coat on Long Island road, probably near Mineola; $25 reward if returned to Mrs. Schultze, 47 East 58th St., New York City.

LOST.—Black and white cameos; two small ones, one large one, on black ribbon. Return to 1 West 93d, Apt. 64, and receive reward. Phone Riverside 676.

LOST.—Charm, gold elephant, red agate base, diamond eyes; initials J. E. P., between Andrews Building and Hudson Terminal; reward. Powers, care Andrews, 27 Pine St.

LOST—A gold watch with silver chain, either on the subway or between subway and Columbia University Library. P. Cattell, 417 West 118th St.

LOST—Diamond and pearl circle pin, 5th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., or in shops; reward offered. Fuller, 419 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

LOST.—A diamond bar pin, with pearls in centre, between Grand Central Station and East 57th St. Reward to finder at 2 East 45th St.

LOST.—Diamond and pearl pin, Monday evening, between 315 West 24th St. and 23d St., on 8th Av.; reward. Lowe, address above.

LOST.—Diamond circle pin, near West 74th and Broadway. Reward offered. Apply 267 West 74th. Columbus 2504.

LOST—Sable scarf at 77th St. Theatre; $100 reward; no questions asked. J. D. D., Room 908, 13 Park Row.

LOST.—Silver pin, four enameled kittens, 125th St. to 93d St., Lenox subway. Bourne, 85 West 127th St.

LOST.—Diamond bowknot pin, conventional design, platinum setting; reward for return or information. K 156 Times.

LOST.—Ring, three rows small stones, rubies, diamonds, emeralds; liberal reward. G 39 Times.

LOST.—Two passports from Holland-India, bearing name A. H. de Wilde. Reward. G 40 Times.

LOST—Gold cigarette case, initials L. L. E. Return Harvard Club; no questions; reward.

LOST.—Black enamel pin with rose diamonds; Rialto, 59th St.; reward. 640 Madison Av.

LOST.—Nassau Street, wallet containing $38; reward. Kitty Noll, 343 East 138th Street.

LOST.—Card case; finder please return to C. R. Brady, 103 Park Av.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lady's open-face gold watch; fleur de lis pin, Saturday afternoon, between Douglas Manor, L. I., and 50 West 46th St. Mrs. Shields. Phone Bayside 2613.

REWARD, $100. NO QUESTIONS ASKED. DIAMOND CIRCLE SET IN PLATINUM; LOST IN WANAMAKER'S WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. RETURN TO MANAGER'S OFFICE, JOHN WANAMAKER, BROADWAY AND 9TH ST.

REWARD.—Will chauffeur that took party of 4 from southwest corner B'way and 50th St. to West 80th, 1:30 Thursday morning, kindly return ermine scarf left in taxi? Barke, 265 West 80th Street.

REWARD.—Mole neckpiece Wednesday, Grand Central to Lexington Av., 43d. Telephone Lenox 7808.

$10 REWARD.—Lady's gold Tiffany watch, 7 diamonds in back. T. S., K 110 Times.

Found.

FOUND.—A sum of money, on 46th St., Brooklyn; owner may obtain same upon proper identification and payment of advertising. C 885 Times Downtown.

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